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TEACHERS DEMANDING UNITY IN PAY FIGHT

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Urges Lawyers Aid Peace, Rights Fight

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UNIONISTS MEET SATURDAY TO FIGHT DENNIS JAILING

MEET AT NOON AT WEBSTER HALL; BEN GOLD AMONG SPONSORS

State Dep't Note to USSR Beats War Drums for Acheson Trip

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — The State Department Friday made public a note to the Soviet Union on the so-called "Baltic plane incident" obviously designed to increase war tensions in preparation for the opening of Secretary of State Acheson's talks with the British and French foregin ministers beginning Monday in London. The note threatened the Soviet Union with "grave consequence" because of its "attitude." The note was handed to the Soviet Foreign Ministry Friday by U.S. Ambassador Alan Kirk as an answer to the Soviet government's note of April 22. In that earlier note, the Soviet government asserted that an American B-29 plane had been ordered by U.S. authorities "to penetrate Soviet territory and photograph Soviet defense installations."

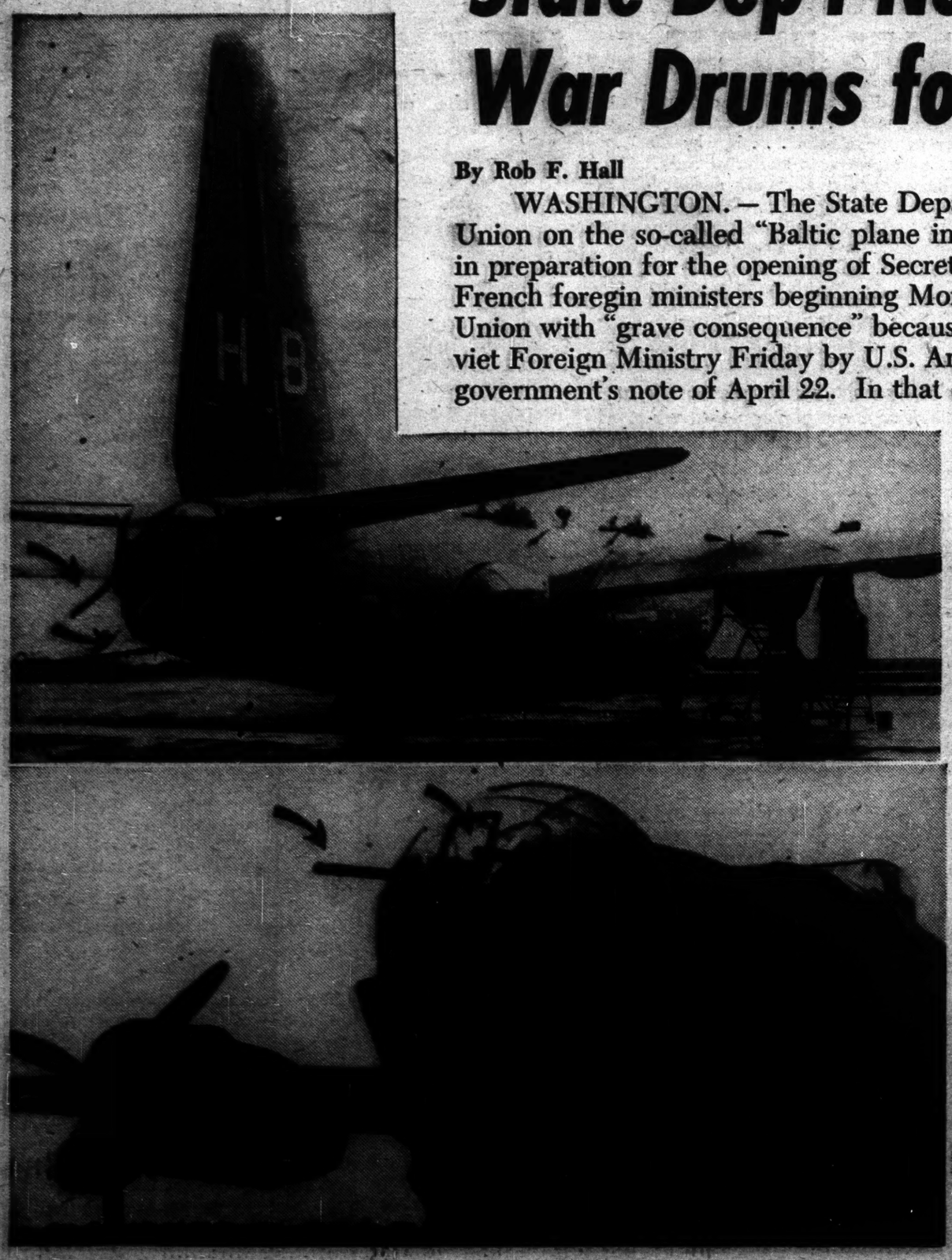
The U.S. plane had flown 13 miles into Soviet Latvia when it was ordered to land by Soviet planes. Instead of landing, the Soviet note had charged, it opened fire. The Soviet planes returned the fire and then reported that the U.S. plane turned and flew out over the open sea.

The original Navy explanation was that one of its planes had gotten lost on a routine flight from Wiesbaden, Germany, to Copenhagen, Denmark. The State Department changed the Navy story and said the missing U.S. plane was on a flight over the Baltic.

An interview with the wife of the co-pilot of the plane, Mrs. Seeschaf, by the New Orleans **Times-Picayune** and New Orleans **Item** revealed she had received a letter from her husband before his plane was reported missing in which he said he was going on a secret mission.

In Friday's note, the State Department persisted in its original story that the American plane was a Navy Privateer

(Continued on Page 11)



THE GUNS IN THE TAIL and nose of these Navy Privateers give the lie to the State Department's claim that its planes flying over the Baltic are not armed. These pictures were taken at Kastrup Airport, Copenhagen, Wednesday, April 12. The case the State Department has in its notes to the Soviet government rests on its statement that all U. S. military planes based on Copenhagen are unarmed.

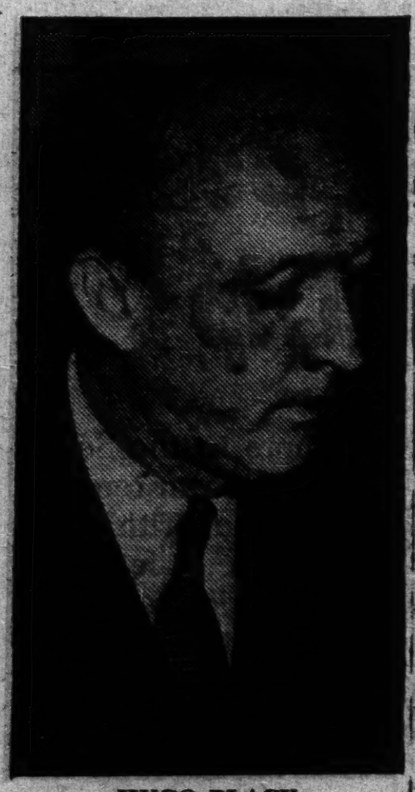
Lawyers Meet Urged to Save Rights, Peace

By Harry Raymond

Not only "our freedom" but the "proven source of our national strength" is being destroyed in the name of security, men are being punished for mere "teaching" and "advocacy" and "defense lawyers are jailed," Clifford J. Durr warned the opening session of the National Lawyers Guild's 10th convention Friday.



HAROLD BURTON



HUGO BLACK
GREET CONVENTION

Durr, president of the national lawyers' body, called on men and women of the legal profession to combine their fight for civil liberties at home with endorsement of UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie's proposal for a special meeting of the Security Council on behalf of peace. Lie's proposal calls for foreign ministers and heads of state to attend.

The basic legal principle that every man is presumed innocent until his guilt is established beyond reasonable doubt is giving way to a weird new doctrine of guilt by association, Durr declared.

He told the 300 convention delegates that "it looks as if that doctrine in turn will be supplanted by an even newer doctrine of guilt by denial."

Durr delivered the convention's keynote address at a luncheon session in the Park Sheraton Hotel.

Attacks by Sen. Joseph McCarthy on individuals is only a symptom of the real danger which lies deeper, he said.

"The collapse of principles under pressure of fear is not a pretty

(Continued on Page 11)

Canadian, Mexican Workers Protest Jailing of Dennis

Protests in the Western Hemisphere were rising against the scheduled imprisonment of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, according to word here from Canada and Mexico.

The American embassy in Ottawa, Canada, has learned—if it didn't know it before—that hundreds of thousands of Canadian workers denounce "the infamous decision" of the U.S. Supreme Court to jail Dennis.

Thousands of Mexican workers and peons marching in the May Day parade in that nation's capital also called for his freedom, it was learned yesterday.

The National Executive Committee of the Labor Progressive Party of Canada sent the following wire to the U.S. embassy there:

'In the name of hundreds of thousands of Canadian workers the Labor Progressive Party vigorously denounces the infamous decision of the U.S. Supreme Court to jail Eugene Dennis, secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, for one year on a discredited contempt of Congress charge. We demand his unconditional release and the upholding of the U.S. Bill of Rights. Canadian workers join hundreds of millions in United States and throughout the world in demanding your government end its march to fascism and war.

"Free Eugene Dennis. End the cold war."

The same body sent its "warmest comradely greetings" to Dennis for his "magnificent struggle against American fascism for peace and democratic freedom" and pledged "unremitting" struggle for his release.

Parents Assail O'D Refusal to Meet Students

The Parents Association of P. S. 150, Brooklyn, Friday made public a letter to Mayor O'Dwyer in which they criticized him for refusing to meet with a delegation of high school students supporting teachers' demand for a wage increase.

The parents said that they were "wholeheartedly in favor of a wage increase for teachers," and denounced "the brutal mishandling of our children by the city police." Also condemned by the parents were reprisals threatened against the children who participated in the demonstrations.

Unionists' Meeting For Dennis Saturday

Eighty-three trade union officers asked Attorney General McGrath in a wire yesterday to stay the one-year contempt sentence of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, until the appeal of the 11 Communist leaders is heard before the Circuit Court of Appeals June 15.

The union leaders who signed the wire, will meet at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., at 12 noon Saturday with many other trade unionists on the freedom-of-Dennis issue. The meeting will elect a delegation to see McGrath in Washington Tuesday.

Dennis will speak at the Webster Hall meeting with Ben Gold, international president of the Fur and Leather Workers; Irving Potash, Furriers Joint Council manager, and Ferdinand C. Smith, executive secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council.

Among the 83 unionists who signed the wire are leaders of AFL, CIO and independent unions, including many of the officers, executive board members, delegates and trade union editors of the following unions:

CIO United Furniture Workers Local 140; United Office and Professional Workers Joint Council, Locals 19, 96 and Greater New York Local; AFL Painters Locals 905 and 442, District Council 9, Locals 490 and 848, District Council Rand and File Committee; United Electrical Locals 430 and 475.

Also, AFL Bakers Local 3; Dining Car Food Workers; AFL Jewelry Local 1; AFL Cooks Local 89; CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards; AFL Carpenters Local 2155; CIO Fur Joint Board Locals 64, 80, 88, 150, and CIO Fur Joint Council Locals 101, 105, 110, 70 and 125.

SAY POVERTY BARS JUSTICE TO MILLIONS

One hundred million Americans are denied the right to full justice in the courts because they haven't the funds for adequate legal defense, said Clifford Durr, president of the Lawyers' Guild at a press conference yesterday noon.

Negroes fare worst of all in the courts because of lack of income and discrimination, it was stated in a report on legal aid that was adopted at the afternoon session of the Guild's national convention.

The report asked the Government to pay all necessary legal expenses that clients are unable to meet when they go into court to defend their rights in civil or criminal cases.

The convention adopted the report.

"Legal aid and assistance should be financed . . . not by public or private charity . . . but by the Government as a matter of right," the assembled attorneys declared.

Such legal aid "should be administered without discrimination in regard to race, creed, color or sex," it was declared.

And the client should have the right to choose his own attorney.

It was pointed out that in many states no court attorneys are furnished except in capital cases. No provision for appealing unjust verdicts is made in most communities, and in New York State appeals are provided for only in murder cases. cases.

In New York also, court appointed attorneys are allowed only $25 expenses in preparing a case.

The defense, for instance, is unable to pay the fees demanded by expert witnesses or even to finance the cost of depositions.

Durr pointed to the poor service that impoverished clients tend to receive from the court-appointed attorneys, who are usually selected from the unemployed lawyers hanging around a court.

In some cases law students are assigned to defend men in murder cases.

Less often, able, but very busy lawyers, are given such unpaid work.

Romulo Raps Hoover Move to Split UN

Herbert Hoover's demand for the ouster of all but anti-Communist countries from the United Nations was criticized by Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippine Islands, Friday as a move to "intensify the cold war." Romulo, president of the UN General Assembly, told a luncheon of the Fifth Avenue Association that "what Mr. Hoover is asking is in effect to extend and intensify the cold war under the banner of freedom."

N.Y. Unionists To Ring Doorbells For Peace

By Bernard Burton

New York trade unionists—rank-and-filers and officials—are swinging into the fight to outlaw the atomic bombs as an instrument of warfare. Petitions have begun to roll in the garment shops, shipyards, machine plants, at the taxi garages, calling upon President Truman to open top level peace discussions with the Soviet Union.

Goal of New York's newly established Labor Peace Conference is to bring 250,000 signatures to President Truman. The New York group, composed of representatives from AFL, CIO and independent unions, and headed by Marcel Sherer, veteran labor organizer, was set up to provide central impetus to the campaign.

But the peace campaign has begun to mushroom. Peace petitions were being circulated in industries, with or without connection to the Labor Peace Conference. One example was the newspaper industry, where three shops of the CIO American Newspaper Guild initiated petitions to go through the whole industry and among all crafts.

Even among the taxi drivers the last big unorganized group of workers in New York, a hackmen's committee for peace was getting signatures from their fellow workers. At last report there were better than 3,000 collected from the hackies.

★

BANK AND FILE garment workers are out to get 10,000 signatures, confident of attaining their goal. And members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers expect to turn in 5,000 names.

Though the peace conference in New York has scarcely had time to organize itself and though the campaign has begun without any great fanfare, estimates are that some 20,000 signatures have been collected.

But a well-organized campaign was mapped out in two conferences, one in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. High point will be a specially designated Peace Day on Thursday, May 25.

On that day every worker for peace will be out on the streets, in the industrial areas and the working class communities, filling up their petitions. The day will be marked by outdoor rallies, door-to-door canvassing and other activities.

Brooklyn labor kicked off in the campaign when 70 delegates from 16 unions and 40 shops gathered at headquarters of United Electrical Local 475. Delegates brought 10,000 signatures to the conference, collected before the "official" launching of the drive.

It was followed a few days later by the city-wide conference. A rundown of activities by some of the unions affiliated shows an auspicious beginning, though Scherer points out "it's just a beginning and much more has to be done to get the 250,000." He's certain it can be done.

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THE FUR UNION is out to get 25,000 signatures. The union inaugurated the campaign in a series of activities. They were the well-attended FDR memorial meeting, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising memorial, which was part of the union's observance of Jewish History week, and in the observance of Negro History Week.

Distributive Workers Local 65, which has officially endorsed the conference and is circulating its own petitions, has set a goal of 10,000 signatures by the opening of its convention in the middle of the month.

The Office Workers are out for 20,000, and in one local, Social Servcie Employes Local 19, better than 2,000 were collected within a few days.

UE Local 475, whose president, Charles Fay, is one of the leaders in the Brooklyn peace campaign, collected about 1,500 signatures within a few days.

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SIMILAR REPORTS were made by Scherer on the Transport Workers Union, where shop leaders are circulating the petitions, on Shipyard, Longshore, Maritime, Bakers, Chemical (close to 2,0000 signatures already collected), Brewery, Electrical, Machinist, Painters, Hotel and Restaurant.

Leaders of nearly all these groups reported that their industries are being hit by cold-war economy, where the curtailment of trade with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China has cut in on jobs. It was especially clear in longshore, maritime and shipyard.

But, above all, they pointed out, the workers are sick and tired of the drive to war,

Textile Parley Ends With 'Doublecross' Cry

By George Morris

BOSTON.— The convention of the Textile Workers Union adjourned today after bedlam on the floor as delegates unsuccessfully sought the right of the members to elect regional and state directors, and amidst the cries of "doublecross" from all sides.

Despite adjournment speeches by Emil Rieve, president and George Baldanzi, executive vice-president, promising efforts to restore peace and "teamwork" in the top leadership, indications were that the two groups were more at dagger points than ever, and that their teamwork only showed itself against the rank and file.

Adjournment was railroaded through at noon after the Rieve and Baldanzi forces closed a deal on the regional and state director issue, with all the remaining resolutions, including foreign policy, thrown into the executive council. A meaningless resolution affirming the "objective of seeking to improve the earnings" of the workers, was all that was passed under the heading of wages, without as much as a discussion.

Upon adjournment, Rieve made a plea for an end of caucus meetings by the Baldanzi forces or "the other side will also have caucuses." The atmosphere was anything but cordial, howeevr.

RIEVE COMPLAINS

The first cry that "we were doublecrossed" came from Rieve in those very words last night shortly after the returns on the secret ballot for a slate of 20 vice-presidents who make up the executive council, of 22 candidates, were announced. Rieve said the two groups agreed on the slate, and distributed the list to the voters. They agreed on re-election of all incumbents, which would have given Rieve's forces 17 out of the 20.

The only two candidates not endorsed were Charles Hughes of Yonkers, and Playford Aldridge, of Cumberland, Md. But instead of delivering the expected average of close to 1,800 ballots for each of the men on the common slate, the voters gave 1,293 votes to Sam Baron, 1,214 to Joseph Hueter and 1,162 to Charles Sarraino, the three Baldanzi incumbents. Of the rest of the candidates, eight polled fewer than half of the convention's votes; Hughes, rejected by both sides, got 875 and Aldridge, hardly known, drew 608.

The result is especially surprising in view of 1,038 to 742 by which Baldanzi won over Rieve's candidate. His joining with Rieve on a slate influenced hardly more than 100 additional votes for the much-hated Rieve men on the council. Six of them with minority votes were declared elected despite a constitutional provision requiring a runoff until a majority is won. Baldanzi took the ruling without a murmur.

INDEPENDENCE VOTE

What Rieve screamed was a "doublecross" was actually an expression of independence by many delegates not strongly tied to either group. The failure of Baldanzi's forces to contest Rieve's control of the council, with a full slate gave them no other choice but to "bullet" the few they had some confidence in.

This morning it was the turn of the delegates on the floor, who voted for Baldanzi, to cry doublecross. Baldanzi's main vote-catching cry that he is for the "election" of regional and state directors, a very sore point with the members in most regions, turned into a resolution retaining for Rieve the right to appoint, but giving the locals of the areas a chance once in two years to disapprove of a director in a regional convention, provided he has already served six months. Rieve still objected, and, after some wrangling on the floor, the Baldanzi forces agreed to a simple motion "endorsing the principle" of the resolution and referring it to the executive council for implementation."

Several delegates on the floor expressed fear that this amounts to shelving the whole matter.

After a speech by Baldanzi for the motion, Rieve put it to a standing vote. The result was very close but Rieve declared the motion carried amidst shouts for a rollcall and bedlam on the floor. Disregarding the convention's own procedure for rollcalls, Rieve simply ordered new business while delegates shouted from all corners. Most, however, were confused and didn't, at the moment, know what hit them. The matter is now in the gentle hands of the council, 16 of whose members are for status quo.

PROTEST GAG

In the few speeches that came from the floor on the issue, one delegate berated the top leaders of both sides for "forgetting their

(Continued on Page 10)

Says Mundt Bill Hits Jewish Aid

WASHINGTON.—A New York attorney representing the American Federation for Aid to Polish Jews today warned Congress that the Mundt Bill is a "vicious attempt to play politics with relief funds."

Dr. Morris A. Greenbaum, member of the executive committee of the relief organization, told the House Un-American Committee Friday that the bill would "drive out of existence any Jewish relief organizatiion engaged in humanitarian relief projects in Central and eastern Europe."

Representation of the views of the Federation by Simon Federman, president, was interrupted Thursday. Federman's written statement was filed and Dr. Greenbaum added his testimony Friday.

Teachers Urge Unity In Pay Fight; Union Flays Jansen's Bias



ROSE RUSSELL
Lashes Jansen

The Teachers Union revealed Friday that continued floods of telegrams and resolutions were pouring into union's office from schools throughout the city urging that a unified salary committee be set up to win needed pay raises.

Superintendent of Schools William Jansen's suspension of eight Jewish teachers, leaders of the Teachers Union, was an attempt to stem their pressure for unity through use of witchhunting and anti-Semitism, a union statement declared.

Scores of telegrams and resolutions from teacher groups in elementary, junior, vocational and academic high schools call for a united salary fight.

Typical resolutions are:

Faculty of Hamilton Vocation High School: "Resolved that all major teacher organizations form a united committee for concerted action on salaries, with a view towards making this committee permanent."

Morris High School Teacher Interest Committee: "Only by the united, unanimous action now, before the budget is adopted, can these results be achieved."

Manual Training High School: "All teacher organizations unite immdiately to explain the possibility of concerted action to dramatize the determination of teachers to achieve an adequate salary increase and to rally the greatest number of teachers to achieve this objective."

Falculty of P. S. 25, Brooklyn: "Unity is the one thing lacking now in the teachers salary drive. We can win now if we achieve unity —urge unity of seven major teacher groups and we can win our salary objective."

Other such messages have been received from Seward Park High School, High School of Commerce, East New York Vocational Girls Annex, Midwood High School, James Madison High School, faculty of Boys High School, and from scores of elementary schools and individual teachers.

URGE BIG ATTENDANCE

A leaflet issued by the union, to be distributed in hundreds of thousands of copies demanded reinstatement of the eight suspended teachers, and a large attendance of parents, teachers and organizations at the Board of Education's Tuesday meeting, where Jansen's charges against the teachers will be brought. Jansen has held that the records of these teachers are "irrelevant."

The eight teachers refused to answer questions at a political witchhunt without the advice of counsel, maintaining that classroom performance was the only criteri for judging a teacher.

Jansen charged them with "conduct unbecoming a teacher."

The eight teachers reported yesterday that they had received personal letters and calls from students pledging support in their fight.

Committees to aid the teachers in communities where the teachers live and work are being started. Scores of outdoor meetings are being planned.

"To our knowledge, not a day, not even an hour," said the union, "was spent in the schools of any of the eight teachers, investigating their conduct, their character, their fitness, their performance, their activities, their influence or any other pertinent phase of their professional service. This is in sharp contrast with Jansen's labored efforts to find or invent some extenuating features in May Quinn's record during his recent investigation of her admitted anti-Negro, anti-minority utterances in the classroom as the outraged public knows his

(Continued on Page 10)

Hilliard Blacklists 50 Workers For Criticism

By Arnold Sroog

Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard has begun a wholesale assault against welfare workers critical of his policy, and has ordered below-average efficiency ratings entered against their records, it was learned Friday.

Frank Herbst, of Local 1 of the United Public Workers, charged that Hilliard had centered his attack on Negro and Jewish workers in the Department, revealing that of about 50 cases known to the union all but one were of these minorities.

In addition to his blacklist ratings, Hilliard also had an oral order from himself read to all workers Friday stating that workers would be penalized if they did anything displeasing to him at any time during the day, whether during working hours or any other time. This order is retroactive for one year.

The blacklist rating, ordered attached to workers' efficiency evaluations by Hilliard, reads as follows:

"This employe, individually and in concert with others, was responsible during this rating period for a series of attacks upon the administration, the policies, and the responsible officials of the Department of Welfare, of which this employe was a staff member. If the designs and intent of this employe's action had been effective, the inevitable result would have been to discredit, harrass, embarrass, and interfere with the administratiion of the public assistance program of the city; and insofar as it was possible within the efforts of this individual, to bring into disrepute the administration of public assistance in the city of New York."

Under this form of blacklist a worker critical of Hilliard's policies is exposed to three different penalties:

- Promotion possibilities are all but eliminated.
- Possibility of receiving other civil service jobs will become more difficult.
- Possibility of further disciplinary attack, culminating in dismissal.

Herbst said that the UPW would carry its fight against Hilliard and the administration to the whole city. He said "we will arouse the conscience of New York" against this polisy by appeals to churches, uuions and every type of organiza-

(Continued on Page 11)

State Dep't Mum On OK of Nazis for Franco War Plants

The State Department refused comment Friday on the report that the U. S. has okayed the transfer of German technicians to Spain to build war industries there. The report appeared in the New York Times Friday, was dispatched by correspondent Sam Pope Brewery from Madrid.

He quoted a "reliable source" as stating that six German specialists are already in Madrid to work for Franco's National Institute of Industry. While U. S. military authorities had to clear the Germans' exit from West Germany, American officials in Madrid refused to divulge additional facts, Brewer said.

The National Institute of Industry is modeled on the industrial trust organized in Hitler Germany under the name, Herman Goering Works.

The Brewer report said that the German technicians had entered Spain with the U. S. approval, within the last month, to give aid particularly in developing explosives and high-alloy steel production.

Some months ago, a report based on official admissions by the Franco regime and press showed that several air and naval bases have been built or enlarged by the Spanish fascists under U. S. sponsorship.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

The so-called "loyalty" parade last week was supposed to show where the workers of New York stood. They stood in bed.

The capitalist press always likes to alibi the size of the real May Day parade by claiming that the workers all march twice. In the "loyalty" parade they didn't march once.

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[Point of Order thanks Pat King of Montana for $5 and a "Moving Reader" for $1 for the paper's Fund Drive.]

The Worker

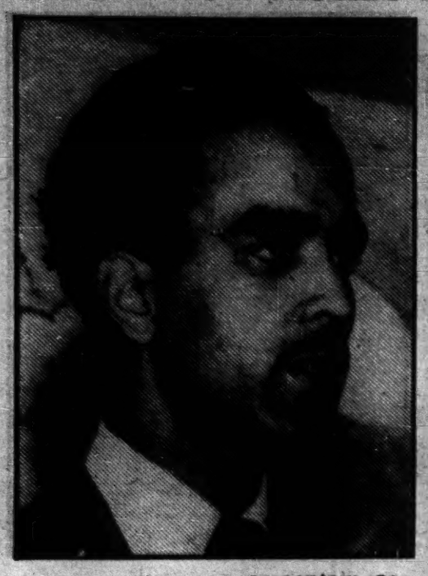
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TWO VICTORIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST NEW YORK'S JIMCROW GHETTOS



Joseph Galiber, co-captain of the national championship CCNY basketball team, addresses a rally at P.S. 88 which celebrated the victory of the Negro family



Fifteen Negro and Puerto Rican families staged an all-night sit-in at the New York City Housing Authority in order to win housing in city projects. Two other families won promises of housing pending adjustment of technicalities. Most of the families were from a condemned house at 24 E. Second St., and a caved-in Bronx tenement. The struggle was led by the East Side Tenant Council and the Bronx Tenant, Consumer and Welfare Councils. Ten children were in the sit-in group and threats by city officials that the children would be taken away failed to disrupt the demonstration.



Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Darrell proudly hold a lease to their apartment at 200 Marcy Pl., Bronx, which they won with the help of community groups

The Darrells Report a Victory

White Tenants Fight for Negro Rights— And Open Another Chink in the Ghetto Walls

By John Hudson Jones

Mrs. Aimee Darrell was holding cute little Valene, her wiggling nine months old daughter. The Darrells are a Negro family and they live at 200 Marcy Place just off the Concourse in the Bronx, previously a lily white community. Valene seemed to be very happy about it all, as Mrs. Darrell, slim, pretty, and 20 years old, told me of some experiences in the house since Oct. 4, 1949. She and her husband Ivan, 23, moved in then as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lubow who later left the city.

"Most everyone in the building has been very friendly," Mrs. Darrell said. "I've been invited for visits. When I have to go to the store I leave Valene with the lady across the hall, and another neighbor's little girl, Judy, baby-sits for me."

The people in the corner delicatessen are very friendly, and Valene has captured the affection of every kid in the block, Mrs. Darrell said with pride.

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BEFORE THE DARRELLS came, the Lubows informed the

(Continued on Page 8)

N. Y. Transportation-- It's a Sorry Mess

By Louis Mitchell

No city in the world has a more complex and chaotic bus fare system than New York, where transfer rides to similar points cost anywhere from seven to 20 cents one day. Depending on whether you use city or privately owned buses, you have to pay seven, eight, nine, 12, 18, 19 or 20 cents for a one-way up or downtown, plus crosstown, ride.

Even more provoking to bus travelers is the difference in bus fares on the very same lines, depending on whether you are going east or west.

If you travel from the East Side on Second Avenue to Eighth St. and transfer to the crosstown to Sixth Avenue, the price is seven cents. But if you return by the very same route the trip costs nine cents. The gimmick here is that at Second Avenue you get a free transfer on the city-owned lined while returning you pay a two-cent transfer on the privately-owne Second Avenue bus.

Making the same trip on the Third Avenue bus via two privately owned bus lines costs you 15 cents each way!

★

SUCH IS THE STATE of affairs on the bus lines, with the city and state administrations permitting private companies to dictate their own terms. Bus travelers are at the mercy of private companies, the most arrogant of which—the Surface Transportation Corp., of New York—refuses to sell transfers to passengers of most other lines. In addition it charges eight cents instead of the usual seven.

Despite the chaotic and expensive travel system in the city, there is talk by the O'Dwyer administration of raising the bus fares to keep the private lines happy and profitable.

For the purposes of this study, we are dealing with a small section of the city in Manhattan from

(Continued on Page 8)

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Communist Spokesman Tells House Un-Americans What Mundt Means

(Excerpts from the testimony of Simon W. Gerson, representing the Communist Party, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on the Nixon Bill (H.R. 7595), given May 2, 1950.)

Probably no single measure before the 81st Congress has evoked such a flood of opposition, cutting across all partisan, regional and denominational lines, as has the Mundt-Nixon Bill.

This nationwide, non-partisan opposition is not accidental. It is reflective of the fact that millions of Americans and labor in the first instance regard this bill correctly not as a threat to the Communists alone but to the ancient liberties of all Americans. It reflects the fact that despite the cold war hysteria and the McCarthyian miasma over Washington, the lessons of fascism in Italy and Germany are not lost upon millions of Americans.

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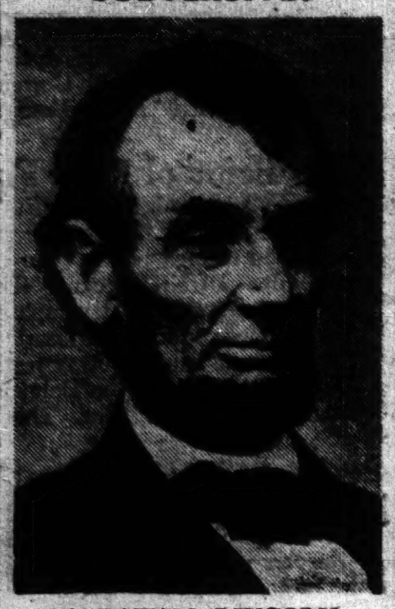
IN THOSE NATIONS the destruction of all democratic rights began with the attack "only" upon Communists. But with remorseless logic the attack soon enveloped and destroyed all who stood in any way for peace and democratic rights—the trade unions, the Socialists, the Jews, the Catholics and the liberals of all faiths.

Let us therefore understand the issue clearly: the United States can have the Constitution or it can have the Mundt-Nixon Bill. It can't have both.

★

UNDER THE MUNDT-NIXON bill men and women can be jailed

SUBVERSIVE?



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

simply for belonging to certain organizations. And who is to decide what organizations and what actions of an organization "substantially contribute to the creation within the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship?" A politically-appointed Subversive Activities Control Board is to decide.

This Board could easily decide, for example, that the miners union was "substantially contributing" to the creation of a totalitarian dictatorship by a strike. . . . And what organization fighting for peace, civil liberties, Negro rights, the needs of labor, for public housing or against discrimination, could not at some time or other be penalized by such a board?

If this bill becomes law, guilt by association and hanging by hearsay will become commonplace features of American life.

★

ON ITS PART the Communist Party declares the characterization of the "Communist political organization" (read: "Communist Party") in Section 2 of the bill to be a series of gross political falsehoods akin to the Hitler Big Lie under which the Nazis plunged Germany into fascism and the world into war.

It is fantastically untrue that the Communist Party is a conspiracy. It is an American political party whose roots go back to the Civil War when American Communists served loyally as leaders and rank-and-filers in the Union armies to suppress the slave-owners' rebellion against the Union. The Communist Party was born out of the great movements for Socialism for trade unionism and for the liberation of the Negro people in our country. It is a legitimate current in American workingclass life and will continue to be so long as the struggle against capitalism exists. It will continue to fight for its legality under any and all circumstances.

The allegation that the "Communist political organization" (again, read: "Communist Party") is a foreign agency is equally fantastic and is belied by the very record of the government. The fact that in the 30 years history of the Communist Party there has not been a single prosecution brought against it for violating these laws belies this slanderous charge.

SUBVERSIVE?



THOMAS JEFFERSON

THE COMMUNIST PARTY states flatly that it has no higher allegiance than to the people of the United States and the sovereign power that resides in the American people. Under all circumstances, we loyally defend the genuine national interests of our people. We affirm that no basic social change can come in our country except by the will of the American people. We know that socialist reorganization of society cannot be imported or exported. It cannot be imposed upon the American people by a minority group or by force and violence. Only the American people—above all, the producers, the workers and farmers of America — can make such decisions.

Who is destroying political liberty in our country? It is not the Communists who pass restrictive election laws in the various states. It is not the Communists who are responsible for the anti-democratic poll tax. It is not the Communists who are responsible for the continuance of the crime of lynching. It is not the Communists who maintain the nation's capital as a jimcrow city in which men like Ralph Bunche and Paul Robeson cannot eat, sleep and live like free citizens. It is not the Communists who filibuster against FEPC and a civil rights program and prevent the democratic aspirations of the people from coming to a vote. It is not the Communists who pass anti-labor Taft-Hartley laws. It is not the Communists who becloud the discussion of foreign policy with a McCarthyian madness.

★

THE COMUNIST PARTY opposes the Mundt Bill in principle because we seek not the closing of the avenues of public expression but their widest and most democratic extension.

But no matter what the fate of this particular piece of legislation, the Communist Party reaffirms its complete confidence in the American people, who will never submit to fascist slavery nor abandon the fight against a civilization-destroying atomic war. We are confident that the American working class, of which the Communist Party is an organic and leading part, will lead the American people to a destiny of peace, progress, security and friendship with all nations.

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Auspices: Russian, Ukrainian and Carpathian-Russian Societies of the IWO

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PROGRAM:

1 JOINT UKRAINIAN LEONTOVICH and DNIPRO CHORUSES

2 POLIANKA SONG ENSEMBLE

3 RADISCHEV FOLK DANCERS
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4 DNIPRO FOLK DANCERS
Ukrainian

Soloists

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Soprano

6 STEFAN KOZAKEWICH
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7 MICHAEL ROBISKI
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A pageant of folk songs and dances from the cultural riches of three of the fifteen national groups that make up the International Workers Order . . . that make up America. Singing the beautiful melodies of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples; dancing their gay and colorful folk dances. A symphony of movement and color.

No Jobs for 278,000 In Capitol's Shadow

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—One hundred and thirty-four miles west of the Capitol is the "distressed" area of Cumberland, Maryland, where one out of every three workers is unemployed.

Less than 100 miles south is Newport News and Hampton, Virginia, where two out of every three workers are either jobless or working part-time. Forty-seven miles north is Baltimore, where one in every seven is idle. Right under the nose of Congress, in the District of Columbia and its suburbs, it's one out of every 11.

Surrounding Congress, within this 150-mile circle around the capitol, is an estimated army of 278,000 unemployed workers. With their families, their number would run well over half a million people, some starving, some on the brink of starvation, most hungry, Negro and white workers alike.

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ANGERED AND EMBITTERED by the Capitol runaround, this army of unemployed workers is beginning to move. They're demanding action to solve unemployment, to provide jobs.

• In Cumberland, in the first city elections since employment plummeted two years ago, they swept three do-nothing city councilmen out of office. This followed an election in the largest union in the area where the company-union leadership was swept out by progressives.

• In Baltimore, the rapid growth and increasing strength of a fighting and organized Council for Jobs and Relief shook more funds for unemployed aid out of the state legislature and city council.

• In Richmond, Va., 2,000 Negro and white fighters against discrimination massed on the Virginia legislature to demand passage of two anti-Jimcrow bills, which although meager are part of the growing struggle for jobs without discrimination.

●

THE 32-YEAR-OLD WIFE of an unemployed Richmond worker, the mother of nine children, said **"all that money going overseas should be used to help people right here. Charity begins at home, I say. They need it there, true, but lots of people need it here, too."**

An unemployed Celanese worker in Cumberland said: **"What we need is something like WPA. There are no jobs here. We gotta make them."**

These were the usual answers of unemployed workers in a week-long survey undertaken by The Worker in the 150-mile circle around the capitol.

Unusual answers came from federal and state officials who sought to minimize the seriousness of unemployment in their areas. One official of the U. S. Employment Service in Cumberland said the only way to achieve "full employment" is through another war.

"That's a hell of a note," another jobless Celanese worker retorted when the official was quoted. "Hoping for war to make jobs. Geez, what are we coming to," he said, shaking his head sadly.

In all the cities, the relief offices are besieged, and the employment offices are flooded with job seekers.

But in those cities both right and left wing unions have done little, or nothing, to assist the unemployed, to give them organizational help.

This was probably a major factor in the defeat of rightwing officers of Celanese Local 1874, the largest in the CIO Textile Workers Union. A progressive slate routed the rightwingers completely a month before Cumberland city elections. The progressives campaigned on a program of aiding the unemployed and fighting the speedup that had cast out about 5,000 Celanese workers in two years.

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IN BALTIMORE, rank and file seamen attracted more support in their fight for a democratic National Maritime Union by battling for jobs and advancing programs to help the estimated 5,000 seamen beached in Baltimore. This battle has now caught the attention of 6,000 idle or partially idle longshoremen and shipyard workers.

When 1,200 of its members lost their jobs with the sudden closing of three large clothing plants in Baltimore, the Amalagmated Clothing Workers Union was forced into action. While their members are still getting unemployment insurance, ACW Regional Director Ulisse Di-Dominicus is drawing up plans for the cooperative management of the plants by the workers. They are being asked to pool their severance pay, totaling close to $500,000, to reopen the factories.

But the number of jobless workers fighting back, through their own organizations, their unions and their ballot, is small compared to the number who are numbed by worry into apparent inertness. In this dormant group a young tobacco worker in Richmond found more welcome for her idea of forming an unemployed workers union.

"I didn't know how bad things were until I started visiting these people I worked with," she said, explaining that she had beeen unemployed since May. "You know how it is, you get tied up in your own problems, and don't think about other people. When you get out, you see what has to be done."

it's the Bunk

What Really Happened

DR. FRANK KINGDON: "The sound of the singing of 'Deutschland Uber Alles' in our zone of Berlin was heard in the Russian Zone and we may be sure it was welcome there," the New York Post columnist writes. **BUNK,** because the day before Kingdon wrote, a N. Y. Times dispatch from Berlin noted: "The Soviet-controlled Berlin radio today discharged orchestra leader Arthur Rother, who conducted the playing of 'Deutschland Uber Alles' during the recent visit to the capital of Dr. Adenauer, West German Chancellor." And Kingdon's column is called "To Be Frank!"

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The 'Point' of Point Four

GEORGE C. McGHEE: The "problems of illiteracy and low standards of living have made Africa a vital area now in American foreign policy," the U. S. Assistant Secretary of State pretends. **BUNK,** because the real basis of Truman's "Point Four" program for "developing" Africa is indicated in a New York Times report from London: "A financial source said today the Bank of England was negotiating a stock deal giving the U. S. an interest in the Belgian Congo uranium mines." Profits from colonial slave labor. That's the "point" of Point Four.

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$650 Million: 'Just a Few Pennies'

WARNER & SWASEY: "Profits," the big Cleveland machine-tool company explains in a full-page advertisement, is "the few pennies in each sales dollar needed to keep a company in business." This, the company says, is one of its "American definitions" of words which have "been twisted by special groups for greedy or evil reasons." **BUNK,** General Motors, for instance, made over $650,000,000 profit last year, the highest in its history, and, with each worker turning out more cars than ever before. GM's president raked in $586,000 salary. Is that the "few pennies . . . needed to keep GM in business?

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Winchell's Usual Bunk

WALTER WINCHELL: "ABC's commentator, Henry J. Taylor, sponsored by General Motors, visited the editorial offices of the Daily Worker. It started the biggest Run-Around-You-Ever-Saw. Nobody knew nuttin'. . . When Taylor gave his name there was considerable behind-the-hand buzzing. He never met the editor . . . **SAW A LOT OF GREASY PEOPLE WHO HAD THE SAME WORRIED LOOK. . . . SCARED THE DICKENS OUT OF THEM."** But Winchell peddles **BUNK,** as usual, because Taylor himself told his radio audience: **"THE COMMUNISTS AROUND THE PLACE LOOKED VERY CHEERFUL."** How that Winchell lies!

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As Peddled by the State Dep't

TIME: The State Department's so-called Voice of Freedom broadcasts have their **"biggest impact** in Iron Curtain countries," Henry Luce's weekly informs. **BUNK,** because Time describes a typical broadcast to Hungary which sobbed, when the democratic Hungarian government abolished the old feudal Hapsburg coat-of-arms: "These emblems speak not only of Old Glory, but of defeats of knights, heroes, tales of adventure and fairies—everything that makes a Hungarian a Hungarian." If Time thinks the Hungarian workers will trade socialism for a Hapsburg coat-of-arms, there's more than a screw-Luce in Henry.—R. F.

(Thanks for your "BUNK, because" items, and keep sending them in).

Pentagon Jittery Over German Youth Rally

By Joseph Clark

Never has an action of young people occasioned so much and such lurid publicity as the forthcoming German Youth Rally to be held in Berlin at Whitsuntide, May 27-29. Senator Millard Tydings is only one of a flock of politicians who have warned that the "revolution" may come off on that weekend. Hardly a day passes without at least one sensational story about how western Berlin and Germany are going to be invaded the end of May.

Last October, soon after the German Democratic Republic was set up in Berlin, the leadership of the anti-fascist Free German Youth organization decided to hold an all Germany youth rally in Berlin. The purpose was made very plain and very public. Peace and unity were the slogans.

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AT THE END OF JANUARY, Erick Honecker, chairman of the Free German Youth announced that the festival and demonstration would be held Whitsuntide weekend. There would be athletic events, dances, cultural affairs, a youth peace congress — all culminating in a peace march of 500,000

You would think Honecker had announced that an atom bomb was going to be dropped—from all the storm and fury that was aroused in the capitalist press. General John McCloy, U. S. high commissioner in Germany, and the brass hats around him said they'd use machine guns against the young people.

Even before that, Kurt Schumacher, the leader of the German Social Democratic Party appealed to the Americans to use tanks against the youth. Schumacher came out with a story to end all stories about the youth rally. He came out with it after British authorities had turned down the Free German Youth request for use of the Olympic Stadium, which is in their part of Berlin. Schumacher said the youth would seek to capture west Berlin and it was a signal for a national insurrection."

THE EXPLANATION for this hysterical reaction of the western authorities can be made on two grounds. First they are troubled and scared by the progress made by the young people under the Free German Youth. This organization now has more than 1,100,000 members. It has done more to eradicate racialism, anti Semitism, chauvinism, militarism and fascist ideas among youth than any thing else that's happened since the defeat of Hitler.

It has become a big obstacle standing in the way of the revival of a German Reichswehr in the U.S. and British zones of Germany. Hitler's Generals Halder and Guderian are working on that project in the American zone. They have conferred with the Bonn puppet Chancellor Adenauer who openly favors the formation of a new German army. And Gen. Bradley, chief of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff has supported the idea of a new German army allied with us in the anti-Communist Atlantic pact.

A second and more dangerous aspect of this hysteria surrounding the youth rally is that the brass hats are deliberately trying to provoke shooting incidents.

★

THE PUPPETS of the U.S. military authorities in Berlin have barred the streets of their sectors to the young people. They have elicited a fitting reply to that ban from Honnecker who asked: "Is Berlin an American provincial town or the capital of Germany?"

Meanwhile in west Germany as well as in the east young people are preparing to come to Berlin. Many members of the Social Democratic Falcon organization are participating. More than 80 local committees have been set up in communities to prepare for the gigantic events. Special trains and even boats have been chartered in the U. S. and British zones

While U. S. military authorities threaten those young people with machine guns, the youth will be bringing something very dangerous for the brass hats to Berlin. Each participant in the rally will bring with him—no not a machine gun, knife or club—but ten signatures calling for peace and the banning of the atomic bomb.

100,000 circulation in 1950

Last week we printed 156,932

HERE IS A GOOD TARGET for all of us. More than 150,000 people read the May Day edition of The Worker. Many of them can be turned to regular subscribers of this paper.

A worker from Buffalo, N. Y., sends us an interesting letter on the way he boosts circulation. "I buy what Daily Workers and Workers are left at one of our newsstands," he writes. "I am mailing over 100 per week to advertise the workers' best paper. So you see I am still in the fight."

He concludes his letter by "enclosing money order for $50" to The Worker Fund Drive.

We appeal to our Buffalo reader to use the 100 papers each week to obtain subscriptions for The Worker. We are sure our readers will take his advice and help increase the circulation of The Worker.

The Worker now reaches into some 70,000 homes each week. We want to give these readers an opportunity to read the Daily Worker. We have reduced the subscription rates of the Daily Worker by 40 percent for a six-week period to make this possible.

Watch next week's issue of this paper for details on the Daily Worker special subscription drive.

The Worker

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THE MOSINEE STORY

Townspeople Didn't Want It

MOSINEE, Wis.—This country had its taste of open, naked fascism in this small paper-mill town last Monday, carried out under the smokescreen of fighting communism, newspapermen, radio commentators, photographers, newsreel and television cameramen from all parts of the country descended on a bewildered populace for the May Day show—a phoney one-day "Communist" occupation.

The news, flashed through the country and the world, pictured the residents of Mosinee as wholeheartedly and enthusiastically plunging into the day's events master-minded by American Legion bigwigs. But I found an altogether different story here.

The hysteria-breeding affair was supposed to represent the grass-roots sentiment of a typical American community against communism, but actually Mosinee was only the "guinea pig" — a group for a carefully staged scheme that was really beamed at the entire country rather than this town's residents.

I talked to workers at the paper mill, businessmen and housewives, and learned that the venture was conceived wholly outside of this town and was in fact imposed on Mosinee through state officials of the American Legion.

Even Francis Schweinler, editor of the Mosinee Times and chairman of the "Communists-Occupation Day" Committee, admitted to me in an interview that state legion officials proposed it.

I learned further from reliable sources that Mayor Ralph E. Kronenwetter viewed the whole vicious project with disgust and distaste, but went along with it only for fear of unfavorable publicity that might result.

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THE MAYOR was dragged from his bed in pajamas at 6 a.m. in an attempt to put some "reality" into the day's program. Some 12 hours later the Mayor suffered a severe heart stroke and at this writing is lying on a death-bed, turning out perhaps, to be the first fatal casualty of fascist storm troopers parading as Communists.

One prominent townsman, who pledged me not to use his name, told me frankly that **"most people here were only lukewarm to the whole idea. The people of Mosinee and the city council really didn't want anything to do with it."**

The American Legion picked this site as the "guinea pig," he added. **"We didn't have a damn thing to do with it and just had to go along."**

A housewife I talked to snorted when she mentioned the black bread and potato soup, the only food available in town for the day, which was supposed to portray what people would have to eat under communism.

"Why that's no different from what many of the families here have a good deal of the time," she said. **"We just can't afford anything more."**

Perhaps indicating general widespread feeling, one ex-GI told a newsman. "I was lukewarm to the whole thing until I saw Sunday how seriously all the newspaper people regarded this threat.'

The mock seizure was carefully staged for the benefit of the press, radio, newsreels and television rather than to indicate the sentiments of Mosinee.

The planners had been inciting anti-Communist and war hysteria to a higher pitch throughout the country, and the vast corps of news and radio men were solicited and came there on that basis.

★

LURKING IN THE BACK GROUND with the local townspeople acting as puppets dangling from strings behind the scenes, were the men who staged the manufactured hysteria with a conscious objective in mind.

Mosinee is a company town, through and through dominated and tightly controlled by the Mosinee Paper Mills Co.

A. P. Woodson, company president, is a central Wisconsin tycoon with paper mill, lumber, utilities, insurance and banking interests.

He represents the financial interests of Wisconsin and the nation that were behind the effort of Senator Joe McCarthy to soften up this nation for fascism and war.

McCarthy himself comes from Appleton, Wis., another citadel of this same paper mill and lumber trust.

It's no accident either that Editor Scheinler of the Mosinee Times is backing Senator McCarthy to the hilt.

★

HERE IS THE REAL STORY of how Mosinee came to be chosen for this fascist test-tube experiment presided over by Communist renegades Benjamin Gitlow and Joseph Zack Kornfedder.

A. P. Woodson, the paper tycoon is also a member of the board of directors of the Milwaukee Marshall & Illsly Bank.

Sitting with him on that board is also W. W. Coleman, president of Bucyrus Erie Steel Co., who is also a member of the National Industrial Conference Board, the top policy-making group for big business.

It just happens that the attorney for Bucyrus Erie Steel Co., is also the Wisconsin Legion's constitutional expert.

This gentleman, one Roger Sherman Hoar, also just happens to be the man spearheading the Legion's fight to put over the "little Mundt" bills for Wisconsin.

One man in a position to know told me that Mosinee was picked because the company runs this town and they thought it could be more easily controlled and dominated.

They thought that in a larger town the people couldn't be worked up like here.

There's much more to the story of what Mosinee is really like under capitalism—the low wages at the paper mill, the companies' domination of the unions, the high cost of living, and by no means least, the fact that no Negroes can reside in Mosinee or even remain overnight. But these will have to wait for articles to follow.

this is capitalism

Pay Cut After 'Re-examination'

CHICAGO.—Assembly workers in one department of the Melrose Park plant, International Harvester Co., got a 25 percent cut in pay when the company "re-examined" piecework rates. Hourly wages were slashed from a $1.71 average to $1.26 to $1.33.

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Heil!

WASHINGTON.—"Most people are poor security risks," announced Cornelius V. Whitney, as he resigned his job as Undersecretary of Commerce. Not satisfied with the present extent of the government's loyalty purge of employes, Whitney wants all workers to be "screened . . . by the company they keep." Every government department, he says, should have the power to fire, without any hearing, any employe deemed a "poor security risk." Heil, Whitney!

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The Numbers Racket

NEW YORK.—Detective Emanuel Berson was one of four cops who beat a Harlem candy-store owner almost to death in October, 1947. To clear the cops, the Harlemite was accused of taking numbers for the policy racket and found guilty. Now, two and a half years later, the Brooklyn D.A. finds four plain-clothesmen suspiciously "at the premises" of an alleged numbers bank. Who was one of the cops? Slugger Emanuel Berson.

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GE Profits Top Last Year's

SCHENECTADY.—The General Electric Co. cleared a record first quarter profit, during the first three months of 1950, or $36,858,000, Charles E. Wilson, GE president told a stockholders' meeting. The sum was 38 percent higher than the profit for the same period last year.

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Job Discrimination

NEWARK.—Although the New Jersey state constitution specifically outlaws job discrimination, more than 60 percent of North Jersey employment agencies "screen" workers for employers according to race, color or religion, an American Jewish Congress survey reveals.



To help educate hundreds of thousands of Shanghai children who previously have had no opportunity for schooling, Madame Sun Yat-sen's China Welfare Fund has organized a Little Teachers movement. Above a Little Teacher reports to a meeting of her fellow teachers on her experiences in teaching younger children. To help these children, a shipload of Friendship Cargo drugs and medical equipment will sail from New York this month. Checks or money orders should be made payable to Dr. Gerald I. Shapiro, secretary-treasurer, and mailed to China Welfare Appeal, Inc., 439 Fourth Ave.,

Sidewalks OF NEW YORK

The Horses Weren't Siberian Ponies

By Joseph North

Father Knickerbocker has witnessed many a stirring sight since he's been around but I doubt whether he can recall anything quite like the thousands of teen-agers who marched on the mayor's office last week.

There's a cynical New York saying which warns "You can't buck City Hall." But that's not what these youngsters said.

There is more to this than observers have recognized so far. True, "we want our prom" the sophomore told me: "we want our baseball coach" the senior said. But that's not the whole story.

You could tell by their faces they are children of poor people, sons and daughters of fathers who have a living to make. They understood—these boisterous, yet oddly disciplined kids of 14, 15, 16—that their teachers were getting a raw deal and they felt a responsibility to them. That's not hard to understand—has Dad got a bed of roses?

They knew—as scores told me—that the mayor "got his"; that Jansen just got a raise per week that equals the raise O'Dwyer's willing to give the teachers per year.

They sensed—these teen-agers—that their chosen representatives, the big shots, aren't playing square with them. The pretty little girl with the button which said she was a leader in her school, a member of the student council, told me: "The mayor spent a lot of time getting tanned in Florida. But what about the people in New York?" In our brief chat she mentioned that her big brother was unemployed, that matters weren't too good in their household.

More: I was struck with the fraternity between Negro and white students you saw here. The white kids seemed to know the score. A number of times I saw them bunch around their darker-skinned schoolmates when the horse cops galloped by.

They jeered when the Sanitation trucks rolled by to douse them off the streets. The kid beside me pointed at the sign on the truck which said, "This is not city water." "That's a laugh," he said. "Did they get it from the Atlantic Ocean. They got it to scare us off." But they don't scare easy, these kids.

FED A-BOMB

They are the generation of the Big Scare. They are fed atom-bomb for breakfast, H-bomb for dinner, and for many the most substantial food they get for lunch is a hot dog—as Eisenhower proposes. They saw their big brothers go off to the greatest war in history a few years ago. And they are told they may have to die 10,000 miles away in the direction of the Dnieper.



They don't know who, but somebody is giving them a raw deal. They are told the blame lies with our former ally, the U.S.S.R. But these horses were no Siberian ponies: nor is Mayor O'Dwyer a member of the Politburo.

They don't know the answers, they've fallen for a lot of the wrong stuff, but O'Dwyer is teaching them an elementary lesson.

"You can't enter here," the big cop barked, shoving the little girl away from the barricades of wooden horses on the Mall.

"That's not what our civic books say," the little junior insisted. "It says we have the right to assembly and to petition."

"Aw, chase yourself," the cop retorted. The little girl stared at him. You could almost see her putting two and two together.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION —IT'S A SORRY MESS

(Continued from page 4)

Eighth to 125th Sts., and from York (on the extreme east side) to Eighth Aves. In some parts of Brooklyn, bus fares mount as high as 30 cents if you ride through three zones on a single route.

★

NEW YORK CITY owns and operates the Comprehensive and East Side Omnibus corporations on which you travel for seven cents. Transfers are free. The city's lines include the York, First and Second Avenue buses, 49-50th crosstown, Madison-Chambers and 65th St. crosstown. If you travel on the first, Second and York Avenue buses and have to crosstown on city-owned buses the total cost remains seven cents.

If, however, you have to crosstown at other points—42nd, 59th, 125th—the trip costs 15 cents because the Surface Transportation Corp., doesn't honor city transfers or any other privately owned bus transfers for that matter, except the Avenue B-East Broadwy bus line.

The Surface Transportation also runs the Third Avenue line which doesn't sell transfers to city or privately owned lines.

Other privately owned lines are the Eighth Avenue Coach Corp., which runs Eighth and Ninth Avenue lines. It sells two-cent transfers which are accepted by city and some privately owned lines. The New York City Omnibus Corp. (private) runs the Eighth, 14th, 23rd, 34th, 79th, 86th, 96th and 116th St. crosstown lines. Its two-cent transfers will be honored on all up and downtown buses except the Third and Fifth Avenue buses.

★

THE MADISON AVE. Coach Co. (private) runs the Madison bus line and sells two-cent transfers. It will accept transfers from city owned and New York City Omnibus buses.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Co., Inc., is also god unto itself. It charges 12 cents and offers transfers for 57th St. crosstown, both ways, and at 72nd St. for the eastward ride only.

All other crosstown trips with the Fifth Avenue line costs 19 or 20 cents depending on whether you need the Surface Transportation or New York City Omnibus lines.

If all of this sounds too confusing, don't blame the writer. It's the situation. What is more, if you don't know which are the private and what the city owned lines, and which sells or accept transfers and which doesn't, it'll cost you dough.

Peron's Labor Unions Hold a 'Ja' Convention

By Rodolfo Ghioldi

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—The national congress of the government-sponsored General Workers Confederation, just held here, had nothing to do with the demands of labor. The delegates were named from the top, after getting government approval. Discussion was limited to speeches in praise of Peron and his government, and a report on an amendment to the organization's constitution.

Whereas the old constitution contained a preamble which had been based on the class struggle and international solidarity of the working class, it was now amended to state that "the Argentine General Worker Confederation is based on . . . the faithful execution of the high aims which inspire the Peron Doctrine."

After using his police to subject the trade union movement, Peron has transformed unions into "national syndicalist" types similar to the Hitlerist or falangist "labor" organizations.

The closing session was addressed by Peron, himself who stated that "since the class struggle no longer exists in Argentina, the union now need only concern itself with mutual aid plans, pensions, insurance funds, etc."

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

DON'T MISS SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S Soviet Classic "Ten Day That Shook the World"; also H. G. Wells' fantastic comedy featurette, "Day Dreams," starring Charles Laughton, Elsa Lancaster. Saturday, May 6. Two showings, 8:30, 10:30 p.m. Social all evening. 77 Fifth Avenue (15th St.). 83c tax.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS DANCE-A-ROUND presented by American Folksay Group and folk dancing with Freddie and George calling. Entertainment by the Singers Unit and lots more. 250 W. 26th St. 8:30 p.m. May 6. Instruction fee 50c.

BRIEF ENCOUNTER—The New York Critics Award prize-winner, starring Celia Johnson and Trevor Howard. How a "brief encounter" almost alters the course of two lives. Three showings: 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. Also social all evening. New membership fee: $1.00. Saturday Night Film Club, 111 West 88th St.

SEE THEODORE WARD'S "John Brown" at YPA's first theatre party, this Saturday, May 6th at People's Drama Theatre, 212 Eldridge St. (2nd Ave. and Houston) $1.20, $2.00, also Sat. Mat., May 13th, Sun. Eve., May 14th, 21st. Tickets at Theatre or YPA, 19 W. 44th St. JU 6-1894.

BEHIND THE SCENES in Medicine—3 important medical films on the problems facing the patient and the doctor. "Men of Medicine," "Journey Into Medicine," "Men in White." Discussion follows film showing. ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way) 9:00 p.m. Sub. 75c.

RE-UNION of Non-Partisan Youth Committee for Re-election of Ben Davis. 2315—7th Ave., 10:00 p.m. Contribution 40c. Sponsored by Roosevelt Jackson & Hiram Wms.

EUGENE GORDON, beginning 8:30 sharp, reading from newly finished novel "Rootbound," Saturday evening, May 6. Original pencil, charcoal sketches, leading characters. Refreshments. Sub. 75c. 219 E. 12th St.

STUDIO PARTY with United People's Singers (former CIO Chorus). Entertainment, dancing, refreshments. 128 W. 48th (top floor; walk up). Bring your guitars, harmonicas and voices. Contr. 75c.

HOUSE PARTY! Yesiree—that's the best way we know of to have a relaxing good time on a Saturday nite. So the West Side Committee for Peace is throwin' a party. A party complete with top-notch Broadway entertainment, Calypso singing, a roving accordion player and featuring Bob Claibourne, his songs and guitar. Help the fight for Peace while having a good time. Come at 8:30 and stay until the sun rises. Apt. 62, 230 W. 79th St. (B'way). Cont. $1.00.

THIS WEEKEND ONLY! "Othello" — condensed film version of Shakespeare's classic featuring famous Old Vic Players! "Clinical Psychology and Hypnosis," (use of Hypnosis in psychiatric treatment). Plus Charlie Chaplin's "Day in the Park." Dance. 75c, tax. Saturday, Sunday, 9 and 11 p.m. Vote-Your-Own-Film Club, 6 Fifth Ave. (off 8th St.). Selected Children's movies Saturdays 3:15 p.m. 50c.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Surprise attractions,' refreshments. Folk dancing, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

Bronx

THIS IS IT! Free beer party. Prospect YPA, 631 E. 169th St. (near Boston Rd.) 8:30 p.m. Contr. 50c.

SEE EASTERN DEMOCRACIES Rebuilding. Personal color movie record filmed in Europe. Also dancing, refreshments. Sub. 50c. 8:30 p.m. Fleetwood Community Club, 1539 Walton Ave., Bronx.

Brooklyn

JEFFERSON CLUB LYL presents. Candlelight Cabaret. Dancing, refreshments, professional entertainment including H. T. Tsiang. Come down and meet old friends. Loads of atmosphere, Saturday, May 6, 8:30 p.m. Contr. 75c. 927 Kings Highway (near Coney Island Ave.).

BRIGHTON BEACH YPA presents its grand opening of Club 3200. Saturday, May 6, 8:30 p.m. 3200 Coney Island Ave. Band, Entertainment, food. No charge for tables. Subs. 75c members, 90c non-members.

HEAR MIKE GOLD give first hand report of events in Europe, having just returned after a three-year stay. Saturday, May 6, 8:30 p.m. at Communist Party Hdq., 369 Utica Ave., B'klyn. Dancing, refreshments. Contr. 50c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

THEODORE WARD'S "John Brown." Tickets available Sunday Eve. May 7 performance at Box Office. Price $1.20, $1.80—People's Drama, 212 Eldridge St.

BEHIND THE SCENES in medicine—3 important medical films on the problems facing the patient and the doctor. "Men of Medicine," "Journey Into Medicine"—"Men in White." Discussion follows film showing. ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way) 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c.

HANGING AND RICKSHAW, hit plays by H. T. Tsiang, guest-starring Pearl Somner, 8:45 p.m. 225 W. 46th St. All sold out Saturday come Sunday night. Hooray!

LAST NIGHT to see "Othello!" famous film featuring Old Vic players. Also "Clinical Psychology and Hypnosis" and Chaplin "Day in the Park!" Discussion! Dance! 75c, tax. Sunday, 9 and 11 p.m. Vote-Your-Own-Film Club, 6 Fifth Ave. (off 8th St.).

TOO GOOD TO MISS—Tonight, A party at our cosy "Village" studio, 122 University Pl. (13th St.). Grand entertainment for your pleasure, social dancing, refreshments and folk dance instruction. Festivities start 8 p.m. Admission only 75c (fund drive).

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends! refreshments, folk dancing, social, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

Bronx

FILMS AND FORUM, Benjamin Paskoff speaks on "Lessons of the Paris Commune." 2 films "1948" and "The Story That Couldn't Be Printed." 8:30 p.m. Sharp. Tremont Section, CP, 807 Tremont Ave., Bronx. Sub. 50c.

CLUB UNITY LYL presents "Blockade" starring Henry Fonda and Madeline Carroll. Powerful Drama Based on Spanish Civil War, 1039 E. 163rd St. 8:30, 60c.

SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN, noted lecturer, author and critic, will speak on "Is Art a Luxury?" Art exhibit featuring Norman Lewis, etc. Sunday, May 7, 8:30 p.m. at ALP Hall, 683 Allerton Ave. Six. Subs. 50c.

JENNINGS PERRY discusses "Peace and Sen. McCarthy." Songs by Troubador, Oscar Brand, Social and refreshments to follow. North 7th ALP, 1723 Boston Rd. (above Dover) Sunday, 8 p.m. Sub. 60c.

Brooklyn

MIKE GOLD, famous Writer and Lecturer, speaks tonight, 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic: "Europe As I Saw It."

PSYCHIATRY and psychoanalysis; can they be progressive??? Come to our open forum with Dr. Francis Bartlett, noted analyst and author on Sunday, May 7th, 8:30 p.m. at Midwood ALP, 1361 Coney Island Ave. (near Ave. J). Subs 50c.

SQUARE DANCE and film showing; also social dancing. East New York Jewish-Young Fraternalists, 608 Cleveland St. Members free. Non-members Instruction fee, 35c. 7:30.

Coming

GALA CELEBRATION and Concert featuring "Jean Murai," folk songs and guitarist. Sat., May 13, at 8:30 p.m. 3047 Steinway—2nd Flr. Don. 50c.

THE DAILY WORKER Cultural Department presents a Special Performance of the great Soviet film "Childhood of Maxim Gorky." Directed by Mark Donskoy. Adapted from Gorky's book. Friday, May 12, 10:30 p.m. at the Stanley Theatre, 41st St. & 7th Ave., NYC. Tickets at $1.00 including tax, available through Feature Dept., Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St. NY. Telephone: AL 4-7954.

RATES: 20 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
5 words constitute a line.
Minimum charge - 3 lines
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JOHN'S RESTAURANT The best and largest selection of imported and domestic dishes and liquors. All kinds of specialties. Italian-American cuisine. Open till 2 a.m. Sundays till 12 p.m. 242 W. 48th St. CHickering 4-9631—John Fiordalis, Prop.

The Darrells Report a Victory

(Continued from page 4)

building superintendent that a family was moving in since they were leaving shortly. But when they came and landlord Louis Goldberg of 2757 Claflin Ave. found they were Negroes, he began eviction proceedings against both families two days later.

Immediately progressives in the community began to fight. When a delegation saw Goldberg, he claimed that several tenants in the building had complained about Negroes moving in.

The Bronx Committee Against Discrimination formed to canvass the house, got 30 percent of the 62 tenants to sign a petition; others gave verbal support. Only three or four racists held out.

Canvassers of the Concourse Tenants Council and the Bronx Council on Rent and Housing got 70 percent favorable response in the vicinity, while the Tom Paine Young Progressives Club covered the neighborhood with leaflets, getting friendly response from the majority of passersby. The landlord complained to one delegation that "I've been getting thousands of post cards and letters.

★

BUT SOMETHING NEW and powerful was added to this struggle. The Hearst press immediately sensed it and leaped to the attack, calling the fight for the Darrells a "Communist plot."

Instead of the humanitarian approach, the committee began pointing out to the community that lily-white housing is maintained and only benefits the Mortgage Conference, the banks and big real estate operators.

"How long," they asked Goldberg, "do you expect to be able to own property as a Jew in this country if you give aid and support to fascist ideas and forces that hate Jews as well as Negroes?"

Proof of the reactionary pressures came when State Senator Sidney A. Fine told a delegation in Albany he'd heard "all about it." And Congressman Walter A. Lynch of the 23rd C. D. declared he likewise "knew all about it" and that it was "communist" inspired.

Meanwhile, Goldberg, failed to show up at an eviction hearing before the City Rent Commission, and the case was dismissed. But the victory was not yet won, for he hadn't given the Darrells legal possession of the apartment.

Then on April 21, a picket line was thrown around the landlord's office at the Concourse and 165 St. "We'll be back next week with 500 more," a picket delegation informed the landlord's secretary.

The next day Goldberg called the committees' attorney, David L. Minkoff and informed him he would turn over the apartment to the Darrells.

The Darrell case is only the beginning of the Bronx's fight for housing democracy. All the forces who supported the campaign have resolved to begin fighting for an end to discrimination in Parkchester, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's project.

SICKNESS LOSSES

The Federal Security Agency estimates that wage and salary losers from sickness totaled a minimum of $4.1 billion in 1948.

BAZAAR
BUY AT WHOLESALE OR LESS
Clothing for entire family, jewelry, household goods, food, etc.
THIS SATURDAY and SUNDAY
noon to midnight
AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
884 Columbus Ave. (bet. 103 & 104 Sts.)

STILL POSSIBLE!!
CHINESE CULTURAL CABARET
Today (Sunday) 4 P.M.
13 Astor Place
Drama - Dance - Food — $2

MINK COATS
will be the only item not on sale at our BAZAAR . . . but that's only because this is a summer sale . . . where you'll find sharkskin suits . . . linen jackets . . . bathing suits . . . and toys and everything you'll need for a top-notch vacation . . . also . . .
SQUARE DANCING
CARNIVAL . . . BOOTHS
FOOD BAR
ENTERTAINMENT
Saturday, May 13
Sunday, May 14
Monday, May 15
ADMISSION FREE
OPEN ALL DAY AND ALMOST ALL NIGHT
Bronx Civil Rights Congress
645 E. Tremont Avenue
(Entrance on Hughes)

Conference for World Friendship and Peace and Celebration of Anniversaries of Birobidjan and Israel
I Session—Saturday, May 6, 1950 — 2:00 P.M.
II Session—Sunday, May 7, 1950 — 10:30 A.M.
BARBIZON PLAZA HOTEL, 101 W. 58 St.
III Session—CELEBRATION AND CONCERT
Sunday, May 7, 1950 — 2:30 P.M.
TOWN HALL, 123 W. 43rd St.
ARNOLD EIDUS, *Violinist*
DR. LEO KOPF, *Conductor* Jewish People's Philharmonic Chorus in American, Birobidjan and Israeli Songs
Reports will be submitted by prominent national leaders who attended Peace Conferences in Paris, Stockholm, Mexico City, Moscow, Peiping and Tel Aviv, and by Ambijan delegation who just returned from a visit to Israel, France and Belgium.
Registration fee for all sessions — $1.00
Auspices: Ambijan Committee and American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, 103 Park Ave., New York 17 — MUrray Hill 3-8895-6-7



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MAY 19-20-21
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FUR WORKERS RESORT, WHITE LAKE, N. Y.
HURRY! HURRY! HURRY!
$14 - $15.50 - $17 for entire weekend
Make Your Reservations Now
Call OR 9-1657 or send $5 deposit
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with the YPA
• Work for Peace
• Outlaw the H-Bomb
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Speakers: MRS. ADA B. JACKSON - MARY MORRIS
REV. WILLIAM H. MELISH
ENTERTAINMENT
FRIDAY, MAY 12 — 8 P.M.
ADMISSION 50c PENTHOUSE, 13 Astor

WEEKEND EVENTS

Eisenstein's 'Ten Days' At 77 Fifth Ave., Sat.

Eisenstein's great film **Ten Days That Shook the World** will be shown this Saturday night by Midtown Film Circle at 77 Fifth Ave. (at 16 St.). On the same program: Charles Laughton's comedy-fantasy **Day Dreams.** There will be two performances at 8:30 and 10:30. Admission $1 including tax.

Paskoff Speaks on 'Paris Commune' Sunday with Films

Benjamin Paskoff of the Jefferson School will speak on the **Lessons of the Paris Commune** this Sunday night, May 7 at the Film Forum of the Communist Party, Tremont Section, 807 E. Tremont Ave. Two films will be shown: **The Story That Couldn't Be Printed** and **1848.**

Moses Miller Speaks on Israel

Moses Miller, editor of **Jewish Life** and author of **Crisis in Palestine** and numerous other pamphlets, will be the featured speaker at a forum celebrating the second anniversary of Israel this Sunday evening, May 7, 8:30 p.m. at Jefferson Center, 201 W. 72 St., N. Y. The forum is sponsored by the Communist Party of the 5th Assembly District, on New York's Westside.

Admission will be 25 cents.

Victors and Vanquished At thte Stanley

The Victors and the Vanquished, new Soviet film playing at the Stanley Theatre has been hailed as "a new genre in film" by progressive French film weekly, **L'Ecrain Francais.**

The Victors and the Vanquished is part II of the series called The Battle for Stalingrad, the first part of which was called **The First Front.** Paris, long vaunted as being the most democratic city in the world, under Marshall Plan influence did not get a chance to see public showings of **The First Front** last year. It was banned for political reasons—seems that it told some ugly truths about Winston Churchill's role in the war. This year, however, **The Victors and the Vanquished** was shown — and played to packed houses.

Jean-Pierre Darre, critic for **L'Ecrain Francais** (The French Screen), declared after seeing a private showing of **The First Front** and a public one of **The Victors and the Vanquished** that, "the two epics of the Battle for Stalingrad brings a new genre to the screen—the artistic documentary."

'Brief Encounter' Prize-winning Film Revived Saturday

Brief Encounter which won the New York Critics Acting Award in 1949, will be shown at the Saturday Night Film Club, 111 W. 88 St., on Saturday evening, May 6.

Showings are at 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. There is also a social all evening. The new membership fee for the Film Club is $1.

Pearl Somner Guest Star in Tsiang Plays

Pearl Somner will substitute for Elizabeth Ross in the next three wekend showings of H. T. Tsiang's plays **Canton Rickshaw** and **Hanging on Union Square.** The plays are being performed Saturday and Sunday nights at 225 W. 46 St.



FRANK SILVERA, who has an important role in Herb Tank's powerful play "Longitude 49" now playing every Wednesday through Sunday evening and Saturday matinee at Freedom Theatre, 347 E. 72 St., N. Y. Tickets available at Workers Bookshop, Jefferson Bookshop and 44 St. Bookfair. Telephone RH 4-9273.

Gordon to Read Excerpts from New Novel Saturday Nite

Eugene Gordon will read excerpts from his newly finished novel "Rootbound," story of Negro-white relations in a southern industrial town, at a fund-raising party for the Daily Worker this Saturday night, May 6 at 219 E. 12 St. at 8. Subscription 75c.

Film Showing

The Vote-Your-Own-Film Club, 6 Fifth Ave. (off 8th St.) will have the condensed film version of Shakespeare's classic **Othello** featuring the old Vic players this weekend.

The film showings are at 9 and 11 p.m. Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Music:

Concert of Negro Symphonic Music May 21

A CONCERT of Negro symphonic music, under the direction of the noted conductor Dean Dixon will be presented Sunday afternoon, May 21, at 2:30 p.m., in Town Hall, 113 W. 43 St.

Mr. Dixon has just returned from highly successful concert engagements in Paris.

The program, characterized as an "extraordinary contribution to intercultural understanding," is sponsored by the African Aid Committee, an independent, non-political agency enlisting the support of Americans to help meet the needs of the destitute men, women and children of Africa.

• • •

AMONG THE SYMPHONIC works by African and other Negro composers, which will be presented for the first time in the United States, is the composition **Fatse la Heso.** It was written by Michael M. Moerane, gifted Bantu composer.

Mr. Moerane airmailed the score from South Africa to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, leading Negro historian and African Aid Committee chairman, especially for the occasion. His symphony was first performed by the British Broadcasting Company orchestra.

Proceeds of the May 21 concert, Dr. DuBois announced, will be used primarily to support a health clinic directed by an African physician in the poverty-ridden Cisketi Province of the Union of South Africa, and to further the cultural work undertaken by Mr. Moerane among African children in Cape Province.

Authentic arts and crafts by African, West Indian, Haitian and young American Negro craftsmen will be exhibited, through the courtesy of the Afro-Arts Bazaar, Inc., in Town Hall at the time of the concert.

Tickets priced from $1.80 to $4.80, may now be secured at the African Aid Committee, 23 W. 26 St.; Afro-Arts Bazaar, Inc., 9 W. 125 St.; Book Fair, 133 W. 44 St., and Town boxoffice.

Ted Tinsley Says appears Tuesday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

"An occasion for dancing in the streets."—Barnard Rubin, Daily Worker
"Exciting drama."
—Arthur Pollock, Compass
HERB TANK'S
"LONGITUDE 49"
NOW PLAYING every Wed. thru Sun. Eve. and Sun. Mat. Czechoslovak House, 347 E. 72, RH 4-9273
Tickets available for Sunday performances only this week at:
44th STREET BOOKFAIR
JEFFERSON SCHOOL BOOKSHOP
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ADMISSION: $1.00 for new members .75 for members

N. Y. LABOR RALLIES IN DEFENSE OF GENE DENNIS
SATURDAY, MAY 6
12 Noon
WEBSTER HALL
119 E. 11th Street
Admission: Free
Sponsored by: N. Y. Trade Unionists in Defense of Gene Dennis

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SAUL-LISHINSKY
THRU MAY 20
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THE WEAVERS (Pete Seeger, Lee Hayes, Fred Hellerman, Ronnie Gilbert) and SONNY TERRY, BROWNIE McGHEE
SUNDAY, MAY 7 — 8 P.M.
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PANEL ROOM
140 E. 8th St • Tickets 99¢
SUNDAY, MAY 14
KENNETH SPENCER in his only New York concert this season; also Martha Schlamme and Lee Gaus
Werth Davidson Productions, 7 W. 44 St.
Tickets: People's Artists, 100 E. 16th St.

"SUPERB! ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE FILMS OF THE YEAR!" —Jesse Zunser, Cue
Daily Worker Columnist John Pittman says: "The great Polish film 'BORDER STREET' is a picture of first-rate importance."
Border Street
(ULICA GRANICZNA)
Foreword by QUENTIN REYNOLDS
"✓✓✓✓ EXCELLENT! Achieves the heroic quality of epic moviemaking!" —SEYMOUR PECK, COMPASS
"A vigorous and deeply moving drama . . . remarkable performances!" —ALTON COOK, TEL.
"Powerful drama!" —JUSTIN GILBERT, MIRROR
"Carries a punch . . . the acting of the children is superb!" —JOE PIHODNA, HERALD-TRIB.
"A movie to be recommended and remembered . . . essentially 'BORDER STREET' tells the same story as John Hersey's best seller, 'THE WALL'!" —BILL LEONARD, CBS
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"Impressive in magnitude and scope."—Tribune
ARTKINO'S
"TRULY IMPRESSIVE." — Post
"Realistically effective . . . climactic." —N. Y. Times
The VICTORS AND THE VANQUISHED
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1950 STALIN PRIZE WINNER
SEE Surrender of VON PAULUS and 92000 survivors! Gigantic Battle Scenes never before screened! 300,000 Men Trapped in a ring of steel! The gripping climax of "The First Front"
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CONTINUOUS NOW AT REDUCED PRICES
LAURENCE OLIVIER in "HENRY V"
STUDENTS 50¢ ALL TIMES
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Student Eruption Was 5 Years Coming

By Michael Singer

The three-day student eruption that swept the city's 84 high schools and rocked the O'Dwyer Administration last week was years in coming. Neither a "lark" as the mayor contemptuously put it, nor a "spontaneous" outburst as other myopic observers saw it, the demonstrations by scores of thousands of students—attacked and dispersed brutally by police—were the fruits of a deep-rooted crisis in the largest public school system in the world.

Progressive educators and teacher representatives had foreseen and forewarned both city and state officials as far back as 1938 that an explosion among teachers and students was inevitable.

The school crisis spurted forward with the end of World War II. Prewar promises of pay increases, expanded school construction, revision of workload schedules were forgotten or rejected. The developing coldwar bipartisan attack, with its pennies for education and billions for atomic slaughter, intensified the deterioration of school morale.

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IN THE LAST two years the Dewey Republicans in Albany and the O'Dwyer Democrats in City Hall, united behind a thought-control Feinberg Bill and Wall Street purges of progressive teachers, opened up unprecedented offensives against the teachers, parents and students. The climax came early in April when Mayor O'Dwyer eliminated $13,000,000 in pay raises recommended by the Board of Education.

This betrayal of his own election pledge made in October, 1949 and reneging of promises made by virtually all Democratic candidates for office last fall, followed the mayor's vote to boost his own salary from $25,000 to $40,000 last Christmas. Two weeks ago Gov. Dewey signed the Rabin Bill, passed by the Legislature, which gives Superintendent of Schools William Jansen a $7,500 annual salary raise to $32,000. Other top school officials and principals received subsstantial increases.

The outcry was tremendous. O'Dwyer, rejecting teacher demands for raises from $600 to $1,200 to all teachers, sought to head off the mounting teacher-parent-student unrest with proposals of $150 and $250 increases. These offers, made after 500 high school teachers on April 4 voted to cease all after-school activities by April 17 unless they received decent wage boosts, were branded "insulting" by representatives of all teacher groups.

The vote to stop all voluntary extra-curricular activities suspended plans for high school proms, dramatic and debating clubs, senior yearbooks, special trips and athletic teams. It was the final straw for the students, especially the senior high school classes.

FOR MONTHS PRIOR to the April 27 through April 29 demonstrations a rising clamor among seniors in the city's 84 academic and vocational high schools to back teacher demands was making itself heard. Parents passed resolutions in their Parent-Teacher groups demanding the increase. The teachers, led by the Teachers Union, began an intensified campaign for raises and against accelerated Board of Education harassment, witch-hunts, inquisitions and the Timone resolution to ban the Union.

The three days of student demonstrations, climaxed by the 20,000 who massed at City Hall on Thursday, April 28, and were dispersed by mounted and club-swinging, foot police, were manifestations of student solidarity for a democratic school system, staffed by decently-paid teachers

Textile

(Continued from Page 3)

talk of democracy" and their promise to "give us little people the right to decide this matter in this convention." Other speakers talked vehemently for restricting leadership to "only textile workers."

The third "doublecross" came a few moments before adjournment on the very issue which Baldanzi said precipitated the conspiracy to unseat him. That was the "succession issue." As Baldanzi repeated to the delegates today, a majority of the council were fearful "that if something unfortunate would happen to Rieve and he, as executive vice-president, would succeed him, heads would roll." To allay that fear he proposed before the convention constitutional changes for a convention to elect a successor.

The proposal brought out by the committee essentially conformed to Baldanzi's formula. His extremely weak speech in support of the proposal when brought out on the floor came shortly after one of his supporters drew a rousing applause for leaving the constitution alone. With two-thirds required to change the constitution, less than a third voted for the change and the constitution remains as it was. That brought uneasiness again among the council majority.

The discussion on the "succession issue," with frequent references to Rieve's bad health, caused delegate Aldridge to say that some delegates have already "put a wreath on president Rieve" and that the whole scene was "disgusting" to the delegates.



Teachers

(Continued from Page 3)

'investigation' resulted in her exoneration."

Dr. Jansen's disregard as "irrelevant" of the exemplary record of the suspended teachers stands out also "in bold relief against the treatment accorded Martin Byrne," said the union.

Byrne's record from 1915 to the present was read in detail at the Board of Education meeting of April 27 when he was named assistant to the secretary of the Board of Education. This record was offered publicly by a member of the Board of Education in order to counter a charge that had been made by another oBard member that Byrne's appointment was a result of a political deal."

FLAY ANTI-SEMITISM

"If the 'record is relevant' for persons named Quinn and Byrne, why not for teachers named Lederman, Zitron, Rubin, Jaffe, Feingold, Friedlander, Citron and Friedman?" the union asked. The Teachers Union is ready to cite other instances to prove our assertion that the fact these eight teachers are Jewish is a factor in their suspension."

The union also emphasized that leaders of the Joint Committee of Teachers Organizations have used the suspension of the eight teachers to defeat the unity movement among teachers.

The New York State Civil Rights Congress, in a wire to Superintendent of Schools Jansen, asked that suspensions of eight Teachers Union leaders be rescinded.

The CRC called the suspension a direct violation of the Bill of Rights and said "This is a local version of the hated pratcices of the Un-American committee."

SEEK PAY RISE

DETROIT (FP). — About 300 window cleaners went on strike in Detroit for a wage boost of 20c an hour. They belong to Local 139, Building Service Employees International Union (AFL). The contract which expired April 15 gave them $2 an hour on scaffold and extension ladder work and $1.85 an hour for ordinary belt work on windows.

Radio Strike

CLEVELAND, O. — Engineers at WTAM and WNBK joined a national work stoppage for two hours to protest failure of management to bargain in good faith.

PHONE INCREASE

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (FP). — A 10c pay station charge will be put into effect some time in June by the Rochester Telephone Corp. This is believed to be the first of its kind in the nation.

Welfare

(Continued from Page 3)

tion.

"Hilliard is afraid we will expose his attacks on relief recipients that's what really frightened him," Herbst said.

He charged Hilliard's 24-hour discipline order violated the law, citing two court decisions—the Natilson Case and the Weiselberg Case—which ruled that a city employe's time off the job is not subject to city control.

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Lawyers

(Continued from Page 2)

spectacle," Durr asserted. "No one can be sure he will not be buried in the rubble. For our legal and constitutional safeguards are not selective. They must protect all, or they will soon protect none. Once we let them down to get at an idea or individual we don't like, the rights of all become exposed."

Durr reviewed how men and women are being denied their jobs without due process and are being branded enemies of their country for exercising their constitutional guarantees.

"The danger to our liberties," he said, "it seems to me, lies not in evil men, for they are few. It lies rather in normally decent men who remain silent when they want to say: 'These things which are being done are wrong and I will stand against them.'"

The convention presented its annual "Roosevelt Award" to Osmond K. Fraenkel, constitutional lawyer.

At a morning panel on trial techniques, Hyman Barshay, criminal trial expert, said the jury system is being stacked more and more against the defendant.

"Now the judges are getting stricter," he said. "The prosecutor has a great advantage."

New York prosecutors, Barshay explained, have special lists of Blue Ribbon Jury panels, and they know how each prospective juror voted in previous cases.

"I never saw a Blue Ribbon Juror who came from Coney Island, Williamsburgh, Brownsville, or the Navy Yard area," Barshay told the delegates.

"In picking a jury in Kings County we are faced with men of wealth, bankers and utility employes. No blue ribbon jurors come from south of DeKalb Ave."

Barshay was at loss to explain some of his recent startling court victories. The "not-guilty verdict in a recent Brooklyn murder case "knocked me over," he said.

A special panel, headed by Leonard B. Boudin, discussed the effect of the Taft-Hartley Law and injunctions on the right of labor to bargain collectively. Resolutions were being prepared on these questions.

"I do not believe that the developments of the past few years can be fully understood except as a counterpart of the tensions, division and ohstility which have characterized international relations during that period," Durr told the convention.

"At home we also have a cold war which is directed against all those who are seriously critical of the foreign policy of our government. Such criticism, even including insistent demands for an effort to resolve the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union, seems to be regarded as evidence of disloyalty.

"One wonders whether 'total diplomacy' means compulsory support for our government's foreign policy."

Among those sending greetings to the convention were Supreme Court Justices Hugo Black and Harold H. Burton.

Memorial Meet For Brodsky

Joseph Brodsky, fighting people's lawyer, who died three years ago, will be honored at memorial serviees at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48 St., at 8 p.m., Thursday, May 11. The Joseph Brodsky Memorial Association is sponsoring the affair.

Brodsky was the symbol of the fight against the frameup system in America, which is again rampant today.

The story of his courageous struggles will be told by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist leader, and by a group of civil rights attorneys.

Osmond K. Fraenkel, well-known constitutional lawyer, will preside. Other speakers will include Louis McCabe, one of the attorneys for the 11 Communist leaders in the Foley Square frameup; attorney Louis Fleischer and Fay Siegartel, Brodsky's close friends and office associates, and Milton Robertson, radio writer.

Strike in Venezuela

CARACUS, Venezuela. — Some 14,500 oil workers were on strike in Venezuela Friday, against the Anglo-American Shell Co., and other oil firms. The strike is in protest against the government's outlawing of one oil workers union for what the authorities termed an "illegal strike" last Sunday. Venezuela is the largest exporter and second largest producer of petroleum in the world.

Bias Kills a 3-Year-Old

B'KLYN HOSPITAL TURNS AWAY CHINESE AMERICAN CHILD

By Michael Vary

Three-year-old Anna Wong might be alive today if deadly hatred against minorities did not fester in the minds of landlords and if money did not come before medicine in the hospitals.

I remember little Anna well. On a cold winter's day she stood with her cute little nose pressed flat against the steaming plate glass window of her father's laundry at 178 Montague St. in Brooklyn Heights. A sunny day was sunnier when she scooted around Montague St. to the delight of her neighbors.

On Monday morning Anna Wong died of multiple burns. She also died of multiple discrimination.

Gin Wong, and his wife Lee Yen Fay, arrived in the United States from China in 1939. When Gin Wong came out of the army after four years of service, he and his wife went to look for a place to live near their laundry. Some of the apartments were too expensive.

4 IN 1 ROOM

Some that were suitable said "No children wanted." Other landlords, seeing that they are Chinese, flatly refused them. Thus housing discrimination forced the Wong's and their two children into one small furnished room.

On Sunday evening, after a late supper, Mrs. Wong placed a pot of water on the two-burner gas plate which serves as the family's kitchen. Next to this improvised stove stood Anna's cot. Anna was tired and excited, and in the excitement the shaky stove tottered, and the boiling hot water scalded her.

Gin Wong rushed his daughter to Long Island Hospital. While she was being given emergency treatment, Wong was questioned about his financial status. Although the children's wards were overcrowded, a semi-private room was available. His financial status, however, did not meet the hospital requirements.

CITES EXPENSE

A Mr. Hooper, public information director for the hospital, said that experienced pediatric care is needed for hospitalized children, and that this is an expensive proposition when conducted in private rooms.

"Nobody should ask you about money at a time like that. First heal . . . then discuss money," Wong said to me on the day of the funeral.

Little Anna had been returned to her father who held her in his arms during the long ambulance ride to city-owned Kings County Hospital in Flatbush. Wong had no idea how serious her condition was. Less than 12 hours after Anna was admitted she was dead.

Hospital authorities said that Anna was in an "extremely critical" condition when she left Long Island College Hospital. Despite this fact she was subjected to the long trip to Flatbush although facilities could have been made available for her to rest comfortably immediately after the treatments at Long Island College Hospital.

The record of hospital authorities in the treatment of minorities is such that a white child might have been treated differently.

I spoke to Wong in his lanudry a few hours after his little Anna was buried. He was again hard at work, tears filling his eyes. "Now there is a son left," he said as he told me about his two-year-old. "I just took my wife back to the room on Pierrepont St. Who knows what may happen to our son there."

Now Wong, with four years of honorable service in the war against fascism, again searches Brooklyn Heights for a place to live where his children won't be burned to death.

Union Asks WLIB to Let It State Case

The American Communications Association Friday demanded that radio station WLIB grant it free time to present its case on the union's dispute with the station over renewal of a contract.

The station's management has refused to sign a contract unless several job security and working condition clauses, present for the past few years, are eliminated from a new contract. In reply the union said that a strike would be called if the issues were not settled.

In demanding free time, the union cited an attack on it by WLIB's manager, Harry Novick, on April 29 over the station.

STATE DEPT. NOTE TO USSR

(Continued from Page 1)

and not a B-29, that it was unarmed, and that it did not fly over Soviet territory or territorial waters.

The U.S. note declared Moscow's attitude "cannot be reconciled with the Soviet government's continued protestations of its devotion to the cause of peace."

Especially significant was this use of the "Baltic plane incident" by the State Department in an attempt t odiscredit Soviet leadership in the drive for world peace.

The knottiest problem facing Acheson is pressure of the peoples of western Europe against their governments for some action leading to a Soviet-American understanding for outlawing the A-bomb. The appeal of the International Red Cross during the week for such an agreement, the earlier appeal of the Czechoslovak government, publication of the Stockholm World Peace Congress manifesto last month, and finally the proposals put forward Thursday by the administrative heads of the United Nations in Paris, have created precisely the kind of atmosphere for the U.S. bloc talks and the Atlantic Council meeting which Acheson does not want.

Soviet support of these demands and its readiness to discuss these issues with Washington are well known in Europe. Under these circumstances it is believed Acheson will encounter resistance to his plans for rearming Germany and for complete integration of the armed forces of the Atlantic Council powers into a west European military establishment under U.S. support.

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Indians, Tigers Test Yankee Staff

Dodgers Also Have Unexpected Mound Woes; Gilbert Giant Hope

By Lester Rodney

New York's three ball clubs got troubles. The World Champion Yankees, rocked, Thursday by an amazing 15-0 shallacking from the White Sox, are worried about pitching. Ed Lopat was knocked out of there fast after two nice games. Don Johnson, counted on to help Joe Page with the relief,showed little. Bob Porterfield, counted on for a stalwart starter, is a question mark. Tommy Byrne, who may face the Indians Saturday in the one game "series" at the Stadium, has shown his usual inconsistency. Even Vic Raschi, in beating the Sox this week, looked ragged and in committing four balks showed he was worried about changing his pitching move.

Then there's the state of Tommy Henrich's knee. A lot of people don't think the Yanks can repeat with Joe Collins or slow, lame armed Johnny Mize on first base. Tommy was ready to go again Friday when the game was called, but there's no telling about those knees once they start kicking up. Joe DiMaggio's mild slump doesn't worry anyone too much. But the pitching does as Boston, Cleveland, and the menacing Tigers threaten. Red Rolfe brings his hot club in Sunday and a few long belts by Dick Kryhoski will make that Walkefield-Kryhoski trade look pretty sad, wouldn't you say?

Meanwhile the White Sox, with their fine corps of left-handed hurlers, a new shortstop sensational in Carresquel and the revived hitting Zernial, look like a team that could move past the disorganized looking A's into the fifth place slot. (Why, that's where I picked 'em).

THE DODGERS, moving thru the West, are also having some unexpected grief in the hurling department, one of the strong points in the well rounded equipment of the league's best team. There's big Don Newcombe's persistent muscular soreness in his pitching arm, which it is hoped a week's rest will fix up. And just when it looked like a lot of help from rookies Podzielan and Bankhead, the former gets rudely cuffed off the hill by the punchless Cards and the latter pulls a shoulder muscle in breezing thru the Cubs for his second impressive looking victory. And Ralph Branca, cannonnaded off the hill in Chicago Friday, isn't ready. Jack Banta, however, should be ready to go, and go good about now.

Outside of the mound problems, the Dodgers are in excellent shape and still look like the champs, with the Braves increasingly looming the only real contender.

AS FOR THE Giants, they backed down on their guarantee to give Jack Harshman a look around the Western circuit. He was getting nowhere against the opposition pitching, and the heavy pressure was too much. They seem to think the same thing won't apply to young Tokie Gilbert, that he's made of different stuff.

Gilbert has been considered the real gem in the Giant farm system, the eventual long term first base star. But they did want him to get a year of Triple A ball under his belt. This move is the move of desperation. A sad western trip would begin to really hurt at the Polo Grounds box office. They're just hoping the youngster explodes, even though he wasn't busting any fences at Minneapolis, where in six games he had a .279 mark with nothing better than a double.

The Giants got Tookie in 1946 when he was a much sought after lad going on 18. His father, an ex ballplayer, set a $50,000 price on him, and when six clubs expressed willingness to meet the price, put their names in a hat. Mrs. Gilbert picked the Giants. In Erie, 1947 he hit .333, with 11 homers and 92 rbis. Moved up to Sioux City in '48, he hit .299, but upped his homer production to 26 and batted in 114.

Last year he went to Nashville in the Southern, Class AA, with his father as manager, and really opened up, hitting .334, with 33 homers and 122 runs batted in. The next step up the ladder was Minneapolis, and then he was to be ready. But the shortcut is called for.

Everyone who has seen him agrees he is genuine article, a fine fielder, smart, fast and strong armed. He throws right but is regarded a good mittman around first just the same. Whether he can survive the quick pressure or not remains to be seen. In favor is the fact that he'll get a thorough chance to unwind. The Giants have nowhere else to go at first.

If he injects some punch in there, the Giants could move up and make a real first division bid. Essentially, they are good enough to make a fight for third behind Brooklyn and Boston.

Story of Feller And Kinder

This is the tale of two twirlers, and it may have a surprise ending. In fact, it may have two surprise endings.

The pitchers are Bobby Feller of the Cleveland Indians and Ellis Kinder of the Boston Red Sox. Feller started out his season with two victories, and the experts were quick to herald him as "the Feller of old." Kinder lost his first two, and the wiseacres were ready to bury him. They said the 35-year-old Tennessean won 23 games in a series of flukes last year and could never keep pace.

But the two pitchers met, and the result was a rude jolt for both theories. Kinder pitched a seven-hitter and won, 7 to 2; Feller didn't see it all, for he was bounced out in the sixth inning.

Kinder could not understand the surprise. "I don't see why they were so eager to toss me into the ash can," he said. "I figured to start slow. Don't forget I didn't pitch a full game all during spring training. I was hit by that batted ball in the ribs the first week and was hurt for a long time."

Feller won his first two games, and was hoisted to the top of the heap. That may have been premature. There can be no denying that Feller has lost his speed of yore. Even he admits that. But, he insists. "I have control now—I've got the know-how to pitch winning ball."

Some are not so sure about that. Leo Durocher saw plenty of Bob during spring training, and he said, "Feller tips off his pitches. You know what to expect every time."

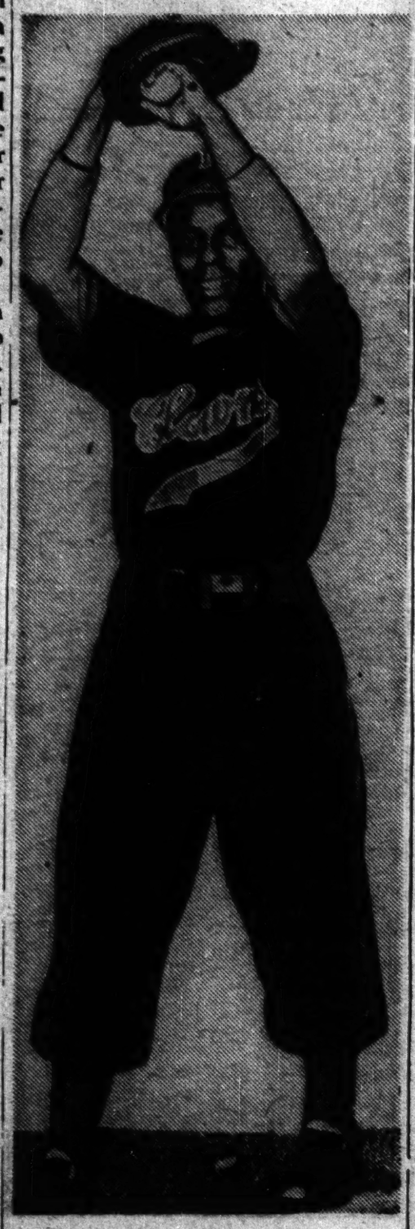
Durocher said he could call every curve and fast ball that Feller threw.

"I wish he were in our league," said Durocher. We'd have some merry afternoons at his expense."

The Feller of old? No one would have dared say such a thing about him in 1939.



Scouts Please Note!



LEFTY HARRY BUTTS, star pitcher of the Indianapolis Negro League team, will hurl one of the two games Sunday at the Polo Grounds against the New York Cubans.

Pitching his last game for the latter before reporting to the New York Giants will be southpaw Raul Lopez, no hit winner last week who will join the Jersey City farm. Some think he's about ready.

There'll be others for big league scouts to scan, if they mean business that is. Such as pitcher Pat Scantlebury, a 20-game winner for the Cubans for the last five years and second baseman Ray Neil of Indianapolis, who hit .364 last year and led in base hits with 125 and doubles with 28 last season. In South American winter ball he hit .347 and set a fielding record for errorless chances, handling eighteen chances in a regular 9-inning game.

HAMBURG TEAM OPENS TOUR

The Hamburg Sport Verein will inaugurate its good will soccer tour of the United States by meeting the German - American Soccer League All-Stars in an international soccer match at Triborough Stadium in New York Sunday.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

An Open Column to Steve Belloise

THE FIRST TIME you saw him was a muggy August evening at the Fort Hamilton Arena in Brooklyn. Fifteen years ago. He was a rangy, skinny kid with a shock of wavy black hair and he wasn't in there long enough to get a sweat up as a quick overhand right set the crowd on fire and took all the flame out of some other kid whose name you can't possibly remember. That was the beginning for Steve Belloise, He was a prelimmer just starting out then, and the main go belonged to an old man on the way out, Tony Canzoneri, hitting the illusory comeback trail against Irish Eddie Brink.

Yes, 15 years ago. A lot of years for anyone to spend in the tortorous fight racket. And now you feel like reminding Steve Belloise that it's been a long time indeed, too may years for one man to devote to the cruel business of punch and be punched. It's all over for Steve, and, if his manager doesn't feel obliged to tell him so, then surely it's the duty of a sportswriter to urge him to hang 'em up before he's hurt beyond repair. The men who make money out of his blood won't give him the pitch to call it quits until Steve has absorbed that one beating too many. Why should they? It's a parasitic breed they belong to. They never feel the pain or apply the styptic pencil to their own blood and the headaches and shortened life span will never be their concern.

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BUT BELLOISE MUST be told to ring the last bell on himself. The writing has been on the wall for the past few years and the past few beatings have followed a pattern that is cause for alarm. It always is when a battler reaches the point where he can no longer remember the first punch that set him up. And Steve Belloise is at that turn in the road.

He didn't remember last August either when Ray Robinson clipped combinations home to the head for six rounds and then caved him in with a cruel left hook to the chin late in the seventh.

And a few minutes later you spoke to him in his Yankee Stadium dressing room. Steve, one of the frankest and most outspoken fighters you've ever known, was dressing slowly, trying to bring the action into focus. But his usual talkative chatter was painfully absent now and he complained that he still wasn't feeling right. He said he felt like yawning all the time and this is what you've heard time and again from fighters who've been felled by one murderous punch too many.

"Honest to God I don't know what happened," he told you. The hurt was still in his eyes. **"I remember being in a flurry but I don't remember the punch that ended it. I don't remember the punch, the bell, nothing, except somebody picking me up and the next thing I know I'm sitting in my corner and somebody is saying don't get up, Steve, it's all over."**

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THAT'S HOW IT WAS on an August night last year at the Yankee Stadium. Funny how you remember the real beginning and the real end for Steve coming on two different August evenings. The prelim 15 years ago. The main event finish last summer. But it was the night last August, while he was trying to break through the fog, that you asked Belloise whether he wouldn't call it a career.

"I'd like to fight for another year," he said slowly. **"One more year. I don't know any other way to make a buck. This is all I can do."**

Belloise has given himself that year since the Robinson crusher. But if he was an old 33-year-old fighter then, he's even older now. And not in years alone. He's been back in the clubs, fighting the main go's name fighters can still get regardless of how far over the hill they are. Promoters know the name still draws even if the fighter that goes with it is no longer the same.

So it's been another year for Belloise, making a livelihood at the thing he has devoted a young lifetime to, but the telltale pattern grows sharper each time. The circle started by Robinson was closed by tough, cutting Laurent Dauthille in Montreal the other night. Steve was down twice in the first round and they stopped it in the seventh

You remember the amnesia which hit Steve last summer against Robinson when you read the dispatches this week from Montreal. Belloise's memory hasn't improved.

"I didn't remember a thing after the knockdown in the first," Steve said to the Montreal scribes. **"I think I hit my head on the floor."**

When the times they don't remember begin adding up, it's time to again tell Steve to remember how late it is. And it's time to tell Boxing Commissions up and down the country to remember the 18 deaths in the ring last year.

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STEVE BELLOISE is a guy whom you've heard time and again castigating the criminal lack of protection given the men of his trade by those who run boxing with an iron glove soaked in somebody else's blood. Steve Belloise is a fellow who a few years ago was trying to organize other fighters into a union which would win them urgently needed ring reforms, which would cut down on the heavy percentages managers make by dint of a nickel phone call to a promoter's office closing the deal for a bout.

I don't know what financial condition Belloise is in today. But I do know he's in no shape to continue fighting without risking the saddest finis of all to his ring career. Cash it in, Steve, and maybe you can do a real service for all the kids and prematurely aged men who have difficulty remembering what hit them. Get on with your hope of building a union for all those whom an insane social system forces into an insane and cruelly commercialized "sport."

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY MAY 7, 1950 SECTION 2

They Wouldn't Unload Arms

This is the story of La Pallice, a little French west coast port. It is the story of how a few hundred heroic longshoremen touched off a spark of resistance to the "dirty war" against the Viet Nam people, a spark that flared into the mighty peace flame now spread over the whole of France.

By DEREK KARTUN

PARIS

THIS is the story of how the dockers of La Pallice refused three times to load arms ships for Indochina, of how they and their wives were beaten up by security guards, and of how their courage was the spark that set the anti-war move aflame all over France.

The story is heroic and so it must be soberly told.

There are 350 card-holding dockers and 25 "casuals" in this important port on France's Western seaboard.

It is important because it is in direct line with Central America and with Switzerland. Its harbor is deep, and the Germans appreciated it so much that they built ten of their giant submarine pens there.

The pens, dented a little on top from our repeated bombing, still dominate the port and the town.

Down below, on the quayside, the 375 dockers eke out a miserable existence from the few ships that put in to take on or unload nitrates, grain or wood.

It was last December, under the leadership of the Communist Party, that they first started to raise their voices against the war in Indochina.

"That war for the spoils of imperialism has already cost 30,000 French lives and the lives of untold thousands of Indochinese.

A Thing No Worker Could Support

The dockers discussed war among themselves. They decided three things.

That the Indochina war was a thing that no working man or woman could support.

That La Pallice was intended to become a major port in the war planned by the U. S. against the Soviet Union.

That their duty to their own people and to the common people everywhere was clear; they must do what they could to oppose both of these wars.

Do not imagine that it was an easy decision to arrive at, nor that it was easy to carry out.

Much explaining had to be done before all the dockers understood that the people of Indochina were their friends and allies.

It took time to convince everyone that the American arms were coming to Europe to be used against the working class.

Now follow the sequences of events at La Pallice.

Early last December the dockers solemnly and publicly resolved not to touch a single piece of equipment for Indochina.

Within a matter of days the notorious security guards were brought in to the port area. They hung about in their black uniforms, rifles slung, and with steel helmets. Their artillery was with them.

"We will not handle, we will not unload, we will oppose the unloading of American war equipment at La Pallice," declared the 375 dockers.

On December 21, officers from Lord Montgomery's Western Union headquarters visited the port. Work was commenced on deepening the channels, and road work to nearby military depots was started.

The future role of La Pallice was becoming visible to the naked eye.

On the 30th, the unemployed dockers passed a resolution: "Not a gramme of American equipment will be unloaded." It was one sort of work these underfed and ragged men would not touch at any price.

People Really Acted When Police Got Tough

Throughout January tension mounted, with the local Communist newspaper La Voix de Charentes leading the anti-war campaign.

Early in February the paper was banned and seized, and as the staff left their office they were forced to run the gauntlet of a long double line of security guards who belaboured them—men and women alike—with their rifle butts.

On the 26th the "Auray" came into port. On the 27th the dockers refused to load her with artillery for Indochina.

A demonstration which marched to the docks was set upon and smashed up by the police.

On the 27th the "Falaise" tied up. A war cargo was awaiting her on the quayside.

It was then that the people of La Pallice and neighboring La Rochelle went into action.

Angry women went in deputation to the port authorities. Strikes broke out in the factories. The fishermen of La Rochelle struck in sympathy.

A great crowd bore down on the "Falaise" and managed to wedge itself between the ship and her intended cargo.

When police commissioner Bonnet tried to address the crowd, the uncomplimentary remarks of his listeners led him to retreat hastily to his car. He was not seen again on the waterfront.

That afternoon of Feb. 27 a demonstration of 1,500 orderly people, headed by the women carrying flags, was set upon by the police and security guards, and scores were badly beaten up.

On the 28th the town was in a state of siege. The "Falaise" was being loaded by troops who had been bribed with extra wine and tobacco rations. The

(Continued on Magazine Page 10)



THESE ARE PARIS UNEMPLOYED

The rising cost of living and increasing unemployment in France under the Marshall Plan take a heavy toll of the working people. Photos made this winter in Paris show (above) a jobless worker searching for food in a garbage can, and (below) a homeless, unemployed worker asleep in Concorde subway station.



How Marxists View Religion

By HAROLD MORLEY

Among leading lies used to poison Americans against Communists and distortions of Marxist theory and practice regarding religion. Here is a re-statement of the Marxist position, as it is practiced by the Communist Parties of the world and the governments of socialism and people's democracy.

AMONG the leading lies used to poison the minds of the people is that concerning Communism and religion:

"Communists are tricksters and traitors to God and humanity"—Cardinal Spellman (N.Y. Times, Feb. 10, 1949).

". . . the cruel, inhuman and Godless creed of Marxian Communism and totalitarian despotism."—Bishop William T. Manning (N. Y. Times, Feb. 8, 1949).

"You cannot be a Communist and believe in God. You cannot believe in God and have a peaceable life under Communism."—Report of Un-American Activities Committee ("100 Things You Should Know About Communists and Religion").

"The extermination of religious liberties is a major objective with them (the Communists)." Mayor William O'Dwyer (N. Y. Times, Feb. 12, 1949).

"The trial of Cardinal Mindszenty is a conscienceless attack upon religious and personal freedom." (N.Y. Times, Feb. 12, 1949).

These examples could be multiplied indefinitely. Not a day goes by without this lie appearing in some form or other in the press. It is shrieked on the floor of Congress, intoned from the pulpit, roared out in the newsreels, pedagogically expounded in the classroom, rolled out in the speeches of our "statesmen."

What is the truth? What is the Communist attitude towards religion?

The basic philosophy of Marxism is dialectical materialism. This materialist philosophy does not accept any supernatural explanations of the universe and man. Myths, miracles and all superstition are wholly rejected by Marxism, as are all philosophical schools of idealism.

Rising Capitalism Fought the Church

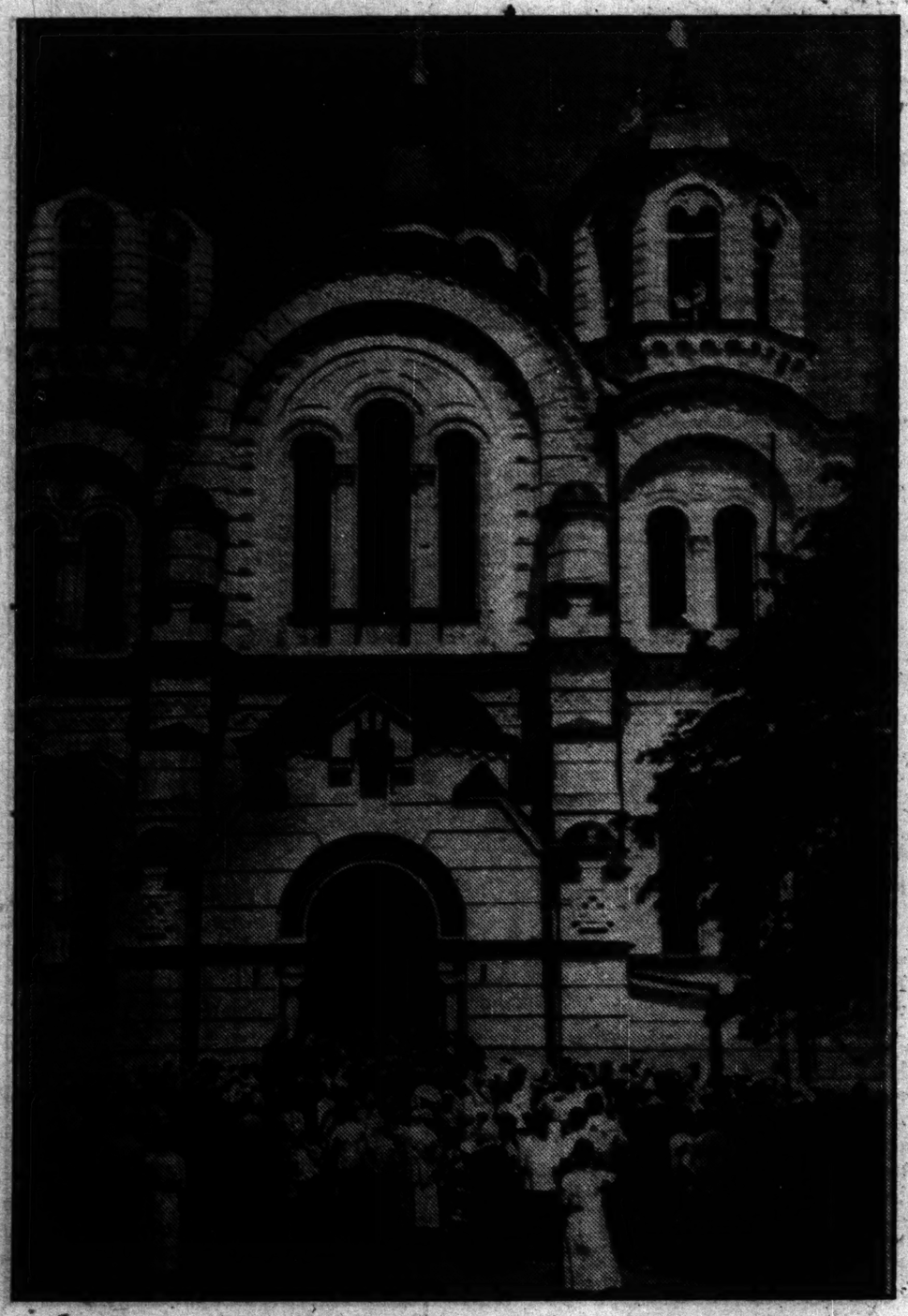
Marxism traces materialist philosophy back to the Greek scientist-philosophers of the 5th and 6th Centuries B. C. who laid the basis for all materialist philosophy. Thales—the "Father of Philosophy"—Anaximander, Anaixmenes, Heraclitus: all sought to banish miracle from nature and to substitute natural law. With them, we find the beginning of progressive mankind's struggle for a scientific materialist world outlook. As Xenophanes expressed it, knowledge was not revealed to mortals "from the beginning, but by investigation, as time proceeds, men make more adequate discoveries." This was the scientific temper of early materialism.

The stress on science was revived after the Middle Ages with the development of capitalism. It is irony fit for the pen of a Voltaire that it was the rising capitalist class of the 17th and 18th Centuries which fought religion and Church while upholding science. Marxism considers as its ideological ancestors the philosophers of England and France who spoke for the revolutionary bourgeoisie of that period.

In England, Francis Bacon championed science and lashed out at superstition while John Locke attacked "innate ideas" and stressed experience as the source of knowledge. The great materialist philosophers of 18th Century France—Helvetius, Holbach, Lamettrie, and above all, Denis Diderot—laid the intellectual basis for the French Revolution of 1789. Their fight against religious dogma and their belief in man's reason gave to that period the name of "The Age of Enlightenment."

It can clearly be seen that materialism is not some exaggerated fantasy concocted in the mind of some isolated individual. It is a philosophy with a long and honorable history. It was espoused by men who fought for science, for reason and for progress. Marxism not only takes up into itself the best of all previous materialist philosophy but transforms materialism into a science.

Marxism, therefore, is opposed philosophically to spiritualism, mysticism and idealism. It rests four-square upon progressive science and the scientific method while fighting off all attempts to smuggle superstition or religion into science. Marxism embraces scientific materialism as the instrument for progress in all fields of human activity.



Easter church service at St. Vladimir's Cathedral in the Soviet Union.

If religion were only a question of philosophy, science would long since have displaced it in men's thinking. But religion is part of our society and exercises a tremendous influence on the thinking, behavior and political actions of people. Marxism, therefore, analyzes religion socially and historically. It examines the role of religion in past and present societies.

Religion arose in primitive society due to early man's ignorance and fear of natural forces. Religion reflected the material conditions of existence of primitive society. Man sought to control nature and better his lot by sacrifice, ritual and prayer.

Ignorance and fear of natural forces, although not yet eradicated, is not dominant in the thinking of people today. Science and industry have enormously extended man's control over nature and his knowledge of natural phenomena. But fear still dominates the thinking of people—the fear of social forces. Poverty and unemployment, fascism and war terrorize people. Frustration and insecurity cause them to turn to religion for hope and consolation.

Does Marxism attack religion? What is its attitude toward religious believers?

The French materialists of the 18th century launched merciless attacks against religion. They used satire and ridicule to attack the power of the Church. They sought to wipe out the religious beliefs of all people by reason and science. They failed—and inevitably.

Marxist materialism must be distinguished from this kind of materialism. Marxism is also dialectical—it considers the social roots of religion.

Thus seen, religion is not the enemy. The real enemy is a society which causes mass suffering—capitalism in its monopoly stage. The political struggle is therefore central for Communists. "Criticism of heaven turns into criticism of the world, criticism of religion into criticism of law and criticism of theology into criticism of politics." (Marx, ibid.).

The goal of the Communist Party is not the removal of religion from the minds of the people. It concentrates its efforts on organizing the working class and it allies in the day-to-day struggle against war and fascism and for democracy and socialism. Communism is a movement to throw off the chains rather than "the imaginary flowers."

It is only in the active political struggle that the masses shake themselves free from illusions and superstition. Communists do not get lost in vain and senseless religious struggles. "The criticism of religion culminates in the lesson that man is the highest being for man and in the categorical imperative to destroy all relations which make man a degraded, servile, forlorn, contemptible thing—relations which cannot be better described than by the Frenchman's exclamation at a proposed dog tax: 'Poor dogs! They are going to treat you like men!'" (Marx, ibid.).

It is the abolition of these relations—economic, social and political—which is essential and paramount in Communist activity and program. It should therefore be clear that Communists are not anti-religious, that they do not attack religion as such.

What would be a brighter feather in the cap of finance capital than to split the workers and their allies along religious lines? How they would gloat! To split the masses by any menas—Jimcrow, national differences, anti-Semitism, anti-Communism—this is how they seek to perpetuate their rule.

Communists offer the "outstretched hand" to all workers and all lovers of peace and progress regardless of religious belief. They seek to unite all—Negro and white, Protestant, Jew, Catholic and non-believer—in the common struggle against the main enemy, monopoly capital.

Religion Really Free In Soviet Union

"BUT," IT IS SAID, "to ba e Communist, you must be an atheist. Communism would mean the end of religion."

Both of these statements are completely false. Membership in the Communist Party is open to all, regardless of religious belief, who accept its political program, belong to a Party club and participate in its activity. There are no religious barriers. Millions of believers—Catholics, Jews, Protestants, etc. —are members of Communist parties throughout the world.

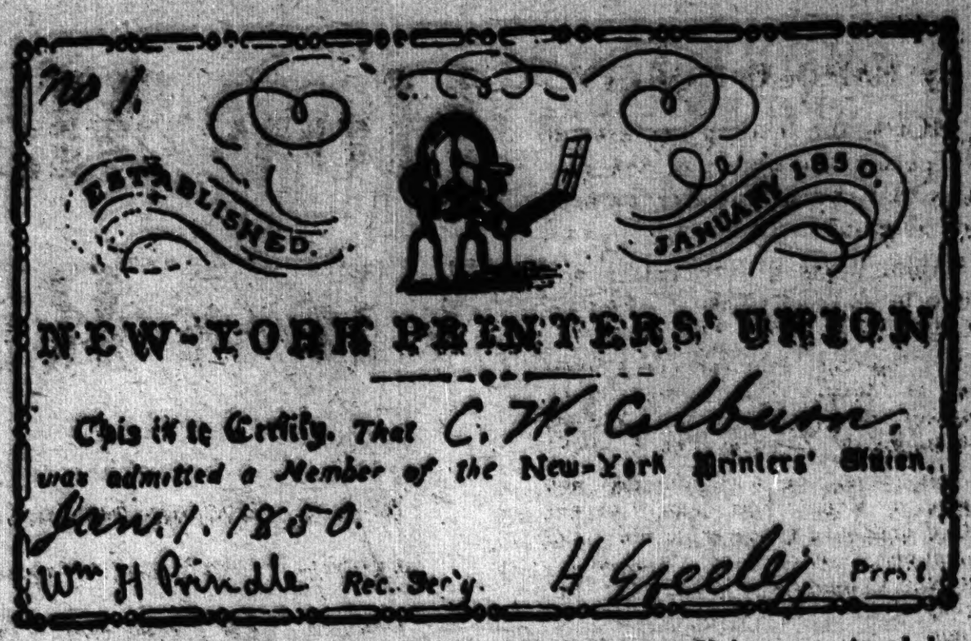
"But look at the religious persecution in the Soviet Union!" It must be stated that there is no religious persecution of any kind in the Soviet Union, and there never has been. Religion there is free in a real sense. It is not tied to the State. There is no religious discrimination, hidden or open, such as is found in every capitalist state. All are permitted to hold their religious beliefs, to worship and to attend church or synagogue. Religion is free in the sense that it vies with other religions and with materialism for the minds of men.

Communists firmly believe that in the course of the development of socialism, the need for religion will disappear. With insecurity, poverty, race discrimination, crisis and war eliminated, men and women will not need escape through religious consolation. The scientific materialist world view will become the common property of all people. But Communists do not seek to impose their science on people. They recognize that even after the establishment of socialism, religion will persist for a period of time.

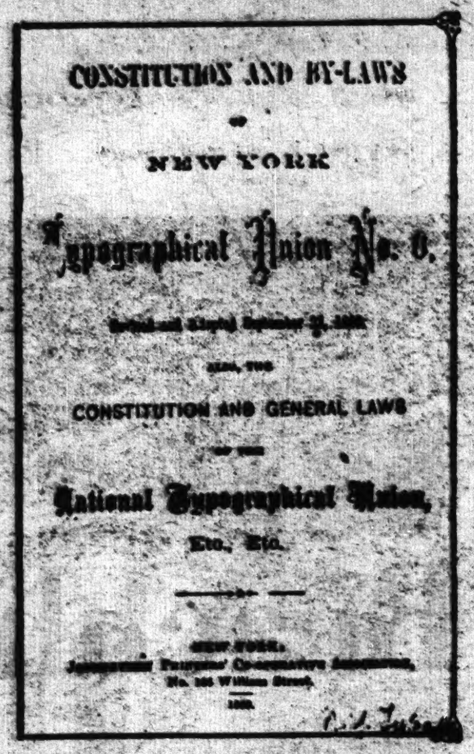
The urgent and immediate political struggle today takes precedence over every other thing. To clear the minds of the people of the bourgeois poison which is fed them daily in the press concerning Communism and religion is part of this struggle. The fight for peace, for democratic rights and for national independence is in conformity with the true principles of all religions. Unions of all workers and their allies, believers and non-believers in the fight must be achieved.

The 'Big Six' Celebrates Its 100th Birthday

Largest Local in the Printing Industry faces serious problems in wake of aTft-Hartley persecutions. Organizing the unorganised, increasing Negro membership, unity among printing crafts —all these clamor for action. But Big Six has a great tradition of militant struggle.



First union card issued by the New York Printers Union was signed by Horace Greeley and issued Jan. 1, 1850.


CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
NEW YORK
Typographical Union No. 6.
CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL LAWS
OF THE
National Typographical Union,
ETC., ETC.

Title page of first constitution and bylaws of "Big 6" as adopted Sept. 23, 1869.

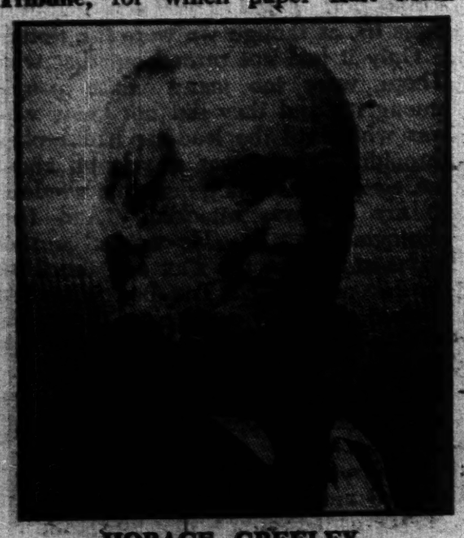
By A. DRUCKER

THIS WEEK, New York Typographical Union No. 6, generally known as Big Six, is celebrating its 100th anniversary. It is the oldest union in continuous existence in New York City. That union is of particular interest to progressive-minded people since it functions in the printing industry, which is the principal permanent transmission belt for the inculcation of capitalist ideology among the masses. This is done through newspapers, books, magazines, pamphlets, etc.

Big Six now has about 10,000 members, who have jurisdiction in the composing rooms of this city. It is the largest local of the International Typographical Union, and is also the largest local in the printing industry.

After six previous attempts, this local was formed in 1850 by a group of 28 printers, meeting in Stoneall's Public Hotel, at 31 Fulton Street, then the center of the printing industry. They adopted a constitution and decided to date their formation from January 1, 1850. A week later, they met again, admitted 36 new members and elected officers.

The first president was Horace Greeley, one of the leading public figures of that generation. He was an Abolitionist, a Utopian Socialist, and an advocate of labor's rights. He was the publisher of the New York Daily Tribune, for which paper Karl Marx



HORACE GREELEY
Union's First President

was soon to be the most important European correspondent.

At a later meeting, the union decided that preliminary to presenting conditions of employment to their employers they would make a survey of conditions in the printing industry. In brief, a committee reported that there were about 2,000 printers of all crafts in New York City; that on the best newspapers, men earned an average of $12.50 a week, working 16 hours a day. In the worst shops, men earned about $6 a week, when they worked. The industry was flooded with boys who worked even under worse conditions.

The committee made several proposals to remedy conditions. They proposed a uniform scale of wages, a proper apprenticeship system, the organization of chapels (shops) with a chairman to adjust grievances.

However, these were mere temporary measures. As the ultimate cure, they suggested, in Utopian fashion, the Establishment of Joint Printing Offices, where every man shall feel that he is working for himself and not for another. As the survey states: "If these propositions can be denied, our whole design falls to the ground, our whole labor is vain, and working men must be contented to be the slaves of capitalists forever. . . ."

The report was accepted and a scale was formulated. Its principal clauses were a 12-hour day (6 days a week) and wages of $14 a week for those working by the week. The majority worked piece work.

Participated Actively In the Civil War

A decade after the formation of the local, the Civil War broke out, and during those four years, almost one-third of the membership of Big Six, at one time or another, actively participated in the war to wipe out that blot on civilized society—slavery.

During these 100 years, this craft union has improved conditions enormously, not only as to wages and hours, but also as to health. The damp cellars and unsanitary conditions in the shops have been eliminated. It was reported in 1850 that the average printer's life ended at 28 years of age, whereas now the printer's life span is over 66 years. Occupational diseases such as tuberculosis, lead poisoning, printer's colic, etc., have to a large extent been brought under control.

Wages are now over $90 a week and hours are 36¼ per week. There is a three-week paid vacation, six paid holidays, and now a pension system is being instituted in the job shops, paid for by the employers. This latter feature is in addition to the pension system within the union.

These improved conditions have been obtained as a result of constant struggle against the employers. The greatest struggles have been over the shortening of the work day and week.

In 1887, under the impetus of the national eight-hour movement, Big Six struck for the nine-hour day, but was not successful. However, in 1893 it became operative for a section of the craft and by 1898 for all. A bitter struggle for the eight-hour day took place in 1906-1906, and was suecessful.

In 1919, an unauthorized strike ("vacation") took place for the 44-hour week. It lasted eight weeks but was unsuccessful because of the combined opposition of the employers and the officials of the International. However, on May 1, 1921, when the 44-hour week was promised, New York had no trouble, but all over the country strikes took place to get that promised 44-hour week. The present 36¾-hour week in New York was an indirect result of a strike in Chicago in 1945.

One of its outstanding characteristics is its emphasis on the beneficial features of the union. Big Six has high dues (4½ percent of earnings) and has several beneficial features: a pension system, a mortuary fund, and a Home in Colorado for sick and aged members, etc. These to a great extent overshadow the purely trade-union functions of this craft union. The greatest portion of money collected is spent on these beneficial features.

Democratic Union

There is hardly a trade union in New York City that is as democratic as Big Six. Election for local office takes place every two years. Anybody may file. There is no Objections Committee to disqualify candidates. Any member may appeal against any official decision and be represented by his own counsel, from within the union, even up to the National Convention. National conventions are held annually.

Detailed printed financial reports are rendered monthly. No huge reserve funds are piled up, out of reach of the membership and its needs. An example is the Vacation Fund in the book and job offices collected from the employer and handled by the union. The full amount collected is turned over to the member before he goes on vacation. The union bears the cost of the administration of the fund.

Contracts must be ratified before being submitted to the employers, and must again be ratified by the membership after agreement is reached. Many of these agreements have been rejected by the membership.

Very Few Negroes In the Local

There is no discrimination on account of race, color, creed, sex or political opinion. Women are admitted to the union on equal terms—Big Six was probably the first union in the United States to apply the rule of equal pay for equal work. However, despite the fact that there is no rule specifically barring Negroes, there are very few in the local. This is a serious defect that should be remedied as there are many competent Negro printers in the city.

The Taft-Hartley Law has struck a very hard blow against the ITU. Even the miners have not been subjected to 18 charges, eight complaints and five hearings by the NLRB, as well as an injunction (recently lifted) and an action for contempt of court. Truman's appointee, Robert Denham, has been particularly vicious against this union.

Being a craft union and having fought strenuously to maintain its craft jurisdiction and the closed shop, it has vigorously and consistently opposed the T-H Law and is one of the few AFL unions which haven't signed non-Communist affidavits—for its own reasons. It wants none of the T-H Law—not modification or revision, but outright repeal.

During its hundred years of existence, while it started with the Utopian conception of self-employment, and has participated in some social movements, such as the Henry George movement in 1886, still it has remained a job-conscious, not a class-conscious union.

With the recent concentration on research by the employers, in order to cut production costs, there is a great likelihood of considerable technological changes in the industry.

Burning Problem — Unity of Crafts

The attitude of Big Six (and of the ITU generally) has never been to oppose the introduction of new machinery. When, in the 1880's, the linotype, which was to replace hand composition, was perfected, Big Six made an agreement with the employers that its men were to learn to operate this machine and other typesetting machines.

The burning problem now becomes

(Continued on Magazine Page 10)

BEAN BALL!





Beachhead Democracy

A SHORT STORY By FRED ANDERSON

OUR CAR was the third in the caravan of seventeen, and we were about to make the left turn when I recognized one of my mill superintendents standing on the corner. Funny, seeing old white-haired Peterson out here, I thought. O yes, today is Sunday—no work. Suddenly Peterson waved his arm and ran down the street out of sight.

We made the turn, and there they were. Lining both sides of the street with sticks and bricks and what looked like a shot-gun, they moved to block the street and start it.

I felt like I had jammed my hand in a socket—a strong current surged through me and jarred me to the edge of my seat. My vision blurred, but the indistinct figures in the mob began to take shape as we pressed deeper into their midst. My thoughts wondered wildly. I must be cool; I must. That red shirt. . . .

I focussed my eyes on the redshirt. A few more yards and I would be there.

Somebody yelled: "Hit 'em! Hit the 'black bastard' now!"

Red Shirt was even with my window, his bat choked, his eyes bucked, his mouth open and quivering. I could not move my eyes and lose him. Nothing could stop me from lunging and carrying Red Shirt down. The car jerked and he struck with a thud! Missed me!

With my hand still on the door handle, I glanced out the back window and saw a guy snatch my man's bat and swing at another car. Suppose my girl got hit. No, she couldn't have; she's in the lead-car. They are half-way to the beach!

• • •

TOO BAD for Mac, though, riding in the back of that truck on the end. I looked around again in time to see Mac's truck make the turn. "Look at 'em throwing rocks," I stammered. "They're scattering now. . . . No wonder, Mac's taking pictures!"

Turning around straight, I saw we were not out of it yet. A carload of thugs were riding alongside of us in a red Ford, holding sticks out the windows and cursing at us. They were going to beat us down to the beach. I knew we would have a free-for-all then. How I wished I had sneaked something, anything along with me. Nothing but a fool would come out here with no protection, instructions or no instructions. What could our banners do to their clubs?

When I could see the truck and Mac again, we were winding through the park, and I knew it would not be long then.

Bumper to bumper we drew up to the fat, sweaty man at the entrance to the parking lot to pay our fares. The red Ford had already swished pass the collector and the two cops sitting in the patrol car behind him. The "dead-end" kids piled out and waited on the park-side of the lot. After all of us had paid, parked, and disembarked, we assembled on the beach-side of the lot. Our right, rear fender was dented, two other cars had smashed windows, and several cars were scratched; but we had broken through the line, and were about to pollute the "holy" waters of Lake Michigan. We unloaded the truck, and triumphantly strode down to the beach.

• • •

BOB AND I wedged our big banner into the soft sand. "BEACHHEAD—DEMOCRACY . . . in honor of Negro and white soldiers at BEACHHEAD-SALERNO, Italy . . . August 28, 1944."

It swelled momentarily in the moist breeze while we posed for the man with the camera.

"Say, Fred," interrupted Bob, "that's the same guy who snapped our picture on City Hall steps before we left town."

"Sure is. Big, ugly brute, ain't he?"

"Yea, with that crew-cut and those thick glasses, he looks like a typical Nazi in the movies, don't he?"

"Why don't he take those guys with the clubs?" I asked.

"Aw, man, don't be silly," Bob said. "He's probably from the Post-Tribune. With the only daily paper in town, they can make this demonstration look like a foreign invasion. You know what they said about us in their first column—they called it a 'Red plot.' Then they got a couple of 'Uncle Toms' to say that Negroes would not go to the beach with Reds. Yesterday's editorial said our props had fallen out from under us because a few people who were with us at the start would not be out here today, but you can see most of them are here now. Tomorrow's paper is bound to smear us, but that can't stop us from swimming today!"

No sooner said than we realized the Doc and Jim were scrambling out of their togs and racing down to make history. One after the other they splashed into the once "lily-white" water, with several white companions close behind.

We clapped and cheered and frolicked about, waving pennants and the "Stars and Stripes." Meanwhile our jeering section huddled together in the background, clutching clubs and steaming—all in the name of "Americanism."

And then came the drizzle and the stormtroopers. Before the first few drops had soaked into the sand, we heard the scream of sirens grow louder and closer. I looked for the cops. Vaguely I could see the granite Christiar standing on the hill in the park with his benevolent arms still outstretched. Such hypocrisy! "Father Marquette" was patiently waiting for the cops to chase us off the beach ten minutes after we arrived.

Squad cars came from both ends of the parking lot, and in a minute the boys in blue and brass were barging upon the beach. Ten, twenty, thirty . . . Their red faces and mahogany "persuaders" disrupted my count. But I was certain of one thing: cops in front and water behind us. We were trapped!

Where had they come from? Where were they when Red Shirt dented the fender? Why, just a few days ago our mayor had regretted that he could not promise us police protection if we went to the beach. Not that he did not believe in freedom and democracy for all, but the time was not yet "right" for Negro people to swim at Marquette. That the Negro people paid taxes for the maintenance of public works, and that this was the only municipal beach, he readily conceded. But after all, he argued, this park was in a restricted area and such a move by us would certainly cause "trouble." That is what he told us—the minister, the Doc, the trade unionist, the Young Progressives—our entire delegation of Negro and white citizens. He also added that if we went through with this "march" on the beach, it would be at our own risk because there were not enough policemen in the county to protect us.

Still here they were, surrounding us, closing in on us, "protecting" us.

Suddenly everything was clear to me, strategy and all. The mayor lived out here; so did Peterson and other mill superintendents and property owners—all in this restricted area; and the police were sent out here to do the dirty work. Politics, property, propaganda, profits and police. They had conspired.

This conspiracy was very well planned. Those thugs were to start a riot—a "race riot"!—before we even reached the beach. Then the police would pop up out of nowhere and suppress us, as though we were the rioters!

Only it had not turned out that way. There were too many white people among us, and they did not know who was who until the lead-car had broken through. There was no doubt about me, since I was sitting next to a window; so my car was attacked. And that photographer. . . . He wanted a shot and a story, not the shot and the truth for his paper. Ha! Too bad it started raining; now they could close the beach.

"I said pick up that junk, you," bellowed a bluecoat.

Bob and I looked at him, then at each other, and uprooted our "Beachhead" banner.

"Hey, you, come on outta that water," ordered another.

The bold swimmers obeyed the order. Doc said something to the sergeant about how nice the water was, and he should take a dip too. The sergeant cut Doc's laugh sharply: "Come on, get a move on." Our heroes reclad and retreated with us to the caravan before the mob.

"Why don't you damn Reds go back to Moscow," one of the mobsters cracked.

Bob forgot instructions and retorted: "We don't have to go to Moscow to have democracy; we can have it here."

The thug made a break; Mac's camera clicked; the thug stopped cold. Then one of the cops appeased him: "Now, now, fellow—they're leaving." He cooled down, took on that you'd-better-leave look, and watched us prepare to leave.

As we were pulling out, several little heroes broke ranks and shouted Bilbo-like slander at us. But that did not move me. Even when we passed under a viaduct and little kids threw rocks down on us, I was not moved. I was still thinking of the last thing I had heard a disgusted hoodlum say: "Damn it, they did make their beachhead!"





THIS IS A NAVAJO INDIAN'S HOME—A blind 84-year-old Navajo Indian and his wife and family shiver in their hogan (mud hut) at Window Rock, Arizona, during the terrible winter of two years ago. The children are his grand-children. About 60,000 Navajos live in Arizona and New Mexico.

'White Supremacy' Did This!

First victims of the racist policies of the U. S. rulers were the American Indians. It is almost a century since U.S. troops moved against these people, but their conditions today are a damning indictment of the capitalist dictatorship called "American Democracy."

By A NAVAJO INDIAN



THE Indian people of the New World were the first victims in the Western Hemisphere of the doctrine of "white supremacy." Painful centuries have seen the the control of two continents and a hundred islands wrested from them. Colonists from Spain, England, France, and other European countries invaded the Indian homeland, slaughtered hundreds of thousands of our people, extinguished whole tribes, and forced tens of millions into subjection, serfdom and slavery.

Most historians have presented a distorted picture of the Indian people as uncivilized, murdering obstacles to the peace and progress of the United States in its rise from colonial days. This is the excuse given for the plunder of the Indians' land and riches, and for the near-extermination of the Indian people themselves. At the time of the discovery of America, there were one million Indians in what is now the United States. Today there are but 400,000 in the continental United States and Alaska combined.

Gov't. Policy Destroyed Their Stock

Of the 600 or so tribes originally living in the United States, only some 200 remain. Of these, the Navajos constitute the largest group; their reservation and people are rather typical examples of present-day conditions among the Indians, whether Papagos, Hopis, Sioux or dozens of others.

Approximately 60,000 Navajos occupy the reservation located in the northern part of Arizona and New Mexico. This territory, comprising some 15,000,000 acres, is at present of almost no agricultural value, due to the government's failure to provide proper irrigation. Much of the soil has eroded away because the government's economic neglect of the tribe made sheep raising virtually the only source of income for many years, resulting in overgrazing of the arid lands.

Sheep raising still provides most of the Navajos' livelihood, although this has been severely limited both by the scarcity of grassland due to erosion, and to the stock reduction program which has cut off much of the people's income without providing any adequate substitute.

There is a story that the Navajos themselves, acting through their Tribal Council, voluntarily undertook reduction of their sheep herd in order to conserve their grassland. What are the facts

In the 1930's, when John Collier was Indian Commissioner, he attempted to lay the blame for the scarcity of grassland on the chopping up of the grass by "too many hooves," and applied pressure on the Tribal Council to reduce the number of sheep. An election was held and the government, exploiting the Navajos illiteracy and unfamiliarity with Bureau election procedure, was able to dupe them into "choosing" to destroy a substantial portion of their livestock—this, despite the known fact that the flocks at full strength were insufficient to feed and maintain the people, and despite the fact no other crop or means of livelihood was being provided.

Illiteracy and Unemployment

Aggravating the poverty of the Navajo people is the vicious trading post system that dominates the reservation. In the best imperialist tradition, the white traders established and licensed on the reservations squeeze two big profits from their monopoly—from the commodities they "purchase" from the Navajos and from the merchandise they sell at exorbitant prices to the Indians. For the fine hand-made Navajo rugs, blankets and silver and turquoise jewelry, products of many hours' labor, the traders pay prices amounting to no more than five cents an hour—and this five cents per hour is usually paid in scrip, redeemable only at the trader's own store.

Little industrial employment is available to the Navajos, for the government has always refused to allow the

(Continued on Magazine Page 10)



Winter Studies in a Village (Woodcut by Yen Han)

Peasant Millions Learn to Read

New China launches a nationwide campaign against illiteracy. And schools and newspapers are mushrooming throughout the countryside.

PEKING

MILLIONS of peasants and workers are learning to read and write in a mass education movement launched in New China. The long-term objective of this movement is the eliminaiton of illiteracy among the masses of the Chinese people. This growing movement is inseparable from the agrarian reform which is sweeping away the root cause of rural illiteracy--feudalism and its crushing poverty for millions. Marked results have been seen in Manchuria, where agrarian reform has been thoroughly carried out.

During the winter of 1948, more than 30,000 schools were opened for the peasantry in Manchuria and 1,230,000 illiterate peasants and peasant women attended these schools during the slack winter months. Most of them learned several hundred words. With such a vocabulary, the peasant cannot read a newspaper, but can keep simple accounts.

Simple keeping of accounts is indispensable to the villagers today, because as a result of the agrarian reform, each peasant family has to keep an account of surplus grain. The numerous cooperatives and mutual aid groups which have sprung up in the rural districts also demand large numbers of bookkeepers. The peasantry has also taken over the administration of the villages from the landlords. Peasants who can read and write are therefore needed to fill thousands of administrative posts.

The peasants are now studying hard in the schools. At the end of this term, those who have mastered a few hundred words during the previous winter will enlarge their vocabulary to about 1,000 words. This will enable them to write letters and read the peasant newspapers which have made their appearance in the Northeast since the land reform.

Outstanding results in combatting illiteracy have been achieved in the Dairen-Port Arthur area where 250,000 out of the total of 280,000 illiterate grown-ups learned to read and write during the first nine months of last year. Many of them have passed the 1,000-word test, and now hold diplomas indicating that they are now in the ranks of those who are literate.

Lichiakow village, not far from Port Arthur, won the title of "model village in learning." Before the literacy drive, it had 115 illiterate men and women. But all of them joined the literacy classes and now most of them have learned 1,000 words. Even a 56-year-old grandmother has mastered 350 words. Lichiakow can be ranked among the first few literate villages of China. Before the literacy drive, the village had only six copies of newspapers. Now every family in the village has its own paper.

A plan to eradicate illiteracy completely in Dairen, Port Arthur and the adjoining districts by the end of 1950 has been worked out.

The mass education movement has also made great headway in North and Central China. For example, the number of literacy classes for adults in Peking has increased to 240 since liberation. Twenty-two thousand workers are studying in these classes. A great number of Peking teachers and middle school students are spending one or two hours each evening teaching these classes. Schools are springing up all over the countryside. In a village near Shihchiachuang, hundreds of men and women enrolled in a school within two days, while 1,200,000 villagers are attending literacy classes in Shansi Province. In the Pohai area of Shantung Province, the People's Government has trained 10,000 teachers for the schools of 40 counties.



China's Trains Run Again

For the first time in 13 years the Chinese people are operating all their railways. Here are the facts of the miracle of reconstruction.

By LIU SHIN-HWA

PEKING.

ON JANUARY 1, 1950, the railway from Peking to Canton via Hankow, totaling over 1,428 miles, reopened to traffic. This meant that all the major trunk lines in China were in working order for the first time in 13 years. This meant that passengers and freight could once more travel by rail all the way from Manchuli, on the Siberian border, to Canton, near China's southern boundaries. With the resumption of these rail lines, of the 16,678 miles of railways that make up China's total network (including those on Taiwan and Hainan islands), 15,398 miles had been liberated and 13,069 miles had been repaired.

The restoration of China's railways involved a monumental task. Many of the lines had not been in operation since



Rail Reconstruction By Ku Yuan

the outbreak of the Anti-Japanese War. The rails had been carted away, the ties had been used as firewood and the roadbeds had been leveled and planted with crops. If the lines had not been torn up in the course of 13 years of war, they had seriously deteriorated due to the Kuomintang's negligence when it came to maintenance. In most cases, the retreating Kuomintang armies blew up the railway bridges and tunnels as they fled from an area.

For instance, when Northeast China was liberated, most of the rail lines, bridges and tunnels had to be repaired. Forty percent of the sleepers needed replacement. Eighty percent of the locomotives, 40 percent of the passenger carriers and 25.7 percent of the freight carriages had been destroyed by the Japanese or the Kuomintang. Maintenance had been so poor that with the first heavy rainfall, 62 miles of roadbed were washed out along the Suihua-Kianusze line.

Mao Tse-tung Defined Task

The state of affairs was even worse in South China. All signal installations were out of order along the Hengyang-Kweilin Railway. With the exception of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, all lines had suffered heavy damage at the hands of the retreating Kuomintang forces. Every large bridge along the Canton-Hankow Railway had been blown up.

It is only against this background of almost total destruction that one c gain some concept of the magnitude the task of reconstruction. But despi the scope of the damage, and despi the shortage of such supplies as rai alloys and construction apparatu China's rail network had been almo entirely restored by the end of 1949.

The repair of rail communication w given a high priority on the list of tas for 1949. Chairman Mao Tse-tung e phasized the importance of this task raising the slogan: "Where the People Liberation Army goes, the trains mu go too!" The job of railway repair w raised to such an important level b cause this was a vital prerequisite f carrying the Liberation War to a swi conclusion and for restoring the natio economy.

In the course of this job of restor tion, many outstanding records were e tablished for both speed and efficiency records that would have been astonis ing even in the most modern and high industrialized countries. For instanc the Huai River Bridge along the Tie sin-Pukow Railway was completely r built within two months. The heavil damaged Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway (2 miles) was restored in a single mont It took only 30 days to rebuild th Hsiang River Bridge along the Huna Kwangsi-Kweichow line, although th Kuomintang had been trying vainly repair the bridge for four years.

But people's railway must serve th people. Once the roadbeds were r paired, the next task was to establis an efficient system for passenger an freight traffic. High traffic efficienc thus became the focal point for all rai way workers' efforts.

Higher Speed, Increased Load

To achieve this end, the railway a ministrative authorities introduced series of reforms. In July, 1949, unifor passenger and freight rates were fixe in line with popular interests. Durin the Kuomintang days, since railway were all cut up and monopolized b bureaucrats, there had never been eith uniform rates nor uniform administr tion. This had caused a number of d ficulties in the transport of goods a had seriously hampered the exchan of commodities. Such a state of affa was now put to an end.

Under the Kuomintang regime, goo were divided into only five grades a the difference in freight rates rang merely from 1 to 5.06. Under such system, it was cheaper to transport l uries and light, non-essential goods th bulky commodities essential to daily l such as grain and coal. Such a s tem favored only the upper classes a wealthy speculators.

Under the new regulations, goo were divided into 20 grades. The d ference in freight rates between t highest and lowest grade is 1 to 200.

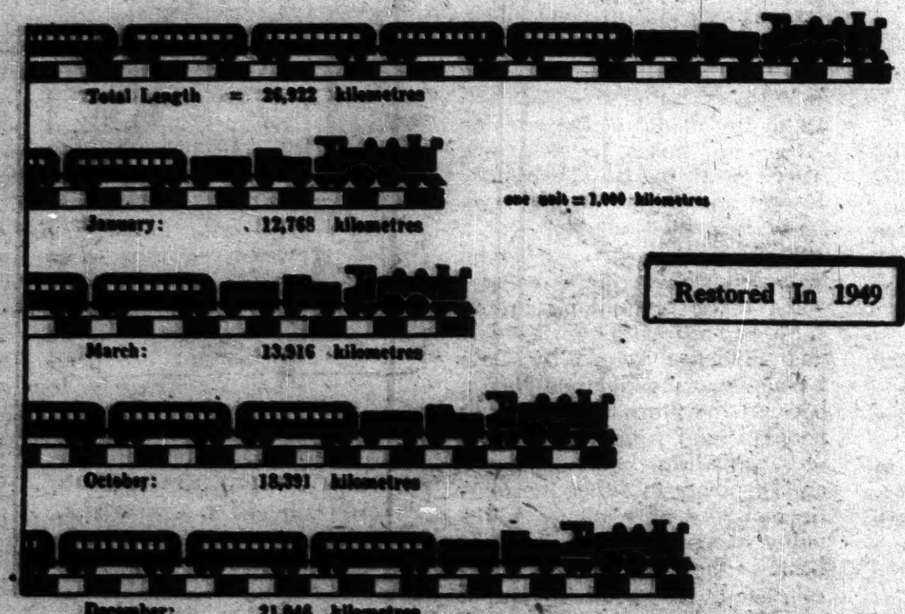
Freight rates for industrial and da necessities are fixed at about the tra portation cost, while the most essen materials such as coal and ores run e below cost. This has led to substan increases in the goods needed to velop industry and to ensure an a quate supply of daily necessities. Boo magazines and other materials for edu tional use are also placed in lower gra near transport cost. Luxury items a various non-essentials are transported higher rates.

Traffic efficiency of China's railw



Anshan Steel Plant Restored

By Liu Hwa



went up sharply during the year of 1949. It was best illustrated by the considerable increase in traffic capacity along all rail lines. The load carried by the railways in Northeast China went up 70 percent during the first 11 months of 1949. The railways of North China registered sharp increases after July. The load delivered by the Tientsin Railway Bureau shot up 53 percent between March and December. This topped the highest capacity achieved in 1947 under the Kuomintang by 64 percent.

There were many factors contributing to this achievement.

First and foremost was the considerable increase in the speed of the trains. Another factor effecting high traffic efficiency was the increased hauling capacity of the locomotives. Locomotives in the Tientsin Railway Bureau now hauled 1,147 metric tons, or 25 percent more than they did in 1947 under the Kuomintang.

Higher speed and increased load usually result in greater engine trouble and damage to the track. But in China there were fewer engine break-downs and railway accidents in 1949 than ever before, as a result of careful maintenance.

Another important factor is the recently introduced system known as the "traffc responsibility system." This requires traffic work teams to assume "full responsibility for their work. As a result, trains of the Tsitsihar Railway Bureau made a record run of 621,000 miles without an accident; while those of Harbin Railway Bureau made a similar record for 310,500 miles.

In Northeast China, locomotives must be checked after every 31,050 miles to see if major overhauls are necessary. But the workers, all anxious to render greater service to the people, are competing with each other to reduce the time spent in overhauls by taking good care metres without major overhaul. One locomotive in Tsitsihar even covered 121,780 miles before undergoing a general overhaul.

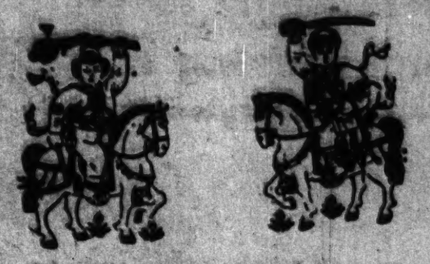
Swift loading and unloading of trains at the terminals also improves efficiency on the railways. This is calculated by "operational frequency" which means the average length of time, in terms of days, required by each freight carriage in one station between its first and second loading. The smaller the figure, the greater the traffic efficiency. "Operational frequency" in Northeast China was cut down to 3.98 days in 1949, as compared to 5.6 days in 1948 and 14.45 days in 1946 under the Japanese.

The tremendous success achieved on China's railways is primarily due to the leadership of the people's government and the Communist Party. In Kuomintang days, the national railways were considered the private property of the Big Four Families, who used them as a means to squeeze profits and wage war against the people. Corrupt and backward administration hampered rail development. But now the railways have been returned to the people and are operated in their interests only.

Another reason for the success is the enthusiasm of the working masses. In their new role as masters of the state, the workers devoted their full energy to restoring the lines and reviving the wrecked locomotives. The engineering corps of the People's Liberation Army, the administrative cadres, the technicians and engineers also contributed their part. The peasants living near the lines volunteered to help in the restoration. They dug up rails which they had hidden and helped carry back sleepers removed by the Kuomintang.

Assistance From the USSR

One important factor is the sincere and friendly assistance offered by the Soviet Union. It would have been impossible to achieve such rapid restoration of railways in an industrially backward country like China without both the material and technical assistance of the Soviet Union. Immediately after Northeast China-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement was signed, the Soviet Union supplied China with 310 miles of rails and other needed equipment. The Soviet experts offered their assistance in drafting the repair plans and introducing new administrative systems to improve operations. Their selfless devotion to the work was a great inspiration to the Chinese workers in achieving the great task of restoring and building their own railways.



The Pictures on this page

are woodcuts and drawings from China and represent some of the newest work done by Chinese artists. "During feudalism," says Tsai Jo-hung, cartoonist, art critic and chief of the Editorial Department of the All-China Federation of Artists, "Chinese art branched out into two main currents. One flowed toward the imperial courts. It reflected the life and taste of these ruling classes. The other current flowed toward the peasantry . . . holding out for them the hope of a better life in some distant future."

Chinese peasants like to decorate their cottages with colorful woodcuts and paintings. Since rough paper and crude printing only were available, the pictures soon deteriorated. This led to the custom of putting up fresh pictures each New Year (the spring festival).

During the Chinese Communist fight against the Japanese invaders and in the war of liberation, the woodcut flourished as never before. Mao Tse-tung, in 1942, laid down a clear guiding principle for all revolutionary artists when he provided the slogan: "Art for the sake of serving the people!"

From then on artists went into the countryside and learned to live with the peasants and share their lives. This provided a foundation for reforming the New Year's pictures.

Before long artists were able to score successes against feudal traditions. Their work was loved by the people and proved an effective weapon in awakening and educating the masses.

The old school of New Year's pictures had only reflected the illusions of the Chinese people and their dreams of a better life. The new artists showed the peasants how to achieve their dreams of a better life through their own organized struggles. So the themes of the New Year's pictures are no longer symbolic: they have become the actual portrayal of the life of the Chinese peasant and worker.

The drawing illustrating this box is a heroic soldier of the People's Liberation Army and a labor hero. These have replaced the old "door-gods" as guardians of the peasant cottage.



Ballot by Beans

By Ku Chun

(The people of liberated areas have practiced their right to elect their representatives for some ten years. Since many could not read, beans served as ballots.)

Scenes from Theodore Ward's New Play 'John Brown'

Now Playing at People's Drama Theatre
212 Eldridge St. (Second Ave. & Houston Sts.)



Standing: Nola Sacco, Doris Coopermah. Seated: Shirley Norris, Cathy Parsons, Anna Karamikas.



Left to right: James Randolph, Lee Nemetz, Michael St. John.



Left to right: John Dana, Fred Cappell, Michael St. Johns, Herbert Gottlieb, Thomas Warner, James Randolph.

Books:

'How To Be Deliriously Happy' Hilarious Satire by Ira Wallach

HOW TO BE DELIRIOUSLY HAPPY, by Ira Wallach. Illustrated by George Price. Henry Schuman, Inc. New York. 120 pp. $2.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

HOW TO BE DELIRIOUSLY HAPPY, by Ira Wallach, is the funniest book I have read since I guffawed my way through Ilf and Petrov's Little Golden Calf. The comment is not necessarily for the purposes of comparison, but merely to indicate that it's a long time since this reader has come across as rib-tickling a satire as How to Be Deliriously Happy.

Everybody at one time or another must have come across one of those pompously loathsome "How to . . ." books of advice, spiritual and material, which infest American publishing. How to become spiritual, happy, wealthy, a linguist, an acrobat, a Romeo, a Juliet, relaxed, energetic . . . whatever it is, there's a book by some faker to tell you how to do it.

• • •

IN HIS ECONOMY-SIZE literary package, Ira Wallach hilariously tilts his lance at, not one, but practically all of the exponents of the uplift school of writing.

His medium is Foible Gumpkin, founder and leader of the Temple of Joy. In How to Be Deliriously Happy, the great Foible tells the proverbial stock-clerk how to become the proverbial copper king; explains how one overcomes boredom with "zist," and tension, with "zloomph," to say nothing of the secret of self-multiplication.

How grateful disciples of Foible Gumpkin achieved mental equilibrium by pasting on their bathroom mirror such potent slogans as "I am taller than Napoleon" or, as the case might be, "Napoleon was not as short as I," is one of the most stirring examples of the great spiritual leader's successful counselling.

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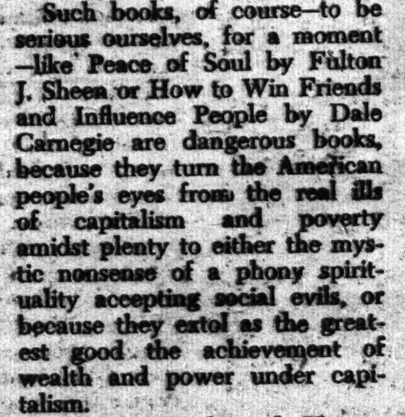
SO DEVILISHLY effective is Wallach's satire that we challenge any reader of the genuine "How to" books to read one after How to Be Deliriously Happy and take a single word seriously.

Such books, of course—to be serious ourselves, for a moment—like Peace of Soul by Fulton J. Sheen or How to Win Friends and Influence People by Dale Carnegie are dangerous books, because they turn the American people's eyes from the real ills of capitalism and poverty amidst plenty to either the mystic nonsense of a phony spirituality accepting social evils, or because they extol as the greatest good the achievement of wealth and power under capitalism.

How to Be Deliriously Happy, like all good satire, is not only funny, it is useful in clearing away some of the cultural cobwebs of capitalism. We would have liked to see more direct working class bite, as in the unctuous Foible's budget advice for a "family of six." All you have to do, says Foible, is to list the amount of pennies you need for "Food, Rent, Clothes," and then . . . "eliminate all necessary items."

But we don't want to seem churlish. There's at least one guaranteed guffaw, with intermittent giggles (or snorts, if you're the snorting type) on every page of How to Be Deliriously Happy.

George Price's drawings are characteristically good and capture perfectly the spirit of Foible Gumpkin and his Temple of Joy.





CHARLES DICKENS AND EARLY VICTORIAN ENGLAND, by R. J. Cruikshank. Chanticleer Press. New York. 306 pp. $4.50.

DICKENS accounts of social injustice and industrial tyranny moved tens of thousands of the readers of his day to tears and anger. In our own time there has been a growing trend among bourgeois writers to brand both Dickens the stylist and Dickens the social historian as an exaggerating sentimentalist.

But the record, as Frederick Engels in his Condition of the Workingclass in England and many others have shown, indicates that Dickens wrote truly.

In his Charles Dickens and Early Victorian England, R. J. Cruikshank has delved into contemporary newspaper accounts and other material to demonstrate that Dickens also keenly interpreted other facets of British social and political life and attitudes.

This is an interesting book, its merit limited mainly by the author's misrepresentation of the benevolence of a few Victorian employers and middle-class humanitarians into a picture of an enlightened middle class which supposedly corrected social injustices without having been pressured to do so by working-class action.

Charles Dickens and Early Victorian England includes many unusual and interesting illustrations which are strikingly reproduced.—R. F.

Around the Dial:

DISGRACEFUL PERFORMANCES OF THE RADIO COMMENTATORS

By BOB LAUTER

AT TIMES political reaction reaches such a pitch of intensity that even sections of the press are constrained to put in a moderate word, lest the public be repelled. A case in point was the Hiss trial during which the excesses of Whittaker Chambers earned him a pat on the wrist in some editorial columns. Another case was that of Captain Jordan and his fantastic revelations which were so fanciful that they threatened to disrupt the general campaign of war hysteria. The most recent case is that of Senator McCarthy and his charges that roving bands of Communists picnic in the State Department building.

• • •

ANYONE WHO listens with any regularity to news commentators and analysts on the radio, will be impressed by the manner in which almost all of them rally in support of the most irresponsible political elements.

It was the radio, after all, that first brought to light the absurd Captain Jordan charges directed against the New Deal Administration.

Radio's record in the Hiss case has been disgraceful. In broadcast after broadcast, too numerous to itemize, Hiss was adjudged guilty—before the trial was over or the verdict in. Endless discussions of how Hiss managed to "operate," undoubtedly prejudiced the outcome of the trial.

After the final verdict came in, commentators were extremely sensitive to the general public feeling that the Hiss case was no open-and-shut matter, even if the jury did say "Guilty." As a consequence, radio still offers endless attacks on Hiss. These attacks are "convincers," designed to talk the American people into accepting a verdict concerning which they still have serious doubts.

• • •

SEN. McCARTHY, whose extravagant charges have raised still deeper doubts in the minds of the public, suddenly began getting a build-up on the air. Winchell, who poses as the great anti-fascist and New Dealer, has already suggested that McCarthy is getting on the trail of something real. David Snell, of course, simply underwrites most of McCarthy's nonsense.

Henry J. Taylor, as usual outs everything in one pot. He continues his vindictive attacks on Hiss, refers to the "dark records of Nathan Silvermaster" who, he reminds his audience, is "Russian born," and launches an all-out defense of McCarthy, remarking coyly that "There's always been organized resistance to a clean-up."

The moral is that if you have an irresponsible charge to make against anyone, you need not produce any facts or evidence. The commentators will gladly back you up provided your charge includes the words "red agent."

World of Labor

The Payoff to Labor For Backing Cold War

By George Morris

THE FRUITS OF LABOR'S OFFICIAL program are really ripening now. More than two years have passed since the CIO's leaders embarked aggressively on a policy of tying the fortunes of its members to the administration's cold war drive. The AFL's leaders, no longer hampered by pressure of CIO action, needed no urging to race with the CIO for coldwar honors.

In selling the coldwar program to the members, the top officialdom claimed that if the unions go all out for the Marshall plan and all that goes with it, they will get more consideration for their economic and legislative program. The red-baiting hysteria helped labor's brass put over the program. But even a greater factor was their reliance on the confusion or indifference to peace policy that they knew was quite general among the workers. And they played on the pressure from the workers for economic improvements.



A quick glance at things today should be enough to prove that the top leaders of labor have shamelessly swindled the workers. The payoff is beginning in earnest.

★

THE CHRYSLER CORPORATION'S contemptuous treatment of its employes after four months on strike, just about gives the general picture. It seems that every time Walter Reuther backed down, the corporation pressed him to yield more. He finally agreed to accept the pension plan which he himself said is the equivalent of only three cents an hour. It need hardly be added that the General Motors Corp. will capitalize fully on Chrysler's experience to drive a very cheap bargain with Reuther.

Mike Quill sold many of the transport workers the idea that his present-day "statesmanship" will give their union a preferred status in New York's City Hall. A year has passed since the union asked for a 40-hour week for 48 hours' pay. The workers are very restless. Even some of Quill's associates admit that "statesmanship" didn't get them far.

Joe Curran assured the seamen that their all-out backing of the cold war will give them kindly consideration on the hiring hall. More than half of the men are on the beach in New York and the hiring hall has been declared illegal.

The Oil Workers Union is treated with arrogant contempt by the Texaco Co. whose 8,000 employes it called on strike April 4. The company answered with lockout when the union sought to return the workers to work.

The steel workers are getting it with all barrels. The sudden rank and file revolt that closed the big Homestead mill for a day and threatened to spread to the whole U. S. Steel chain, was the tipoff. The mill works 98 percent of capacity but gives many employes short weeks and a thousand workers were cut off the rolls since last year. The cheap pensions the corporation agreed to for a handful of workers are being taken back with several hundred percent interest through speedup.

That's the story everywhere. Wage increases are scarce and the cost of living, as Department of Labor figures show, is now climbing again. The labor-supported legislative program in Congress is collecting dust. There is hardly talk now of repeal of Taft-Hartley.

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HAVING THUS cornered the unions to a defensive position, the spokesmen for the employers want the leaders to even stop talking of improvements. Here's how Hepsitax, as the editorial writer of the N. Y. Herald-Tribune calls himself, puts it in his column of Sunday, April 16:

"It may not be comforting to observe that while both the CIO and AFL are spending big money in this country, Europe and Latin America to fight Stalinism, they are in this country supporting welfare statism wholeheartedly. They are too ready to back anybody who says 'Gimme.'

"They are, therefore, while putting up one of the finest fights against Stalinism in this country and abroad, besides which our government's propaganda efforts are feeble, clamoring for the conditions here that would make something like Stalinism inevitable."

Labor leaders are slapped on the back for doing even a better cold war job than the government. But cut out this "Stalinism" stuff like demands for wage raises and welfare bills, they are told.

Workers, it seems, are beginning to see how cold war policy swindles them out of a right to a decent living. That's why they are beginning to rebel against the bankrupt line of the leaders, as they did in elections in Ford and most major auto locals and as they are doing in some steel, transport, maritime, textile and other locals over a wide area. Workers may be slow in catching arguments, but they learn from experience.

Letters from Readers

"In Event of War" —Profits Zoom

NEW YORK.

Editor, The Worker:

An interesting ad appeared in the April 9 issue of the New York Times, as follows:

"An unusual Business Opportunity. I worked like blazes building a retail and wholesale meat business and it has possibilities for much greater expansion. However I am of the opinion that we are going to have a war in the near future and being committed to one of the armed services that would leave me in a spot. I'd have to pull up stakes overnight. My plant cost $45,000 under OPA and would cost at least $70,000 to do over again. In event of war it would be worth three times the value. . . ."

Three times the value, indeed! Even though this meat wholesaler is just a small business man, this ad indicates how big business, too, is thinking and why it is so eager for war.

M. THOMPKINS.

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The "Famine" Scares in the Papers

CONCORD, Mass.

Editor, The Worker:

A certain type of newspaper and broadcaster is taking pious satisfaction in calling to public notice the "desperate situation" of "fifty million Chinese" who are reported to be starving. The moral of the reports is that "Communism" is responsible.

This is a game that has been played for many years — reporting the desperate conditions of all who are so blind as not to take advantage of capitalism's benevolence. When I visited Europe in 1933, the first glaring newspaper headline announced that ten million Russians had died in a famine in Eastern Russia. A couple of weeks later, I made a tour of villages which had been reported as having been practically wiped out. We found no such condition. Our group examined the vital statistics of the community, which claimed only a normal number of deaths. We counted fresh graves in the cemetery and talked, through our interpreter, with a village priest. One old couple who were winnowing their grain counted off on their fingers the people who had died — and they were, for the most part, old folks who had lived out their days.

I wonder if foreign peoples of several countries are impressed with such cheerful messages from The Voice of America. It would seem that by this time these cries of warning must have lost any force they may once have had.

W. B. CONANT.

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Marcus Aurelius— Roman Tyrant

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, The Worker:

In one of his feature pieces on Italy, Mike Gold wrote that "Marcus Aurelius was one of the best of rulers." This seems to me a serious historical mistake based perhaps on the myth that Aurelius was a good ruler because his famous Meditations "contains idea of brotherhood strangely resembling the ideas of the primitive Christians."

Marcus Aurelius was one of the worst witch-hunters in history. He hunted out those primitive Christians and had them burned alive. Even though the primitive Christians declared that their Kingdom was not of this Earth, Marcus Aurelius and his ruling class sensed that the mere ideas of brotherhood preached by the early Christians, were a threat to their predatory ruling-class interests.

Actually his Meditations, taken in the context of his career, are an interesting example of just how low hypocrisy can sink.

W. ROXBURY.

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Letters as a Medium Of Friendship

New York.

Editor, The Worker:

I think it would be wonderful if there were more contact between the workers of all countries. I know that the workers of one country, the United States, for example, are kept well-informed about workers activities in other lands through the medium of the Daily Worker and other forward-looking newspapers and magazines.

What I would like to suggest, however, is that more personal and direct contact be made through the exchange of letters between rank and file workers in various countries, carrying on some kind of friendly and informative correspondence. They would thereby enrich their own experience through first-hand knowledge of the struggles of individual workers in these other places around the globe.

A. WATSON.

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What Are We Doing To Stop War?

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We, the plain people, don't want war, nor do we need it. But since we are not consulted about war or peace, we must try to analyze the situation for ourselves. We cannot, alas, rely much on our statesman, or should we just call them plain politicians. All of them have an axe to grind and therefore cannot act with true sincerity. Often people do not realize the old pretext that it is always the other nation (in this case, the Soviet Union) that wants war and that we, although peaceful, are forced into war.

But are we not arming a great part of the world for peace, as we are being told. Are the Russians so naive as to believe it when they see themselves encircled by guns? Are we not forcing them to postpone industrial progress in order to arm themselves and be prepared for any eventuality. So we cannot and should not blame them if they misconstrue our "peaceful intentions." Consequently, we have an armament race, that has never yet led to peace—only to war.

We, the plain people are in the majority. The war mongers are in the minority. So let us fight for peace.

E. A. R.

Short Stories Wanted

The Worker will pay a nominal fee for all short stories accepted for publication. Stories should be fiction, up to 3,000 words in length. Address manuscript to:

The Worker Short Story Editor,
35 East 12th Street,
New York 3, N. Y.

As We See It

Socialist Society Is Producing A Higher, Socialist Science

By Milton Howard

WHILE MANY PEOPLE have awakened to the realization that official "economic science" is a fraud not based on truth, these same people are not yet aware that the entire structure of art and science under capitalism is soaked in similar frauds and deceptions. It is amazing to see how tenacious is the myth that Art and "aesthetic taste" are unconnected with the classes, class values, and class struggle. It is equally amazing—though not perhaps so surprising—to see the way progressives and even Marxists still cling to the illusion that science under capitalism is free from the limitations, prejudices and aims of the class that finances it.



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IN ONE OF his most brilliant contributions to Marxism in our country, William Z. Foster, several years ago, wrote an article in which he showed that not only does capitalism rob the working people of the benefits of existing medical knowledge, but **that this medical science is itself warped, distorted and reactionary in its methods as science.**

For, Marxism-Leninism teaches that methods and philosophies of sciences are historically conditioned; they depend on the prevailing system of production. Discoveries made by the electronic microscope could not be made before the rise of modern industry. The X-ray, the discoveries of radium, modern chemical therapy, etc., are unthinkable in a society without big industry.

But just as true is the fact that the theories of science, the philosophy and methods of tackling problems and interpreting facts, are also dependent on and conditioned by the social system.

Soviet scientists point out that medical science will be able to preserve present gains and break through to new heights only if the entire theory of disease is re-examined, only if the human being is provided with a new society in which disease-breeding social fears and anxieties are unknown. Medical science under conditions of private property is utterly incapable of tackling the human being as a whole; it advises the impoverished tubercular victim to "go to Arizona" and forgets about him. It cannot even begin to organize a systematic assault on the problems of disease, poverty, work insecurity, old age, sexuality, strain, etc., which alone can give us the clues to a modern medical science capable of defending the people's well-being.

EVERYTHING IN OFFICIAL capitalist science and art emphasizes the illusions of the "individual." It blinds the victims of this outworn social system to their collective power to change the world as a class.

In the so-called "science" of capitalist psychology and Freudian psychiatry we get the same un-scientific mysticism concerning the "individual's unconscious" and the "individual's repressions" and the "individual character structure." These manufactured Freudian categories are a falsification of the real nature of the "individual" under capitalism which is determined by the class nature of society, by class morals, class values, and class ownership of property.

Certainly, capitalist society warps people as individuals, and certainly their personal histories (parents, etc.) are part of the influence on their development. But, it is a pseudo-scientific fraud to assert that the infantile sexual history of capitalism's victim as "an individual" is the decisive key to his misery and social disorientation.

IT IS NO SECRET to honest scientists today that they have reached an impasse in the organization of research which becomes ever more militarized and deformed. It is no secret either that the big trusts finance research so they can prevent the use of new discoveries which might lower the value of their investments. The Soviet Union's enormous planned attack on biologic and agricultural problems, in which hundreds of thousands of farmers and laboratory scientists collaborate, is unthinkable under conditions of private property. This is just as true in other sciences. Socialist science, based on a deeper grasp of reality, taking off from proved facts accumulated up to now, is destined to leave our present official science far, far behind in mastering nature. It is based on a higher social organization of labor and thought.

Many thanks to friends for contributions to this column's part of the paper's fund drive: To a Florida friend, $5; to a very generous supporter, $50; to Ed Rail, $1; to P. A. Dean, $1; to K. Berkowitz, $1; M. Katzman, $5; Anonymous, $1; to May R., $3; to a printer, $1; and to others who have brought my total to $71. But we are trailing. We have just begun to fight. Haven't we, my good friends? Send money to prove it.

Ted Tinsley Says...

Here Lie 64 Words....

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has performed a most signal service to the American people during the dedication of a new building in New York City. As part of the ceremony, statements were buried in a dedication stone for the new building.

I am happy to report that Mutual buried 64 words uttered by Herbert Hoover, a modest beginning but a step in the right direction. This has set a precedent which would improve modern journalism and certainly clean up the political atmosphere. Think what a happy land this would be if we could bury all of Herbert Hoover's words!

The dedication stone contains statements which envision the life we will be leading in the year 2,000, when, as you remember, Truman promised that we would all be knocking down $12,000 per year. The dedication stone will be opened in the year 2,000 to check the accuracy of the great visions of Hoover and others against the realities of the day.

Hoover's 64 words predicted peace, freedom, increased prosperity, and the elimination of waste, Socialism, and Fascism. General George C. Marshall, who also got his words buried, envisioned the defeat of Communism. The front pages of some of our metropolitan newspapers were also buried, although if this procedure is to be followed, I am for burying the whole paper, first and second sections, every day.

It's easy enough for Hoover and Marshall to tuck their deathless words away in Mutual's hunk of rock. I don't want to be morbid about this thing, but I have a good chance of being at the opening in the year 2,000, and the life-span being what it is, I don't expect to see Herbert Hoover or George C. Marshall among the audience. They won't be able to take personal responsibility for their predictions.

Let them be at ease. I promise to look after things for them. And I expect many of these predictions to come true. I expect, for instance, that a Communist Mayor of New York, in a socialist America, will officiate at the ceremony, open the stone, read Hoover's words, and remark: "What Hoover said has come to pass. We have eliminated waste, smashed fascism, achieved peace and freedom, and increased the prosperity of our people! Long live socialist America!"

If we forget the little bit about eliminating Socialism, and lose all other current historical documents, Hoover might almost end up a sort of prophet. Marshall, however, will not fare as well as Hoover since he concentrated on the Communism angle. The Chinese people have already buried a number of Marshall's statements, and when we Americans bury the rest, it will not be for the purpose of digging them up again.

One thing is missing from this dedication stone, an item which is in the spirit of the times. It is the complaint of Philip Cortney, president of Coty, Inc., perfumers. Cortney, who spoke for the National Association of Manufacturers, is annoyed because a United Nations report "overstresses full employment and stability to the detriment of economic progress and higher standards of living." (N. Y. Times).

Hoover and Marshall have never disagreed with the N.A.M. for arguing that economic progress and higher standards of living depend on the spread of unemployment and instability. Let's bury Cortney's statements, too, with a bottle of Coty's perfume to make it more acceptable to future generations.

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(Don't forget that I'm in a fund-raising competition with the other columnists on the Daily Worker. The money, of course, is for the support of our paper. So fill my mail with money, please!)

'Big 6' Celebrates

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

the unity of the various crafts, or at least cooperation among them. In the recent Chicago newspaper strike, which lasted 22 months, the other craft unions in the newspapers crossed the picket lines every day, which constituted legal scabbing. Some progress has been made recently in New York City. In connection with the threatened newspaper strike, 19 unions affected got together and made mutual promises in case of a strike.

While craft unionism, as exemplified by Big Six, has adjusted itself to various twists and turns of history, today that's not enough. Craftism is really the horse-and-buggy stage of unionism. One union in the printing industry would be an effective way to face the changing conditions. Up to 1889, all crafts belonged to one union.

Closely allied with this condition of new processes is the organization of the large number of organizable workers. Up till now, Big Six (and the other printing trade unions) has waited till workers came to it to ask to be admitted into the union. Campaigns for the organization of the unorganized are certainly on the order of business if present conditions are to be maintained and the future faced. The considerable number of competent Negroes and women who are in the industry could very easily be organized.

Need For Recognition Of Wider Issues

In order to maintain or improve conditions, a greater degree of militaney will have to result. Never in the past have the employers willingly agreed to better conditions, and now with changing conditions in the industry, it is even less likely.

The Taft-Hartley Law has made more printers more conscious of the connection between economics and politics. But, unfortunately, for too many of them this only applies to its narrow job-control angle as it affects their craft but does not reach wider aspects. As they see it, were the abominable T-H Law repealed, all would be well. With their craft- and job-conscious ideology they do not see the wider issues of the connection of economics and politics—how peace, housing, civil liberties, discrimination, monopoly, independent workers' poltical action, etc., affect their life and future as workers.

Although the "Big Six" was born in the period when Marx-Engels Socialism came on the arena, and although the union has on many occasions militantly defeated open shop drives, it has not yet accepted the progressive spirit generated by Marxism. As it begins its second century, the problems facing it will undoubtedly force it more quickly to recognize that the era of craftism and job consciousness is past, and that labor's horizon must require something brighter than a full dinner pail.

WHITE SUPREMACY DID THIS TO THE NAVAJO INDIANS

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

industrialization of the reservation. Occasionally a few are hired for railroad work—always at wages lower than those paid to other workers.

More than 90 percent of the Navajo people can neither read nor write. The treaty of 1868 between the Navajos and the U. S. Government provided, among other things, that the government would provide them with at least one school and one teacher for every 30 Navajo children between the ages of 6 and 16. Further, the government promised to spend at least $100 per year on each scholar. This the government has failed to do.

In 1868, after the years of slaughter by U. S. troops, there were only 7,000 Navajos left. By 1932 the population had increased to 40,000, yet there were schools for only about half the children. In 1932, 50 schools were built. These buildings were set up miles from water, many of them located on lonely reservation stretches far from any settlement. Due to lack of teachers, most of these buildings crumbled away unused.

Today, among a population of 60,000, there are approximately 21,000 Navajo children of school age, with facilities and teachers for only 3,000.

In those few schools that remain open, half the children are often down with one disease or another, or are half starved.

Highest Rate Of Tuberculosis

Insufficient food, lack of clothing, improper sanitation, miserable housing—all contribute to make the tuberculosis rate among the Navajos the highest in our country. Likewise, infant mortality takes its greatest toll among the Navajos; half the children die of starvation or tuberculosis before the age of six. Venereal diseases are increasing.

The Navajos' houses, called "hogan," are for the most part ramshackle sheds or leans-tos into which are crowded whole families. There are no wooden floors, adding cold and dampness to the overcrowded conditions. As winters on the reservation are usually severe, these miserable hovels of earth and poles offer small protection to children who have no shoes and little clothing.

The water supply is the river or stream, which becomes contaminated from the refuse of outhouses. No imagination is needed to connect the high bacteriological content of the water supply with the excessive rates of disease.

The 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution states: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

This seemingly clear-cut definition of citizenship has remained meaningless for the Indian people. They have no representation in Congress and are barred from voting because of construction of the required literacy test. Until 1949, Indians were denied the vote in both Arizona and New Mexico. Taxation, however, is a different story. The Navajos are subject to income taxes, as well as taxes on their few possessions.

The right of the people to petition the government directly for redress of grievances does not exist for the Indians. All their communications are turned over to the Indian Bureau, even when the correspondent specifically requests that this not be done. For example, in December of 1948, a member of the Navajor Tribal Council wrote to President Truman calling attention to the neglect and poverty of her people. She asked that her letter not be given to the Indian Bureau, but be accorded special attention. Nonetheless, the letter was referred to the Bureau, and through the Bureau back to the reservation agent for action.

Continuous incidents of this kind, which perpetuate neglect of the Indian people and frustrate their efforts to bring attention to their problems, have given rise to the demand by some Indian organizations that the Indian Bureau be abolished as the first big step toward securing full citizenship for the Indian people.

Participation in state social security, health programs and old-age pensions is denied the Indians.

3,500 Veterans Are Jobless

But when there is a war to be fought, barriers—and just those barriers which might prevent their participating—melt away. Some 4,000 Navajos were drafted during World War II. When hostilities began in the South Pacific, some 300 of these draftees were sent to that theatre of action even though they had had no training. Casualties were high. The Navajo soldiers, like the Comanches, made an important contribution to the winning of the war by using their Indian language as a code for secret communication—a code the Japanese could not decipher.

Yet while they were on furlough in Arizona, New Mexico and parts of California, Navajo veterans, although in uniform, were denied entrance to theatres, dance halls and other places of amusement. Today 3,500 Navajo veterans of World War II are jobless, and others are moving off the reservation, where starvation in the winter months has come to be a regular occurrence.

The situation of the Navajos can be duplicated in essence and most details in tribe after tribe. As victims of the 19th Century's rising capitalism and imperialism, the Indians of the United States have remained throughout our history, not only a conquered people, but even during the most liberal administrations, a neglected people. For the progressive movement, the anguished cry of tribes starving in a country which recklessly pours out billions for war machines, should be a challenge to battle for full political, economic and cultural rights for the American Indian, so that he may give his full measure of devotion and talent to the fight for a people's peace.

They Wouldn't Unload Arms

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

ship's crew staged a 12-hour strike.

Now, I think it is important to understand just what this refusal to load the "Auray" and "Falaise" meant to the men.

When they assembled at the call on, there was not a docker among them who had a full three months work behind him. No less than 129 of them had done less than 106 days work in the previous 12 months.

I spoke with several men who had had under a week's work since the beginning of the year.

These men were not getting enough to eat. When they returned at night to the squalid huts in which many of them have lived since the war, they found their children pinched and pale, inadequately fed and clothed in rags. Their womenfolk—I talked with many of them—are at their wits' ends to make ends meet.

"It has not been as bad as this since 1932," Mme. Vrignon, wife of a docker told me.

Yet her husband had refused to touch the arms cargo and she supported him.

There is more. When the "Falaise" put in, there were four other ships in the harbor. Two were unloading, the others were untouched.

At once all four were sent away to be handled elsewhere. And for two weeks after the "Falaise" incident, not a ship was allowed into La Pallice.

Did the lockout achieve its object?

On March 14, the Sainte-Mere-Eglise put in to take on arms for the Indochina war. And so unrepentant were the dockers, that again not a single man—not one—could be found to touch her.

And when the American destroyer "Small" put in on the 19th, her crew were able to read, painted high and proud on the massive roof of the submarine pen, these words: "La Pallice will never be used for war against the Soviet Union."

They have not dared to take U. S. war equipment into La Pallice, or into Bordeaux, Brest, Marseilles, Nice, Lorient, St. Nazaire or the other great ports of France.

In Cherbourg, where U. S. arms have been unloaded, 25 policemen and soldiers were needed in full equipment for each one of the 100 dockers at work!

The living conditions of the dockers of France are terrible. I ate a midday meal with the men of La Pallice in the dockside canteen. I do not know how a full day's work can be done with it.

Yet I saw men running on the job, in order to extract a few francs bonus from the rare ships which do come it.

That is the story. Misery, police brutality, intimidation, official abuse; none of it has had the least effect, because the dockers consider that they have a responsibility in the fight against war which cannot be shirked.

As I left they asked me what the workers of Britain thought about the war in Malaya and about the rearmament of Western Europe by the Americans.

WOMAN TODAY

WOMEN WHO FIGHT BACK:

'Tell Fulton Lewis Jr. He Can Go to Hell'

Adelaide Freeman Stapaules, 49, lives on a farm in Hollenberg, Kans., with her farmer husband and their four children. She is the granddaughter of Daniel Freeman, first homesteader in the U. S., and pioneer Nebraska liberal whose homestead is now a national park.

Mrs. Stapaules hates war, and doesn't keep her opinion to herself. She writes to radio networks criticizing their commentators who peddle wartalk.

Bigtime Fulton Lewis, Jr. did not like Mrs. Stapaules' letters, and a couple of months ago he devoted one of his national broadcasts to smearing her. A Wichita Beacon reporter drive 150 miles to Hollenberg to "investigate" Mrs. Stapaules for Communist plotting.

The lady's "confession crime" was played up in that paper under the headline: "WOMAN ADMITS SHE WROTE PEACE LETTERS." Fulton Lewis used parts of that story for the subject of still another sneering national broadcast.

To friendly reporters, Mrs. Stapaules later said she intended to continue to write letters of



MRS. MARY O. BROWN

protest against things she didn't like. "That's my right as an American citizen. I'm not ashamed to admit I'm against war. What's more, you can tell Fulton Lewis, Jr., to go to hell.

"I have often worked the soil alongside my husband, as many farm women do, and the fruits of our labor oftentimes are destroyed by nature. But we don't stop, we keep on producing what we can. That is what all peace-loving people must do.

"I would say to progressive people: Do not allow yourself or your struggling neighbors to be intimidated by persons or groups who are not working for the benefits of mankind. The great majority of our people want peace and security. We can't let them down."

'I Started Fighting as Far Back as I Remember'

Mrs. Mary O. Brown, 25-year-old Negro mother of two, newscasts a weekly 15-minute radio program, "Civil Rights in the News" for the Bay Area Civil Rights Congress out in California.

Mrs. Brown hails from Birmingham, Ala., where, like most southern Negro youth, she was unable to complete high school.

"My dad was a miner for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. Sometimes he brought home as little as $5 per week. There were five of us children at home. When layoffs came, my mother would get domestic work — at $2.50 per week for sweating in somebody's house 10 to 14 hours a day.

"I remember when I was a small girl, a wealthy white planter would come around, promise the young Negro girls jobs, force them to be intimate with him. He used to bring armed white men with him and they would terrorize the whole community.

"I lay in bed many a night as a child and planned how I could kill this mean old man. But later I realized that only by the people fighting together could they make progress. The lesson my dad and other miners learned when they began to organize a union in the middle 30's also taught me a lesson.

"When the war started, I came to New York where I worked in leather goods factory. This was my first experience as a member of a trade union (International Union of Fur and Leather Workers, CIO). And then we came to California.

"Seeing the deadly evils of the southern plantation system creeping into the daily lives of the peoples of this state has made me want to fight much harder.

"In 1949, I attended a mass meeting addressed by Howard Fast. The things he said put into words the thoughts I had held for a long time. And I joined the Civil Rights Congress one week later."

And now, a few months later, Mrs. Mary O. Brown can be heard each Sunday morning, out California way, bringing radio audiences the type of "Civil Rights in the News" broadcasts for which station KTIM disclaims sponsorship or kinship.

Half the World

By CLAUDIA JONES

The Case of the Missing Baby

WHEN THE CAPITALIST PRESS tips its hat to real human drama as regards the home and family, it's really news. I don't of course refer to the daily diet of "sex" crimes and murders which are a regular fare of explosive home life and family relations which the capitalist system itself creates.

An example of such rarity in news coverage, especially as regards the Negro family, was the news headlines of April 25, in every metropolitan newspaper to the effect that the nine-day-old Negro infant was found alive due to "unusual care" given it by an 18-year-old Negro chambermaid who abducted and cared for the baby in an improvised incubator.

For once, millions of readers saw that such tragedies born of our capitalist society take place among the Negro people. For once, millions of readers of the capitalist press shared the suffering imposed on the parents of the child and viewed sympathetically the entire tragedy. That family life is a close bond among all people, no less the Negro people, who live in the overcrowded ghettoes, hemmed in by prejudice and jimcrow oppression was news in a capitalist democracy. News photographers showed Negro parents, the parents of tiny Chaneta Holden, expressing conjugal happiness as they viewed a Negro nurse holding their child. There was even an effort to treat with sympathy the unfortunate Negro young woman who abducted the child because of her own frustrated motherhood, having lost her own twins in miscarriage.

BUT, EVEN WITH ALL THIS, the Jimcrow poison of the capitalist ideologists seeped through their press copy. Scientifically trained doctors claimed that the care of the child of this "unschooled Negro chambermaid" was a "miracle." One story read: . . . "despite her youth and limited education . . . (she) had shown such an instinct and aptitude for taking care of the premature child that doctors were amazed. She had purchased books on child care, heaters and sterilizers and other equipment to give the Holden baby the delicate attention it needed."

I could not help but think, as I am sure many mothers did, of the "unschooled" Negro mothers in the South who have no hospitals and who give birth to children under the most primitive conditions, who are forced to rear their children in conditions that rival chattel slavery in modern America whose atomic bombs threaten to wipe out civilization.

At Neponsit, L. I., the chief surgeon at the U. S. Marine Hospital commented: "The native intelligence of the person who fed and cared for this baby must be unusual." In the above context, the "native intelligence" of Negro mothers and Negro women is indeed unusual, especally when one notes that Jimcrow environment, and unsanitary housing conditions which is the lot for millions of Negro citizens in our capitalist society.

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TINY CHANETA HOLDEN'S own adaptability to her environment, her fighting desire to live, was also granted by the eminent doctors. She is back in her expensive $10 a day hospital incubator. But what of her future—and millions of tiny Negro infants who die at birth because of these primitive conditions in the richest society in the world? Even the "miracle" of care, to use her mother's happy words, resound in our ears when she described her six-room apartment shared by two other persons—a dingy, drafty, cold flat: "It's criminal to bring a baby here." And Mrs. Holden's husband, Clifford Holden, 26-year-old unemployed GI, echoed his wife's sentiments: "What can we do? . . . Even if I had a job and money, it's next to impossible to get out of this rathole."

And what of the fate of Mrs. Evelyn Jane Jordan? Will the capitalist press and courts deal with her as mercifully as, for example, the sympathy shown for "mercy killers," or take into account her upset state, her frustrations of lost motherhood, even as did the child's mother, who holds no malice but expressed grataefulness for keeping her baby alive?

The rarity of capitalist news coverage as concerns the Negro family stops at the water's edge as to the solution of real problems, the problems of life and death for Chaneta Holden, victim of Jimcrow housing conditions and national oppression. Only struggle and unity of Negro and white to change the society can guarantee her a life of peace and a happy childhood.

OUR CHILDREN

By Vera Morris

Many progressive parents can give a fine lecture on the incorrectness of a competitive system, and then introduce it into the home without a qualm.

"Look, Bobby, eat your spinach, daddy is beating you," is a popular method of pushing food into Bobby. It is carried further with almost all routines like washing, dressing, etc. Many times prizes or merit awards are given winners of such competitions. Because the child seeks to win favor in his parents' eyes, his response to such competitions is often so good that the parents feel they have found a good method. But they fail to see they are laying the basis of the theory that "to the winner goes the spoils."

From such competitive methods which impress the child with the idea that there is something rewarding about beating the next guy, comes the later attitude of contempt of "losers," of the ones who are not on top, whether in games or in business.

A child can be praised for his running or ball throwing or cooperation in routines without presenting the idea that he must beat the other guy to be good. Parents should be able to build the self-confidence of the child in praising his self-achievement, without making constant comparison with the achievements of other children, and without instilling the idea that the child measure himself by the extent that he out-does, or defeats, the next guy.

CONTRASTS

TV-RADIO DIET FOR USA KIDS

An unofficial record of one week's typical TV programs reveals that nail-chewing youngsters were fed visual-stories of: 91 murders; 7 holdups; 10 thefts; 3 kidnappings; 4 burglaries; 2 jailbreaks; two suicides; drunken brawls; grim closeups of faces of murdered corpses and shootings and stabbings.

MOSCOW KIDS' BOOK PROGRAM

During the past year, the State Publishing House for children's literature released 37,000,000 copies of books. This year, it plans to publish 50,000,000 copies. These will include: beautifully printed works on the classics of Russian literature and the peoples of the USSR, works of contemporary Soviet writers; books about school. Pioneer life; books treating the problems of friendship and comradeship; also fairy tales and folklore.

OUR READERS SPEAK UP

We welcome the correspondence that is beginning to come to the WOMAN TODAY Page. We regretfully quote only brief excerpts, due to limited space. Only partial signatures are used unless permission is given to do otherwise.

Mrs. E. R., Los Angeles: . . . It's such a pleasure to read about women like the miners' wives and about organizational activities such as the drive for peace. . . . It is such a relief to be no longer affronted by the (unintentional) male chauvinist line that our problem was primarily our inefficiency in our job as housekeepers.

★

M. I. L., Mass.: . . . Couldn't the Woman's Page conduct a Question and Answer Column?

★

Mrs. E. J., Long Island, N. Y.: . . . It was nice to see the page. What an improvement. . . . But I disagree that the fault is alone Walter Lowenfels'. The fact that his articles could have gotten into the paper is living proof that we do not tie in theory with practice.

Helen, New York City: . . . The old household and child care page seemed far superior to this new arrangement. . . . I don't like being jimcrowed onto a special page. I don't like being written down to. . . . My suggestion would be to resume practical information such as you formerly carried. Please do not waste a whole valuable page in a rehash of news from the "woman's angle."

★

Mrs. Ethel S., Philadelphia: . . . I am greatly pleased to see the start of a real "Woman's Page." . . . Please, no household hints, cooking, and what to do when the baby pukes. Women who read The Worker want and need a more meaty reading diet. . . . How about articles on Women's Role in Trade Unions, analyses of organizations that women are active in, review of Lenin's work on the Woman Question, stories about the many women who have done great deeds in the people's cause? . . . If others feel the page should deal with child care, then let's take up the broader problems of the propaganda they meet outside the home. . . ."

★

Mr. W. D., Spring Valley, N. Y.: . . . Your description of the Bread and Butter Conference puzzled me. . . . How can we boil all of people's problems down to "bread-and-butter" alone? . . . Should not such conferences demand democratic and socially-psychiatric administration of child and public health facilities?

★

Betty Bacon, Editor, Young World Books, N. Y.: Let me say how glad I am to see the new Women's Page. It is very heartening to see at last a serious page that deals with women's problems and women's work as an integral part of progressive struggles today. . . . Would it be possible to run an occasional column dealing with children's reading. . . . Not merely reviews, but articles which would help parents in forming adequate standards. . . .



Toluca Indians at the American Continental Congress for Peace held in Mexico City last year.

Mexico Is A Paradise-- For Everyone But Mexicans!

So anti-imperialism in Mexico is more than sentiment. It is an immediate, practical, bread-and-butter issue for the Mexican people.

By A. B. MAGIL

MEXICO CITY

I ARRIVED in Mexico in the wake of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, and George F. Kennan, former chief of the policy planning committee of the State Department. Behind me, with that "pause that refreshes" look, came James A. Farley.

The Duke and Duchess were here as tourists, objective: a good time. As guests, first, of an American oil millionaire, later, of the President of the Republic, they took in the sights, met all the right people, and, judging by the newspaper photos, had lots of fun. The ex-Nazi Prince, who married on the right side of the European railroad tracks, came with the song of the Marshall Plan on his lips and a royal eye cocked for trade. How much success he had in the latter lofty endeavor I don't know.

The visitors who really counted were of course the Americans. Kennan, the Princeton man who made good as one of the prime architects of the cold war, came here as part of his tour of duty of various Latin American countries during his "leave of absence" from the State Department. He kept away from the kleig-lights and attended strictly to business—the business of putting the screws on a reluctant semi-colony of Wall Street. Farley, the beaming Coca Cola missionary, undoubtedly found much to interest him in what must be one of the most lucrative provinces in his vast world empire: even remote Mexican villages, though they may lack food, water and sanitation, are never without Coca Cola.

I can't claim to have had even an indirect connection with the above distinguished constellation of royalty, ex-royalty, imperialist **hochpolitik** and cash. I have come here in a humbler capacity: as correspondent o fthe Daily Worker and The Worker. It is my job to learn about the life and struggles of the people of Mexico and to report what I learn as honestly as I can. One thing you discover quickly: all the fabulous tales you have heard about this country are true; Mexico is a paradise—for everybody but the Mexicans.

Victims of Chauvinist Slander

In Mexico City, one of the most beautiful capitals in the world, both the wealth and the poverty hit you between the eyes—especially the poverty. Walking through this city, with its broad avenues, its palm trees reaching out as if to embrace you, its lovely parks, its new homes springing up almost overnight, its thousands of gleaming American—North American—cars, you may forget what lies behind it. And then suddenly you come across an Indian family in the street, the man walking unsteadily with a jug of pulque, the alcoholic drink that the peasants make out of the maguey plant, a variety of cactus; the woman staggering beside him; behind them, straining to keep up, a little girl of six or seven with a baby tied to her back; all barefoot and in rags.

And you remember that there are villages in Mexico where everybody, young and old, drink pulque instead of water because there is no water, and where the chief means of subsistence, besides pulque, are beans and tortillas, the flat pancakes made of cornmeal that are the traditional Indian bread.

Or you may find in the midst of a swanky residential district several families camping out in what in our country would be called Hoovervilles; and see, as I did, a half-naked child sitting on a heap of garbage, chewing contentedly. Or you can walk at night through downtown streets in the older section of the city and find children sleeping in doorways—they don't even have Hoovervilles.

I think of the poverty of the Arabs I saw two years ago in Israel. I think of the families I saw begging in the streets of Naples. I don't know which of these is worse. Who can measure the misery and degradation of those who for so many years have been enjoying imperialism's point four benefactions?

Yet the Mexicans are a singularly warm and gracious people. This despite the fact that they have had insult a-plenty piled on to intolerable injury. Who has not heard that all Mexicans are corrupt, dishonest and untrustworthy? There is no blinking the fact that this country still has more political corruption than is good for it—though not nearly as much as during the thirty-year dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz or the briefer reign of that Wall Street handyman, Plutarco Calles.

Name a colonial or semi-colonial country in which corruption isn't rife? And the biggest crooks are usually those with the most money and power. It is inevitable that some of this corruption seeps down like an infection, feeding on poverty. But as a national characterization of the Mexican people, the tales of corruption and dishonesty are vicious imperialist slander.

Even within my limited experience I have experienced the scrupulous honesty of ordinary Mexicans that give the lie to these malicious myths. I think of the taxi-driver to whom in the darkness I gave what I thought were two pesos. He handed one back: it was a ten-peso bill. I think of the portera (woman janitor) of the building in which I live, a small, lithe woman of exceptional charm. One of the tenants locked himself out of his apartment, whereupon the portera went to the one directly above, tied a heavy rope around her waist, and risked her life by climbing down the side of the building into the locked apartment. With a smile she refused any payment.

Then there are the small, innocent-seeming slanders such as the one about the way Mexicans drive cars. I have been in many taxis since coming to Mexico, and my experience is that, despite unusual difficult traffic conditions, Mexican hackies are as skillful and careful drivers as those of New York or any large American city.

As for relations with the United States, these are more complex than appear on the surface. This is too large a subject to be discussed in detail here, but bear in mind, first, that Mexico has a rich revolutionary tradition, a great part of which is so recent that many of the participants in the Mexican Revolution are still alive today. Second, this tradition is anti-imperialist as well as anti-feudal, and for Mexico anti-imperialist means, above all, anti-Wall Street imperialism.

Of course, this revolutionary anti-imperialist tradition also provides lush pickings for demagogues, and there's hardly a reactionary who doesn't speak



Mexican field worker.

in the name of the Revolution. But even this is oblique testimony to the fact that the traditions, ideals and achievements of the Revolution—and high among them are those associated with the administration of former President Lazaro Cardenas (1934-1940)—are a living force among the people.

Semi-Starvation In U.S. Concerns

Furthermore, anti-imperialism is more than sentiment and more than the struggle of the past. It is an immediate practical bread-and-butter issue for the Mexican people, for Mexican industry and agriculture. The Mexican nation is not master in its own house and major sectors of the economy are controlled by foreign capital, chiefly American and British.

At the beginning of 1948, of about $3,000,000,000 of United States investments in Latin America, some $422,000,000 were in Mexico, this country ranking next to Cuba and Argentina as hunting grounds for American big business. This situation has produced a split within the Mexican capitalist class between those who seek soft profits as satellites of the Yankee trusts and those whose effort to survive brings them into conflict with the alien plunderbund and the Washington policies that supports them. This conflict is also reflected within the Mexican government throughout the ramifications of political life.

Mexican workers are also learning the hard way who their major enemies are. The most important recent strikes and other capital-labor conflicts have involved foreign corporations.

A few weeks ago the workers of the Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Co., a subsidiary of the Morgan-controlled American Telephone and Telegraph Co., struck and after seventeen days won a 10 percent wage increase.

As I write, 15,000 men, women and children in the coal mining town of Fresnillo, in the state of Zacatecas, are facing semi-starvation because the U. S. owned Fresnillo Mining Co. refuses to grant a modest increase to 3,000 miners, who have been out for more than a month. Metal miners employed by several companies, of which the largest is the American Mining and Smelting Co., are also preparing to strike for more pay.

And in Mexico City King George Messersmith, former American ambassador to Mexico and now chairman of the Mexican Light and Power Co., continues to turn thumbs down on the wage demands of 8,000 workers even though only a couple of months ago the company hijacked a rate increase averaging 50 percent. Mexican Light and Power is a subsidiary of the international cartel known as Sofina, representing American, British, Belgian and Canadian capital.

This is the only cold war that the Mexican people know—the war of the Wall Street trusts against their freedom and living standards. At the moment the trusts are riding high because of the confusions and divisions in Mexican political life and in the labor movement. But the question of industrialization is coming increasingly to the fore as a key issue of the battle for full national independence and social progress. And in the fight to free Mexico's industry and natural resources from the grip of the point-four trusts are being forged the beginnings of a national unity embracing all patriotic sections of the population.

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Anti-Semitism Bared in Ouster of City Teachers

—See Page 6



Drive Opened for Freedom of Dennis

See Page 3

N.Y. Unionists To Ring Doorbells For Peace

By Bernard Burton

New York trade unionists—rank-and-filers and officials—are swinging into the fight to outlaw the atomic bombs as an instrument of warfare. Petitions have begun to roll in the garment shops, shipyards, machine plants, at the taxi garages, calling upon President Truman to open top level peace discussions with the Soviet Union.

Goal of New York's newly established Labor Peace Conference is to bring 250,000 signatures to President Truman. The New York group, composed of representatives from AFL, CIO and independent unions, and headed by Marcel Sherer, veteran labor organizer, was set up to provide central impetus to the campaign.

But the peace campaign has begun to mushroom. Peace petitions were being circulated in industries, with or without connection to the Labor Peace Conference. One example was the newspaper industry, where three shops of the CIO American Newspaper Guild initiated petitions to go through the whole industry and among all crafts.

Even among the taxi drivers the last big unorganized group of workers in New York, a hackmen's committee for peace was getting signatures from their fellow workers. At last report there were better than 3,000 collected from the hackies.

★

RANK AND FILE garment workers are out to get 10,000 signatures, confident of attaining their goal. And members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers expect to turn in 5,000 names.

Though the peace conference in New York has scarcely had time to organize itself and though the campaign has begun without any great fanfare, estimates are that some 20,000 signatures have been collected.

But a well-organized campaign was mapped out in two conferences, one in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. High point will be a specially designated Peace Day on Thursday, May 25.

On that day every worker for peace will be out on the streets, in the industrial areas and the working class communities, filling up their petitions. The day will be marked by outdoor rallies, door-to-door canvassing and other activities.

Brooklyn labor kicked off in the campaign when 70 delegates from 16 unions and 40 shops gathered at headquarters of United Electrical Local 475. Delegates brought 10,000 signatures to the conference, collected before the "official" launching of the drive.

It was followed a few days later by the city-wide conference. A rundown of activities by some of the unions affiliated shows an auspicious beginning, though Scherer points out "it's just a beginning and much more has to be done to get the 250,000." He's certain it can be done.

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THE FUR UNION is out to get 25,000 signatures. The union inaugurated the campaign in a series of activities. They were the well-attended FDR memorial meeting, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising memorial, which was part of the union's observance of Jewish History week, and in the observance of Negro History Week.

Distributive Workers Local 65, which has officially endorsed the conference and is circulating its own petitions, has set a goal of 10,000 signatures by the opening of its convention in the middle of the month.

The Office Workers are out for 20,000, and in one local, Social Servcie Employes Local 19, better than 2,000 were collected within a few days.

UE Local 475, whose president, Charles Fay, is one of the leaders in the Brooklyn peace campaign, collected about 1,500 signatures within a few days.

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SIMILAR REPORTS were made by Scherer on the Transport Workers Union, where shop leaders are circulating the petitions, on Shipyard, Longshore, Maritime, Bakers, Chemical (close to 2,0000 signatures already collected), Brewery, Electrical, Machinist, Painters, Hotel and Restaurant.

Leaders of nearly all these groups reported that their industries are being hit by cold-war economy, where the curtailment of trade with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China has cut in on jobs. It was especially clear in longshore, maritime and shipyard.

But, above all, they pointed out, the workers are sick and tired of the drive to war.

Vets Head Fur Union in New York May Day Parade



"Outlaw the H-Bomb" say placards carried in May Day march.

75,000 Marched for Peace

But the Pro-War Parade Relied on Children, Gov't Workers

New York workers marched by the tens of thousands into Union Square last Monday on the workers' traditional parade day—May First. Negroes and whites marched together. Tens of thousands of other workers cheered the May Day paraders.

A cold drizzle that lasted until noon and a still colder "cold war terror" didn't chill the workers' May Day ardor.

Dozens of unions officially took part in the great procession against war and fascism that streamed down Eighth Ave. and West 17 St. for more than five hours. And the Communist Party's big contingent marched under its own banners with the pictures of its 11 framed leaders and its determined slogans for peace.

Thousands of immigrant workers in colorful costumes; hundreds of artists and actors, garbed like the workers who marched in the May Day of 1886, and a host of men and women in the service uniforms of the last war took part in the magnificent demonstration against war and fascism.

★

THE UNITED MAY DAY COMMITTEE estimates that more than 75,000 workers had passed the reviewing stand on Union Square when the parade ended at 7:30 p.m.

Five thousand joyous, singing members of the Labor Youth League were among the last to pass by.

In contrast the so-called "Loyalty Day" parade on Fifth Ave. on Saturday, April 29, was a sorry bust with less than 16,000 in line.

This "Loyalty" parade was a demonstration of hate against the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. It was a demonstration for war, that was promoted by William Randolph Hearst, whose birthday was being celebrated, and Cardinal Spellman of the Roman Catholic Church and Mayor O'Dwyer.

Nearly half the marchers came from Parochial schools and other Catholic Church groups. And most of the rest were drafted New York City department workers and postal employes.

★

THIS PRO-WAR PARADE was endorsed by CIO President Philip Murray and AFL President William Green and David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Not a single labor leader took part in the parade, however, or ascended the reviewing stand at Fifth Ave. and 67 St.

And only 16 trade unionists—one-tenth of one percent of the paraders—marched under an official trade union banner.

The sorry 16 were members of the AFL's Hotel Front Service Workers Union, Local 144. The rightwing CIO utilities union, and some other rightwing unions that marched last year were deaf to the appeal of Murray and Green in 1950.

War and hate didn't make the required appeal.

★

THE WARMAKERS managed to mobilize some AFL musicians as members of an American Legion Post, but not as representatives of their union. A Danbury, Conn., hatters' band was also used to make music. And a group of telephone girls called themselves members of a mysterious "Telephone Traffic" union. But their signs carried no local union number and bore no AFL or CIO designation.

The real May Day parade last Monday started at 39 St. and Eighth Ave. at 2 p.m., with a Negro and a white veteran leading the procession.

Tony Scimica, co-ordinator of the CIO's United Shoe Workers came next with the other grand marshals of the United May Day Committee — Louis Weinstock of the AFL Painters; John Stuben, hotel worker, and Shirley Graham, Negro writer.

Then came Abraham Lincoln Brigade veterans from Spain; thousands of CIO furriers, with president Ben Gold and Joint Council Manager Irving Potash and secretary Pietro Lucchi in the lead; many hundreds of AFL Ladies Garment members. And Morris Cinamon, veteran garment parader, who marched in 1890's May Day came in an open car.

THOUSANDS OF MEMBERS

(Continued on Page 11)

Peace Pledge of May Day March

"We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression and mass extermination of people, and the establishment of strict international control over the fulfillment of this decision.

"We will regard as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country.

"We call upon all people of good will all over the world to sign this call."

• • •

New York's May Day marchers carried these words from the resolution of the World Peace Committee meeting recently held in Stockholm. A huge sign with these words was placed at Union Square, rallying point of the marchers at the end of the parade, and the resolution was endorsed by the paraders.

it's the Bunk

What Really Happened

DR. FRANK KINGDON: "The sound of the singing of 'Deutschland Uber Alles' in our zone of Berlin was heard in the Russian Zone and we may be sure it was welcome there," the New York Post columnist writes. **BUNK,** because the day before Kingdon wrote, a N. Y. Times dispatch from Berlin noted: "The Soviet-controlled Berlin radio today discharged orchestra leader Arthur Rother, who conducted the playing of 'Deutschland Uber Alles' during the recent visit to the capital of Dr. Adenauer, West German Chancellor." And Kingdon's column is called "To Be Frank!"

• • •

The 'Point' of Point Four

GEORGE C. McGHEE: The "problems of illiteracy and low standards of living have made Africa a vital area now in American foreign policy," the U. S. Assistant Secretary of State pretends. **BUNK,** because the real basis of Truman's "Point Four" program for "developing" Africa is indicated in a New York Times report from London: "A financial source said today the Bank of England was negotiating a stock deal giving the U. S. an interest in the Belgian Congo uranium mines." Profits from colonial slave labor. That's the "point" of Point Four.

• • •

$650 Million; 'Just a Few Pennies'

WARNER & SWASEY: "Profits," the big Cleveland machine-tool company explains in a full-page advertisement, is "the few pennies in each sales dollar needed to keep a company in business." This, the company says, is one of its "American definitions" of words which have "been twisted by special groups for greedy or evil reasons." **BUNK,** General Motors, for instance, made over $650,000,000 profit last year, the highest in its history, and, with each worker turning out more cars than ever before. GM's president raked in $586,000 salary. Is that the "few pennies . . . needed to keep GM in business?

• • •

Winchell's Usual Bunk

WALTER WINCHELL: "ABC's commentator, Henry J. Taylor, sponsored by General Motors, visited the editorial offices of the Daily Worker.. It started the biggest Run-Around-You-Ever-Saw. Nobody knew nuttin'. . . When Taylor gave his name there was considerable behind-the-hand buzzing. He never met the editor . . . SAW A LOT OF GREASY PEOPLE WHO HAD THE SAME WORRIED LOOK. . . . SCARED THE DICKENS OUT OF THEM." But Winchell peddles **BUNK,** as usual, because Taylor himself told his radio audience: "THE COMMUNISTS AROUND THE PLACE LOOKED VERY CHEERFUL." How that Winchell lies!

• • •

As Peddled by the State Dep't

TIME: The State Department's so-called Voice of Freedom broadcasts have their "biggest impact in Iron Curtain countries," Henry Luce's weekly informs. **BUNK,** because Time describes a typical broadcast to Hungary which sobbed, when the democratic Hungarian government abolished the old feudal Hapsburg coat-of-arms: "These emblems speak not only of Old Glory, but of defeats of knights, heroes, tales of adventure and fairies—everything that makes a Hungarian a Hungarian." If Time thinks the Hungarian workers will trade socialism for a Hapsburg coat-of-arms, there's more than a screw-Luce in Henry.—R. F.

(Thanks for your "BUNK, because items, and keep sending them in).

Sidewalks OF NEW YORK

The Horses Weren't Siberian Ponies

By Joseph North

Father Knickerbocker has witnessed many a stirring sight since he's been around but I doubt whether he can recall anything quite like the thousands of teen-agers who marched on the mayor's office last week.

There's a cynical New York saying which warns "You can't buck City Hall." But that's not what these youngsters said.

There is more to this than observers have recognized so far. True, "we want our prom" the sophomore told me: "we want our baseball coach" the senior said. But that's not the whole story.

You could tell by their faces they are children of poor people, sons and daughters of fathers who have a living to make. They understood—little begin-

ous, yet oddly disciplined kids of 14, 15, 16—that their teachers were getting a raw deal and they felt a responsibility to them. That's not hard to understand—has Dad got a bed of roses?

They knew—as scores told me—that the mayor "got his"; that Jansen just got a raise per week that equals the raise O'Dwyer's willing to give the teachers per year.

They sensed—these teen-agers—that their chosen representatives, the big shots, aren't playing square with them. The pretty little girl with the button which said she was a leader in her school, a member of the student council, told me: "The mayor spent a lot of time getting tanned in Florida. But what about the people in New York?" In some brief chat she mentioned that her big brother was unemployed, that matters weren't too good in their household.

More: I was struck with the fraternity between Negro and white students you saw here. The white kids seemed to know the score. A number of times I saw them bunch around their darker-skinned schoolmates when the horse cops galloped by.

They jeered when the Sanitation trucks rolled by to douse them off the streets. The kid beside me pointed at the sign on the truck which said, "This is not city water." "That's a laugh," he said. "Did they get it from the Atlantic Ocean. They got it to scare us off." But they don't scare easy, these kids.

FED A-BOMB

They are the generation of the Big Scare. They are fed atom-bomb for breakfast, H-bomb for dinner, and for many the most substantial food they get for lunch is a hot dog—as Eisenhower proposes. They saw their big brothers go off to the greatest war in history a few years ago. And they are told they may have to die 10,000 miles away in the direction of the Dnieper.



They don't know who, but somebody is giving them a raw deal. They are told the blame lies with our former ally, the U.S.S.R. But these horses were no Siberian ponies: nor is Mayor O'Dwyer a member of the Politburo.

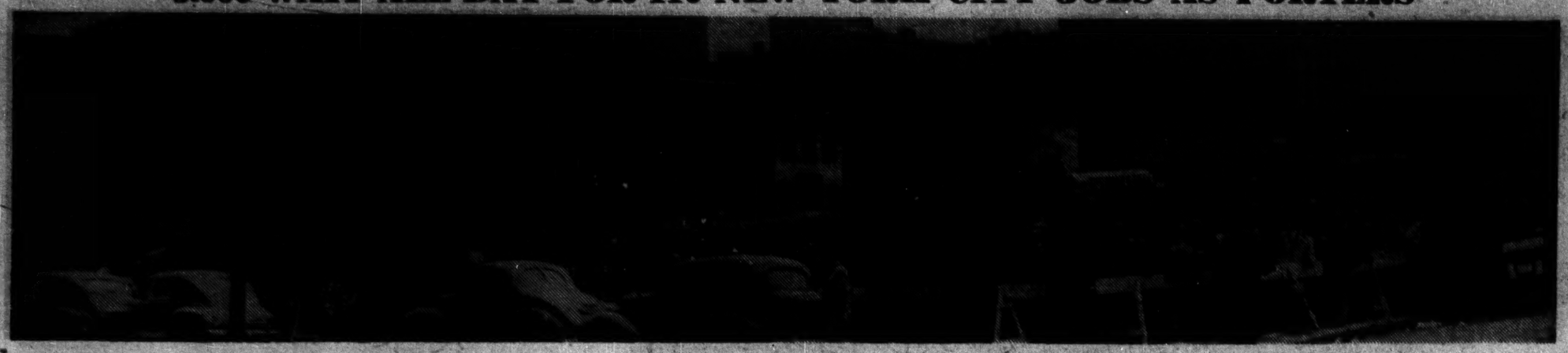
They don't know the answers, they've fallen for a lot of the wrong stuff, but O'Dwyer is teaching them an elementary lesson.

"You can't enter here," the big cop barked, shoving the little girl away from the barricades of wooden horses on the Mall.

"That's not what our civic books say," the little junior insisted. "It says we have the right to assembly and to petition."

"Aw, chase yourself," the cop retorted. The little girl stared at him. You could almost see her putting two and two together.

5,000 WAIT ALL DAY FOR 110 NEW YORK CITY JOBS AS PORTERS



Part of a throng of 5,000 Negro and white unemployed stand since dawn on New York's 11th Ave., waiting for 110 porter jobs with the city.

3,000 Communists Vow No Rest Till Freedom for Dennis Is Won

By Joseph North

Few, if any, American political meetings ever revealed the fervor, confidence—and anger—shown by the 3,000 Communists in New York this week who pledged they "would not rest" until Eugene Dennis, their general secretary, was freed to return to his party's crusade for peace. As this issue of The Worker reaches its readers the federal marshals may already have shackled the tall, working-class leader and put him behind penitentiary bars. The Supreme Court last week rejected the appeal to stay his year's sentence for contempt of the House Un-American Committee.



"I'll be gone for a while," Dennis said in a calm yet magnificent speech. "But in prison or out," he said, "I pledge to be worthy of the name of a Communist, worthy of the responsibility you have placed upon me."

In a magnetic heart-to-heart talk he reviewed his party's struggles for peace, democracy, security, and posed perspectives for the days ahead. He spoke extemporaneously, intimately, as though to each person, man-to-man. Dennis spoke soberly yet confidently of the outcome in the struggles that lay before the

(Continued on Page 10)

No Jobs for 278,000 In Capitol's Shadow

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—One hundred and thirty-four miles west of the Capitol is the "distressed" area of Cumberland, Maryland, where one out of every three workers is unemployed.

Less than 100 miles south is Newport News and Hampton, Virginia, where two out of every three workers are either jobless or working part-time. Forty-seven miles north is Baltimore, where one in every seven is idle. Right under the nose of Congress, in the District of Columbia and its suburbs, it's one out of every 11.

Surrounding Congress, within this 150-mile circle around the capitol, is an estimated army of 278,000 unemployed workers. With their families, their number would run well over half a million people, some starving, some on the brink of starvation, most hungry, Negro and white workers alike.

★

ANGERED AND EMBITTERED by the Capitol runaround, this army of unemployed workers is beginning to move. They're demanding action to solve unemployment, to provide jobs.

• In Cumberland, in the first city elections since employment plummeted two years ago, they swept three do-nothing city councilmen out of office. This followed an election in the largest union in the area where the company-union leadership was swept out by progressives.

• In Baltimore, the rapid growth and increasing strength of a fighting and organized Council for Jobs and Relief shook more funds for unemployed aid out of the state legislature and city council.

• In Richmond, Va., 2,000 Negro and white fighters against discrimination massed on the Virginia legislature to demand passage of two anti-Jimcrow bills, which although meager are part of the growing struggle for jobs without discrimination.

THE 32-YEAR-OLD WIFE of an unemployed Richmond worker, the mother of nine children, said **"all that money going overseas should be used to help people right here. Charity begins at home, I say. They need it there, true, but lots of people need it here, too."**

An unemployed Celanese worker in Cumberland said: **"What we need is something like WPA. There are no jobs here. We gotta make them."**

These were the usual answers of unemployed workers in a week-long survey undertaken by The Worker in the 150-mile circle around the capitol.

Unusual answers came from federal and state officials who sought to minimize the seriousness of unemployment in their areas. One official of the U. S. Employment Service in Cumberland said the only way to achieve "full employment" is through another war.

"That's a hell of a note," another jobless Celanese worker retorted when the official was quoted. "Hoping for war to make jobs. Geez, what are we coming to," he said, shaking his head sadly.

In all the cities, the relief offices are besieged, and the employment offices are flooded with job seekers.

But in those cities both right and left wing unions have done little, or nothing, to assist the unemployed, to give them organizational help.

This was probably a major factor in the defeat of rightwing officers of Celanese Local 1874, the largest in the CIO Textile Workers Union. A progressive slate routed the rightwingers completely a month before Cumberland city elections. The progressives campaigned on a program of aiding the unemployed and fighting the speedup that had cast out about 5,000 Celanese workers in two years.

★

IN BALTIMORE, rank and file seamen attracted more support in their fight for a democratic National Maritime Union by battling for jobs and advancing programs to help the estimated 5,000 seamen beached in Baltimore. This battle has now caught the attention of 6,000 idle or partially idle longshoremen and shipyard workers.

When 1,200 of its members lost their jobs with the sudden closing of three large clothing plants in Baltimore, the Amalagmated Clothing Workers Union was forced into action. While their members are still getting unemployment insurance, ACW Regional Director Ulisse Di-Dominicus is drawing up plans for the cooperative management of the plants by the workers. They are being asked to pool their severance pay, totaling close to $500,000, to reopen the factories.

But the number of jobless workers fighting back, through their own organizations, their unions and their ballot, is small compared to the number who are numbed by worry into apparent inertness. In this dormant group a young tobacco worker in Richmond found more welcome for her idea of forming an unemployed workers union.

"I didn't know how bad things were until I started visiting these people I worked with," she said, explaining that she had beeen unemployed since May. "You know how it is, you get tied up in your own problems, and don't think about other people. When you get out, you see what has to be done."

this is capitalism

Pay Cut After 'Re-examination'

CHICAGO.—Assembly workers in one department of the Melrose Park plant, International Harvester Co., got a 25 percent cut in pay when the company "re-examined" piecework rates. Hourly wages were slashed from a $1.71 average to $1.26 to $1.33.

• • •

Heil!

WASHINGTON.—"Most people are poor security risks," announced Cornelius V. Whitney, as he resigned his job as Undersecretary of Commerce. Not satisfied with the present extent of the government's loyalty purge of employes, Whitney wants all workers to be "screened . . . by the company they keep." Every government department, he says, should have the power to fire, without any hearing, any employe deemed a "poor security risk." Heil, Whitney!

• • •

The Numbers Racket

NEW YORK.—Detective Emanuel Berson was one of four cops who beat a Harlem candy-store owner almost to death in October, 1947. To clear the cops, the Harlemite was accused of taking numbers for the policy racket and found guilty. Now, two and a half years later, the Brooklyn D.A. finds four plain-clothesmen suspiciously "at the premises" of an alleged numbers bank. Who was one of the cops? Slugger Emanuel Berson.

• • •

GE Profits Top Last Year's

SCHENECTADY.—The General Electric Co. cleared a record first quarter profit, during the first three months of 1950, or $36,858,000, Charles E. Wilson, GE president told a stockholders' meeting. The sum was 38 percent higher than the profit for the same period last year.

• • •

Job Discrimination

NEWARK.—Although the New Jersey state constitution specifically outlaws job discrimination, more than 60 percent of North Jersey employment agencies "screen" workers for employers according to race, color or religion, an American Jewish Congress survey reveals.

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TALKS FAIL.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O. (FP).—Negotiations collapsed in the 3-week strike of 3,500 clay industry workers in 26 sewer pipe plants in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Sixteen companies with plants here and at Lisbon, Empire, Port Homer and Stratton have offered their employes a 5 percent piecework pay increase. The Brotherhood of Operative Potters (AFL) is seeking an additional 2c hourly rate boost for insurance benefits.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

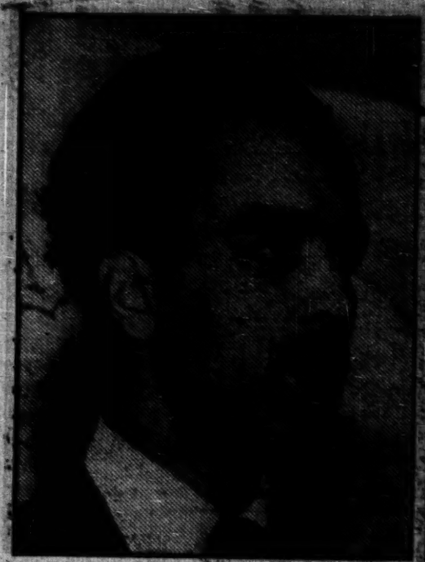
The so-called "loyalty" parade last week was supposed to show where the workers of New York stood. They stood in bed.

The capitalist press always likes to alibi the size of the real May Day parade by claiming that the workers all march twice. In the "loyalty" parade they didn't march once.

★

[Point of Order thanks Pat King of Montana for $5 and a "Moving Reader" for $1 for the paper's Fund Drive.]

TWO VICTORIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST NEW YORK'S JIMCROW GHETTOS



Ed Gallner, co-captain of the national championship CCNY basketball team, addresses a rally at P.S. 88 which celebrated the victory of the Negro family



Fifteen Negro and Puerto Rican families staged an all-night sit-in at the New York City Housing Authority in order to win housing in city projects. Two other families won promises of housing pending adjustment of technicalities. Most of the families were from a condemned house at 24 E. Second St., and a caved-in Bronx tenement. The struggle was led by the East Side Tenant Council and the Bronx Tenant, Consumer and Welfare Councils. Ten children were in the sit-in group and threats by city officials that the children would be taken away failed to disrupt the demonstration.



Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Darrell proudly hold a lease to their apartment at 200 Marcy Pl., Bronx, which they won with the help of community groups

The Darrells Report a Victory

White Tenants Fight for Negro Rights— And Open Another Chink in the Ghetto Walls

By John Hudson Jones

Mrs. Aimee Darrell was holding cute little Valene, her wiggling nine months old daughter. The Darrells are a Negro family and they live at 200 Marcy Place just off the Concourse in the Bronx, previously a lily white community. Valene seemed to be very happy about it all, as Mrs. Darrell, slim, pretty, and 20 years old, told me of some experiences in the house since Oct. 4, 1949. She and her husband Ivan, 23, moved in then as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lubow who later left the city.

"Most everyone in the building has been very friendly," Mrs. Darrell said. "I've been invited for visits. When I have to go to the store I leave Valene with the lady across the hall, and another neighbor's little girl, Judy, baby-sits for me."

The people in the corner delicatessen are very friendly, and Valene has captured the affection of every kid in the block, Mrs. Darrell said with pride.

★

BEFORE THE DARRELLS came, the Lubows informed the

(Continued on Page 8)

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N. Y. Transportation— It's a Sorry Mess

By Louis Mitchell

No city in the world has a more complex and chaotic bus fare system than New York, where transfer rides to similar points cost anywhere from seven to 20 cents one day.

Depending on whether you use city or privately owned buses, you have to pay seven, eight, nine, 12, 18, 19 or 20 cents for a one-way up or downtown, plus crosstown, ride.

Even more provoking to bus travelers is the difference in bus fares on the very same lines, depending on whether you are going east or west.

If you travel from the East Side on Second Avenue to Eighth St. and transfer to the crosstown to Sixth Avenue, the price is seven cents. But if you return by the very same route the trip costs nine cents. The gimmick here is that at Second Avenue you get a free transfer on the city-owned lined while returning you pay a two-cent transfer on the privately-owne Second Avenue bus.

Making the same trip on the Third Avenue bus via two privately owned bus lines costs you 15 cents each way!

★

SUCH IS THE STATE of affairs on the bus lines, with the city and state administrations permitting private companies to dictate their own terms. Bus travelers are at the mercy of private companies, the most arrogant of which—the Surface Transportation Corp., of New York—refuses to sell transfers to passengers of most other lines. In addition it charges eight cents instead of th usual seven.

Despite the chaotic and expensive travel system in the city, there is talk by the O'Dwyer administration of raising the bus fares to keep the private lines happy and profitable.

For the purposes of this study, we are dealing with a small section of the city in Manhattan from

(Continued on Page 8)

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The Mosinee Story--Townspeople Didn't Want It

Citizens, City Council, Mayor Protested, But Trusts Imposed Phony 'Communist' Rule

By Ruby Cooper

MOSINEE, Wis.—This country had its first taste of open, naked fascism in this small paper-mill town last Monday, carried out under the smokescreen of fighting communism, newspapermen, radio commentators, photographers, newsreel and television cameramen from all parts of the country descended on a bewildered populace for the May Day show—a phoney one-day "Communist" occupation.

The news, flashed through the country and the world, pictured the residents of Mosinee as wholeheartedly and enthusiastically plunging into the day's events master-minded by American Legion bigwigs. But I found an altogether different story here.

The hysteria-breeding affair was supposed to represent the grass-roots sentiment of a typical American community against communism, but actually Mosinee was only the "guinea pig" — a group for a carefully staged scheme that was really beamed at the entire country rather than this town's residents.

I talked to workers at the paper mill, businessmen and housewives, and learned that the venture was conceived wholly outside of this town and was in fact imposed on Mosinee through state officials of the American Legion.

Even Francis Schweinler, editor of the Mosinee Times and chairman of the "Communists-Occupation Day" Committee, admitted to me in an interview that state legion officials proposed it.

I learned further from reliable sources that Mayor Ralph E. Kronenwetter viewed the whole vicious project with disgust and distaste, but went along with it only for fear of unfavorable publicity that might result.

THE MAYOR was dragged from his bed in pajamas at 6 a.m. in an attempt to put some "reality" into the day's program. Some 12 hours later the Mayor suffered a severe heart stroke and at this writing is lying on a death-bed, turning out perhaps, to be the first fatal casualty of fascist storm troopers parading as Communists.

One prominent townsman, who pledged me not to use his name, told me frankly that **"most people here were only lukewarm to the whole idea. The people of Mosinee and the city council really didn't want anything to do with it."**

The American Legion picked this site as the "guinea pig," he added. **"We didn't have a damn thing to do with it and just had to go along."**

A housewife I talked to snorted when she mentioned the black bread and potato soup, the only food available in town for the day, which was supposed to portray what people would have to eat under communism.

"Why that's no different from what many of the families here have a good deal of the time," she said. "We just can't afford anything more."

Perhaps indicating general widespread feeling, one ex-GI told a newsman. "I was lukewarm to the whole thing until I saw Sunday how seriously all the newspaper people regarded this threat.'

The mock seizure was carefully staged for the benefit of the press, radio, newsreels and television rather than to indicate the sentiments of Mosinee.

The planners had been inciting anti-Communist and war hysteria to a higher pitch throughout the country, and the vast corps of news and radio men were solicited and came there on that basis.

LURKING IN THE BACK GROUND with the local townspeople acting as puppets dangling from strings behind the scenes, were the men who staged the manufactured hysteria with a conscious objective in mind.

Mosinee is a company town, through and through dominated and tightly controlled by the Mosinee Paper Mills Co.

A. P. Woodson, company president, is a central Wisconsin tycoon with paper mill, lumber, utilities, insurance and banking interests.

He represents the financial interests of Wisconsin and the nation that were behind the effort of Senator Joe McCarthy to soften up this nation for fascism and war.

McCarthy himself comes from Appleton, Wis., another citadel of this same paper mill and lumber trust.

It's no accident either that Editor Scheinler of the **Mosinee Times** is backing Senator McCarthy to the hilt.

★

HERE IS THE REAL STORY of how Mosinee came to be chosen for this fascist test-tube experiment presided over by Communist renegades Benjamin Gitlow and Joseph Zack Kornfodder.

A. P. Woodson, the paper tycoon is also a member of the board of directors of the Milwaukee Marshall & Illsly Bank.

Sitting with him on that board is also W. W. Coleman, president of Bucyrus Erie Steel Co., who is also a member of the National Industrial Conference Board, the top policy-making group for big business.

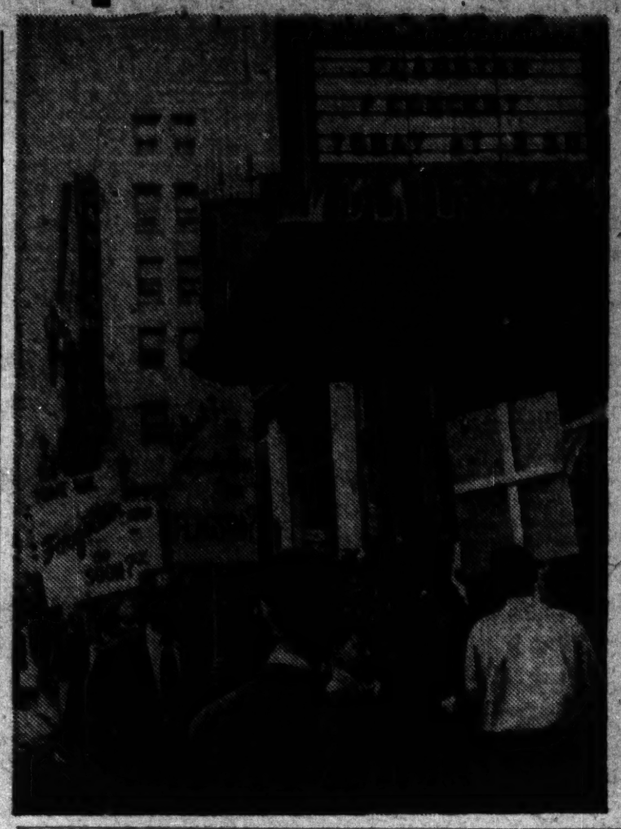
It just happens that the attorney for Bucyrus Erie Steel Co., is also the Wisconsin Legion's constitutional expert.

This gentleman, one Roger Sherman Hoar, also just happens to be the man spearheading the Legion's fight to put over the "little Mundt" bills for Wisconsin.

One man in a position to know told me that Mosinee was picked because the company runs this town and they thought it could be more easily controlled and dominated.

They thought that in a larger town the people couldn't be worked up like here.

There's much more to the story of what Mosinee is really like under capitalism—the low wages at the paper mill, the companies' dominatiion of the unions, the high cost of living, and by no means least, the fact that no Negroes can reside in Mosinee or even remain overnight. But these will have to wait for articles to follow.

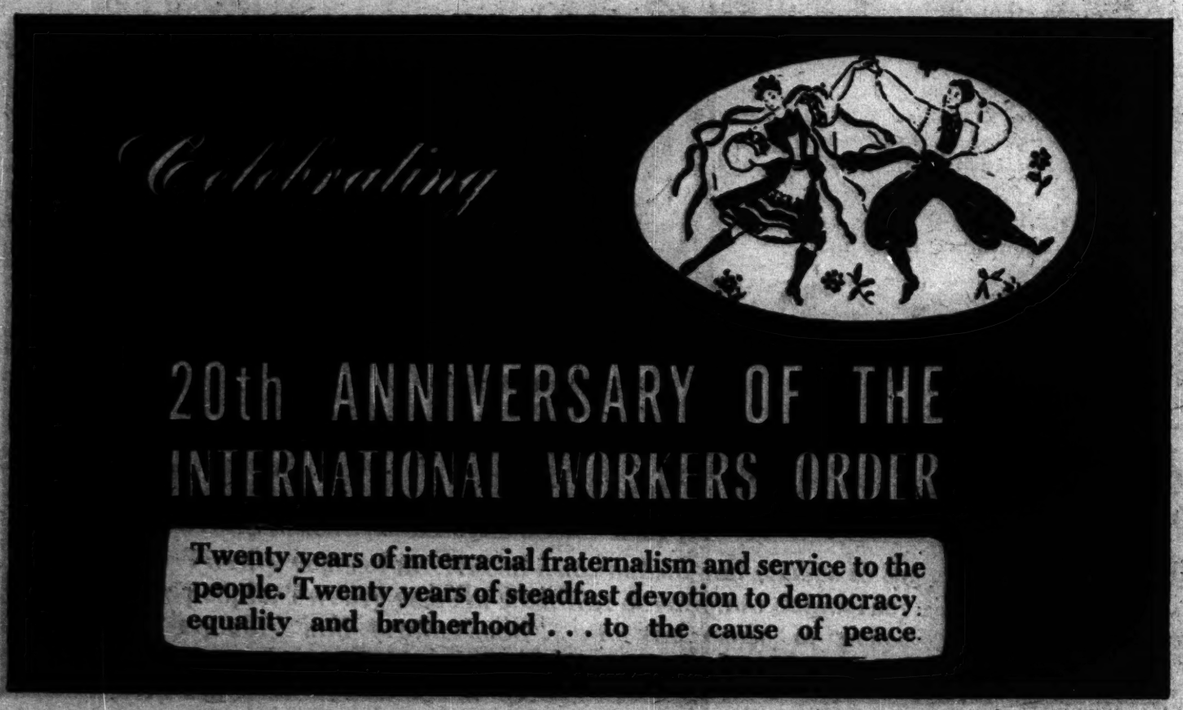


Picket Flagstad

"What? No Loyalty Oath for Flagstad?" "Have We Forgotten So Soon?" These were some of the placards borne by 200 Los Angeles musicians before the hall where a recital was being given by Kirsten Flagstad, who left America to join her quisling spouse during the war, to the delight of the Nazis. She is back singing for the dollar, and has been signed for the Met next season.

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S'.udent Eruption Was 5 Years Coming

By Michael Singer

The three-day student eruption that swept the city's 84 high schools and rocked the O'Dwyer Administration last week was years in coming. Neither a "lark" as the mayor contemptuously put it, nor a "spontaneous" outburst as other myopic observers saw it, the demonstrations by scores of thousands of students—attacked and dispersed brutally by police—were the fruits of a deep-rooted crisis in the largest public school system in the world.

Progressive educators and teacher representatives had foreseen and forewarned both city and state officials as far back as 1938 that an explosion among teachers and students was inevitable.

The school crisis spurted forward with the end of World War II. Prewar promises of pay increases, expanded school construction, revision of workload schedules were forgotten or rejected. The developing coldwar bipartisan attack, with its pennies for education and billions for atomic slaughter, intensified the deterioration of school morale.

*

IN THE LAST two years the Dewey Republicans in Albany and the O'Dwyer Demoerats in City Hall, united behind a thought-control Feinberg Bill and Wall Street purges of progressive teachers, opened up unprecedented offensives against the teachers, parents and students. The climax came early in April when Mayor O'Dwyer eliminated $13,000,000 in pay raises recommended by the Board of Education.

This betrayal of his own election pledge made in October, 1949 and reneging of promises made by virtually all Democratic candidates for office last fall, followed the mayor's vote to boost his own salary from $25,000 to $40,000 last Christmas. Two weeks ago Gov. Dewey signed the Rabin Bill, passed by the Legislature, which gives Superintendent of Schools William Jansen a $7,500 annual salary raise to $32,000. Other top school officials and principals received subsstantial increases.

The outcry was tremendous. O'Dwyer, rejecting teacher demands for raises from $600 to $1,200 to all teachers, sought to head off the mounting teacher-parent-student unrest with proposals of $150 and $250 increases. These offers, made after 500 high school teachers on April 4 voted to cease all after-school activities by April 17 unless they received decent wage boosts, were branded "insulting" by representatives of all teacher groups.

The vote to stop all voluntary extra-curricular activities suspended plans for high school proms, dramatic and debating clubs, senior yearbooks, special trips and athletic teams. It was the final straw for the students, especially the senior high school classes.

FOR MONTHS PRIOR to the April 27 through April 29 demonstrations a rising clamor among seniors in the city's 84 academic and vocational high schools to back teacher demands was making itself heard. Parents passed resolutions in their Parent-Teacher groups demanding the increase. The teachers, led by the Teachers Union, began an intensified campaign for raises and against accelerated Board of Education harassment, witch-hunts, inquisitions and the Timone resolution to ban the Union.

The three days of student demonstrations, climaxed by the 20,000 who massed at City Hall on Thursday, April 28, and were dispersed by mounted and club-swinging, foot police, were manifestations of student solidarity for a democratic school system, staffed by decently-paid teachers.



To help educate hundreds of thousands of Shanghai children who previously have had no opportunity for schooling, Madame Sun Yat-sen's China Welfare Fund has organized a Little Teachers movement. Above a Little Teacher reports to a meeting of her fellow teachers on her experiences in teaching younger children. To help these children, a shipload of Friendship Cargo drugs and medical equipment will sail from New York this month. Checks or money orders should be made payable to Dr. Gerald I. Shapiro, secretary-treasurer, and mailed to China Welfare Appeal, Inc., 439 Fourth Ave..

Anti-Semitism Bared In Teacher Ouster

By Louise Mitchell

Superintendent of Schools William Jansen's suspension of eight teachers, all leading members of the Teachers Union with excellent classroom records, shows how the poison of anti-Semitism by school authorities is over-running New York City's public schools. Timing of the suspensions is designed to break the solid front of teachers and students against the proposed picayune salary increases, and comes when the school crisis is at fever pitch.

The suspended elementary and high school teachers are David L. Friedman, Abram Lederman, Abraham Feingold, Isidore Rubin, Alice B. Citron, Mark Friedlander, Louis Jaffe and Celia L. Zitron. Lederman is president of the Teachers Union and Celia L. Zitron, secretary. All eight teachers have served in the schools from 10 to 28 years.

The suspensions without pay were ordered by Jansen for alleged "insubordination" and "conduct unbecoming a teacher" on the ground that the teachers refused to answer questions on political affiliation during a witch-hunt. The teachers had refused to answer the questions without their counsel present. Jansen refused to permit counsel to attend his "loyalty" inquisitions.

JANSEN'S ACTION against the

(Continued on Page 10)

Raiders Are 'Disappointed' At UE Vote at Westinghouse

"Disappointed" was the term used by one high CIO official to describe the feeling of the organization's top brass upon hearing the results of the Westinghouse election. The officials had banked on a landslide in the Westinghouse chain for the raiding CIO International United Electrical Workers.

The swamping of the expelled United Electrical Workers here was considered a must, especially in view of the election set for May 25 at the biggest company in the industry—General Electric with its 125,000 workers. The UE is conceded to have its greatest strength aat GE.

But the Westinghouse results were too indeterminate for CIO in view of the coming GE election. Here was the score: 21 plants in 19 cities went to the UE, 20 plants in 12 cities to the IUE. In all the plants, a total of 28,900 votes went to the IUE, 22,704 to the UE.

At the big bellwether plant in Pittsburgh, neither group got a majority, necessitating a run-off election. One hundred votes separated them, with the IUE getting 5,763 and the UE 5,663. Votes cast for "no union" were 170, and 147 ballots were challenged.

WITHIN A FEW DAYS after the polling, the UE demanded that the NLRB act immediately and call a new election within a few days. UE leaders declared that the NLRB could delay the election for months while investigating the challenged ballots. Such delay, they pointed out, would "aid the company in its drive against the workers."

Top CIO had good reason to be "disappointed." Not only had huge sums and virtually every major CIO official been thrown into the campaign. A carefully considered plan had been worked out between the NLRB and CIO.

The idea was to hold the first elections at UE's weakest base. Then with these "victories" under CIO's belt, IUE would seek to use them to bulldoze the workers at companies such as GE into voting for the raiding outfit.

That's why the first poll was at the General Motors electrical division, where the UE was weakest and had generally been forced to tail after the bigger United Auto Workers. As was expected by most observers, IUE won there handily.

The NLRB then postponed demands for a GE election. It felt the IUE would have a better chance if the voting took place at Westinghouse first.

The plan, however, was upset by the Westinghouse workers.

Matter of Fact

Trotzkyists Hail Tito

There was rejoicing among the Trotzkyites. It had not been easy to camouflage the stoolpigeon activities of fascist hirelings with the mantle of Marxism-Leninism. Leon Trotzky was a long time dead and even in his lifetime there were fewer and fewer who still saw the one-time revolutionary where now the traitor to world socialism stood. So in desperate eagerness, the Socialist Workers Party (Trotzkyites) rushed its "May Day message" to Marshal Tito's mock Yugoslav Communist Party. "For over 20 years, in the spirit of Leon Trotzky, our party has conducted such a struggle"—against the Soviet Union, the Yugoslav fuehrer was told. American Trotzkyite chieftan James P. Cannon hailed Tito's own May Day blast against the world socialist movement. And in its grave, the remains of Leon Trotzky may have wriggled with pleasure. His part of capitalism's campaign to halt the socialist liberation of mankind was, despite increasing difficulties, still being carried out.

Czechoslovaks Move for Peace

From the governments of Czechoslovakia to the governments of the United States and Great Britain, the message was: PEACE. In London and in Washington, Czech envoys handed to each government a proposal by their parliament, urging that "an end be put to the existing tension in the world by the conclusion of a peace pact between the great powers within the framework of the UN, which must again take up its original mission." The outlawing of the production of atomic weapons and tools of mass destruction; the termination of the "unjust, cruel and bloody wars" in Indo-China and Malaya; the reversal of Nazism's revival and the remilitarization of Western Germany—this were the peace proposals of the people's government in Prague. In official Anglo-American circles and the press, the bid for peace was met by the contemptuous dismissal . . . "propaganda."

Hoover's Plan to Wreck UN

He was 76, and there wasn't much time left. In 1923, Herbert Hoover had confessed: "The ambition of my life is to destroy the Soviet Union." Now, 27 years later, socialism had spread to new sectors of the world, the Soviet Union was more powerful than ever. To the sympathetic ears of American newspaper publishers, an impatient Hoover poured out his plea for haste. He urged a "moral crusade against communism"; the scrapping of the United Nations, ousting the socialist nations and re-forming a war coalition with capitalism's "allies." In Washington, there was sympathy among the Cold Warriors for the demands of the ancient drumbeater for fascism. But there was embarrassment, too. The Hoover plan was too crude for an administration which was wrecking the UN in deed, but still needed the world body around to cloak war plans in talk of world cooperation.

Foley Square for Export

They pressed a button in Washington. And in Panama, Australia, Canada and France, the puppets of plutocracy got busy. Each unloaded a shipment of "Foley Square," erased the name "America" and substituted their own country's. In obedient unison, Panama and Australia moved toward the passage of legislation to outlaw their Communist Parties. Canada's parliament weighed the matter, too; and in France the government ousted from his job as atomic energy chief, Nobel Prize-winner and Communist, Joliot-Curie.

It was all in the blueprint for a third, bloody world war. They pressed a button in Washington to export Foley Square frame-up and thought control all over the world. The puppets moved . . . in France, Canada, Australia and Panama. And, simultaneously speaking the lines written for them, each explained that their plans for repression were meant to free their people of the "foreign domination" of the Communists.

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What Communists Told Un-Americans About Mundt Bill

(Excerpts from the testimony of Simon W. Gerson, representing the Communist Party, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, on the Nixon Bill (H.R. 7595), given May 2, 1950.)

Probably no single measure before the 81st Congress has evoked such a flood of opposition, cutting across all partisan, regional and denominational lines, as has the Mundt-Nixon Bill.

This nationwide, non-partisan opposition is not accidental. It is reflective of the fact that millions of Americans and labor in the first instance regard this bill correctly not as a threat to the Communists alone but to the ancient liberties of all Americans. It reflects the fact that despite the cold war hysteria and the McCarthyian miasma over Washington, the lessons of fascism in Italy and Germany are not lost upon millions of Americans.

IN THOSE NATIONS the destruction of all democratic rights began with the attack "only" upon Communists. But with remorseless logic the attack soon enveloped and destroyed all who stood in any way for peace and democratic rights—the trade unions, the Socialists, the Jews, the Catholics and the liberals of all faiths.

Let us therefore understand the issue clearly: the United States can have the Constitution or it can have the Mundt-Nixon Bill. It can't have both.

★

UNDER THE MUNDT-NIXON bill men and women can be jailed simply for belonging to certain organizations. And who is to decide what organizations and what actions of an organization "substantially contribute to the creation within the United States of a totalitarian dictatorship?" A politically-appointed Subversive Activities Control Board is to decide.

This Board could easily decide, for example, that the miners union was "substantially contributing" to the creation of a totalitarian dictatorship by a strike. . . . And what organization fighting for peace, civil liberties, Negro rights, the needs of labor, for public housing or against discrimination, could not at some time or other be penalized by such a board?

If this bill becomes law, guilt by association and hanging by hearsay will become commonplace features of American life.

★

ON ITS PART the Communist Party declares the characterization of the "Communist political organization" (read: "Communist Party") in Section 2 of the bill to be a series of gross political falsehoods akin to the Hitler Big Lie under which the Nazis plunged Germany into fascism and the world into war.

It is fantastically untrue that the Communist Party is a conspiracy. It is an American political party whose roots go back to the Civil War when American Communists served loyally as leaders and rank-and-filers in the Union armies to suppress the slave-owners' rebellion against the Union. The Communist Party was born out of the great movements for Socialism for trade unionism and for the liberation of the Negro people in our country. It is a legitimate current in American workingclass life and will continue to be so long as the struggle against capitalism exists. It will continue to fight for its legality under any and all circumstances.

The allegation that the "Communist political organization" (again, read: "Communist Party") is a for-

is belied by the very record of the government. The fact that in the 30 years history of the Communist Party there has not been a single prosecution brought against it for violating these laws belies this slanderous charge.

★

THE COMMUNIST PARTY states flatly that it has no higher allegiance than to the people of the United States and the sovereign power that resides in the American people. Under all circumstances, we loyally defend the genuine national interests of our people. We affirm that no basic social change can come in our country except by the will of the American people. We know that socialist reorganization of society cannot be imported or exported. It cannot be imposed upon the American people by a minority group or by force and violence. Only the American people—above all, the producers, the workers and farmers of America — can make such decisions.

Who is destroying political liberty in our country? It is not the Communists who pass restrictive election laws in the various states. It is not the Communists who are responsible for the anti-democratic polltax. It is not the Communists who are responsible for the continuance of the crime of lynching. It is not the Communists who maintain the nation's capital as a jimcrow city in which men like Ralph Bunche and Paul Robeson cannot eat, sleep and live like free citizens. It is not the Communists who filibuster against FEPC and a civil rights program and prevent the democratic aspirations of the people from coming to a vote. It is not the Communists who pass anti-labor Taft-Hartley laws. It is not the Communists who becloud the discussion of foreign policy with a McCarthyian madness.

★

THE COMUNIST PARTY opposes the Mundt Bill in principle because we seek not the closing of the avenues of public expression but their widest and most democratic extension.

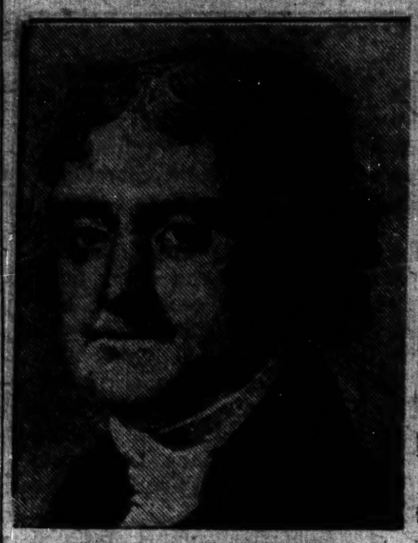
But no matter what the fate of this particular piece of legislation, the Communist Party reaffirms its complete confidence in the American people, who will never submit to fascist slavery nor abandon the fight against a civilization-destroying atomic war. We are confident that the American working class, of which the Communist Party is an organic and leading part, will lead the American people to a destiny of peace, progress, security and friendship with all nations.

We are supremely confident that the dark hours will end and, in Jefferson's moving words, "we shall see the reign of the witches . . . pass over and the people recovering their true right."

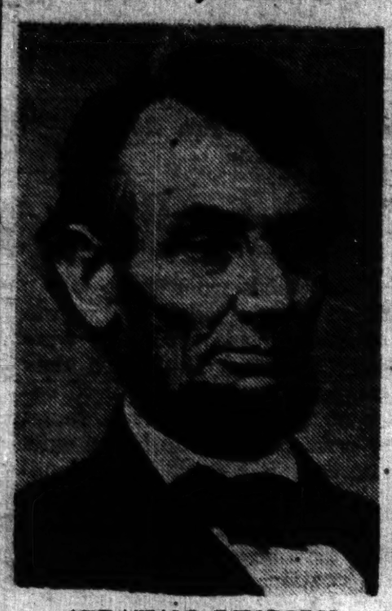
(The full text of the testimony will be made available shortly by the Public Affairs Committee, Communist Party, 35 E. 12 St., New York 3, N. Y.)



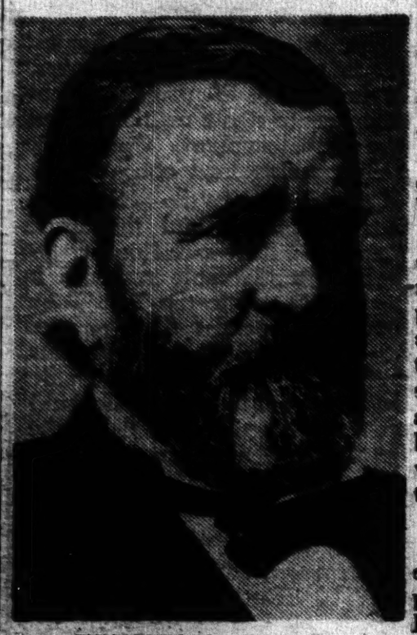
Subversive?



THOMAS JEFFERSON



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



ULYSSES S. GRANT

REJECT PAY CUT

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (FP). — A proposed 5 percent wage cut has been rejected by members of the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes (AFL) who work for the Kansas City Public Service Co. Of the 1,800 union members who voted on the issue at three different meetings, only one voted in favor of the cut.

Communist Leaders Warn:

Smith Act Would Jail Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant

By Harry Raymond

Eleven leaders of the Communist Party placed before a three-judge U. S. Appeals Court in New York City last week an historical-legal question concerning the revolutionary and democratic priciples upon which the republic was founded.

Ordered to jail for three and five year terms for alleged teaching and advocacy of "violent overthrow of the United States Government", the Communist leaders in a comprehensive 403-page printed argument to the appeals tribunal warned that the Smith Act, under which they were convicted, "invites this court to disregard the historically established right to advocate revolution and the doctrine of revolution by violence."

"If the legislative censorship embraced by this statute can be sustained then it would make criminal the observation of Thomas Jefferson," the convicted Communists argued.

"I hold a little rebellion now and then a good thing and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical," they quoted Jefferson as saying.

They further reminded the court that Jefferson had this to say concerning Shays Rebellion in 1786, which statement today would be considered by reactionaries a violation of the Smith Act:

"God forbid that we should ever be 20 years without such a rebellion . . . what country can preserve its liberties if their rulers are not warned from time to time that this people preserve the spirit of resistance? Let them take arms. . . . The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time, with the blood of patriots and tyrants."

★

SHOULD ANY NEWSPAPER editorial, the Communist leaders pointed out, today quote from the Declaration of Independence the words, **"Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter and abolish it and to institute new governments"**, the writer could be jailed under the Smith Act.

They reminded the court that such legislative censorship could "hardly ignore conservatives like Alexander Hamilton or John Adams."

The latter, they recalled, announced that the right of a nation to "kill a tyrant in case of necessity can no more be doubted than to hang a robber or kill a flea."

Hamilton, they recalled, writing in the **Federalist**, declared that the people, if betrayed by their representatives, might exert their original right of self-defense to overthrow their usurpers.

They reminded the Appeals Court, too, that Madison "violated the Smith Act" when he proposed that the first amendment to the Constitution should say: **"The people have an indubitible, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform or change their Government, whenever it may be found adverse or inadequate to the purposes of its institutions."**

Daniel Webster was quoted in the historic brief as challenging the Smith Act with these words:

"We all know that civil institutions are established for the public benefit, and that when they cease to answer the ends of their existence they may be changed."

★

THE APPEAL COURT judges were advised to read the great American Thoreau, with the reminder that he, too, could be indicted today under the Smith Act for writing in 1849 that "all men recognize the right of revolution", if he were not beyond the reach of federal prosecutors.

"And how," the Communist leaders asked the Appeals Court, "could the legislative censorship ignore that premature violator of the Smith Act, Lincoln, who in his First Inaugural said: 'This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it'."

The Communist leaders suggested the Appeals Court should not forget the words of one of the world's greatest military commanders and 18th President of the United States, Ulysses C. Grant.

This bearded soldier, who faced the Bourbon Confederate Commander, Robert E. Lee, across a table at Appomatix, April 9, 1965, was blunt.

"I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia," Grant scrawled across a piece of paper which he handed to Lee.

★

PRESIDENT GRANT was blunt again, the Communist leaders reminded the Appeal Judges, when in 1885 he wrote:

"The right of revolution is an inherent one. When people are oppressed by their government, it is a natural right they enjoy to relieve themselves of the oppression if they are strong enough, whether by withdrawing from it or by overthrowing it, and substituting a government more acceptable."

"We submit," the Communist leaders told the Appeals Court judges, "that the First Amendment (of the U. S. Constitution) is a fiction if men may be silenced and jailed because they teach and advocate that at some time in the undetermined future, under circumstances presently withheld from view, a majority of the people may be compelled to use force in order to achieve an alteration in government which they passionately desire because a minority is permitted to relinquish by peace."

100,000 circulation in 1950

Last week we printed 156,932

HERE IS A GOOD TARGET for all of us. More than 150,000 people read the May Day edition of The Worker. Many of them can be turned to regular subscribers of this paper.

A worker from Buffalo, N. Y., sends us an interesting letter on the way he boosts circulation. "I buy what Daily Workers and Workers are left at one of our newsstands," he writes. "I am mailing over 100 per week to advertise the workers' best paper. So you see I am still in the fight."

He concludes his letter by "enclosing money order for $50" to The Worker Fund Drive.

We appeal to our Buffalo reader to use the 100 papers each week to obtain subscriptions for The Worker. We are sure our readers will take his advice and help increase the circulation of The Worker.

The Worker now reaches into some 70,000 homes each week. We want to give these readers an opportunity to read the Daily Worker. We have reduced the subscription rates of the Daily Worker by 40 percent for a six-week period to make this possible.

Watch next week's issue of this paper for details on the Daily Worker special subscription drive.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION —IT'S A SORRY MESS

(Continued from page 4)

Eighth to 125th Sts., and from York (on the extreme east side) to Eighth Aves. In some parts of Brooklyn, bus fares mount as high as 30 cents if you ride through three zones on a single route.

★

NEW YORK CITY owns and operates the Comprehensive and East Side Omnibus corporations on which you travel for seven cents. Transfers are free. The city's lines include the York, First and Second Avenue buses, 49-50th crosstown, Madison-Chambers and 65th St. crosstown. If you travel on the first, Second and York Avenue buses and have to crosstown on city-owned buses the total cost remains seven cents.

If, however, you have to crosstown at other points—42nd, 59th, 125th—the trip costs 15 cents because the Surface Transportation Corp., doesn't honor city transfers or any other privately owned bus transfers for that matter, except the Avenue B-East Broadwy bus line.

The Surface Transportation also runs the Third Avenue line which doesn't sell transfers to city or privately owned lines.

Other privately owned lines are the Eighth Avenue Coach Corp., which runs Eighth and Ninth Avenue lines. It sells two-cent transfers which are accepted by city and some privately owned lines. The New York City Omnibus Corp. (private) runs the Eighth, 14th, 23rd, 34th, 79th, 86th, 96th and 116th St. crosstown lines. Its two-cent transfers will be honored on all up and downtown buses except the Third and Fifth Avenue buses.

★

THE MADISON AVE. Coach Co. (private) runs the Madison bus line and sells two-cent transfers. It will accept transfers from city owned and New York City Omnibus buses.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Co., Inc., is also god unto itself. It charges 12 cents and offers transfers for 57th St. crosstown, both ways, and at 72nd St. for the eastward ride only.

All other crosstown trips with the Fifth Avenue line costs 19 or 20 cents depending on whether you need the Surface Transportation or New York City Omnibus lines.

If all of this sounds too confusing, don't blame the writer. It's the situation. What is more, if you don't know which are the private and what the city owned lines, and which sells or accept transfers and which doesn't, it'll cost you dough.

Peron's Labor Unions Hold a 'Ja' Convention

By Rodolfo Ghioldi

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—The national congress of the government-sponsored General Workers Confederation, just held here, had nothing to do with the demands of labor. The delegates were named from the top, after getting government approval. Discussion was limited to speeches in praise of Peron and his government, and a report on an amendment to the organization's constitution.

Whereas the old constitution contained a preamble which had been based on the class struggle and international solidarity of the working class, it was now amended to state that "the Argentine General Worker Confederation is based on . . . the faithful execution of the high aims which inspire the Peron Doctrine."

After using his police to subject the trade union movement, Peron has transformed unions into "national syndicalist" types similar to the Hitlerist or falangist "labor" organizations.

The closing session was addressed by Peron, himself who stated that "since the class struggle no longer exists in Argentina, the union now need only concern itself with mutual aid plans, pensions, insurance funds, etc."

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will be the only item not on sale at our BAZAAR . . . but that's only because this is a summer sale . . . where you'll find sharkskin suits . . . linen jackets . . . bathing suits . . . and toys and everything you'll need for a top-notch vacation . . . also . . .

SQUARE DANCING
CARNIVAL . . . BOOTHS
FOOD BAR
ENTERTAINMENT

Saturday, May 13
Sunday, May 14
Monday, May 15

ADMISSION FREE
OPEN ALL DAY AND ALMOST ALL NIGHT

Bronx Civil Rights Congress
645 E. Tremont Avenue
(Entrance on Hughes)

The Darrells Report a Victory

(Continued from page 4)

building superintendent that a family was moving in since they were leaving shortly. But when they came and landlord Louis Goldberg of 2757 Claflin Ave. found they were Negroes, he began eviction proceedings against both families two days later.

Immediately progressives in the community began to fight. When a delegation saw Goldberg, he claimed that several tenants in the building had complained about Negroes moving in.

The Bronx Committee Against Discrimination formed to canvass the house, got 30 percent of the 62 tenants to sign a petition; others gave verbal support. Only three or four racists held out.

Canvassers of the Concourse Tenants Council and the Bronx Council on Rent and Housing got 70 percent favorable response in the vicinity, while the Tom Paine Young Progressives Club covered the neighborhood with leaflets, getting friendly response from the majority of passersby. The landlord complained to one delegation that "I've been getting thousands of post cards and letters.

★

BUT SOMETHING NEW and powerful was added to this struggle. The Hearst press immediately sensed it and leaped to the attack, calling the fight for the Darrells a "Communist plot."

Instead of the humanitarian approach, the committee began pointing out to the community that lily-white housing is maintained and only benefits the Mortgage Conference, the banks and big real estate operators.

"How long," they asked Goldberg, "do you expect to be able to own property as a Jew in this country if you give aid and support to fascist ideas and forces that hate Jews as well as Negroes?"

Proof of the reactionary pressures came when State Senator Sidney A. Fine told a delegation in Albany he'd heard "all about it." And Congressman Walter A. Lynch of the 23rd C. D. declared he likewise "knew all about it" and that it was "communist" inspired.

Meanwhile, Goldberg, failed to show up at an eviction hearing before the City Rent Commission and the case was dismissed. But the victory was not yet won, for he hadn't given the Darrells legal possession of the apartment.

Then on April 21, a picket line was thrown around the landlord's office at the Concourse and 165 St. "We'll be back next week with 500 more," a picket delegation informed the landlord's secretary.

The next day Goldberg called the committees' attorney, David L. Minkoff and informed him he would turn over the apartment to the Darrells.

The Darrell case is only the beginning of the Bronx's fight for housing democracy. All the forces who supported the campaign have resolved to begin fighting for an end to discrimination in Parkchester, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's project.

BAZAAR
BUY AT WHOLESALE OR LESS
Clothing for entire family, jewelry, household goods, food, etc.
THIS SATURDAY and SUNDAY
noon to midnight
AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
884 Columbus Ave. (bet. 103 & 104 Sts.)

STILL POSSIBLE!!
CHINESE CULTURAL CABARET
Today (Sunday) 4 P.M.
13 Astor Place
Drama - Dance - Food — $2

SICKNESS LOSSES

The Federal Security Agency estimates that wage and salary losses from sickness totaled a minimum of $[illegible] billion [illegible]

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

DON'T MISS SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S Soviet Classic "Ten Day That Shook the World"; also H. G. Wells' fantastic comedy featurette, "Day Dreams," starring Charles Laughton, Elsa Lancaster. Saturday, May 6. Two showings, 2:30, 10:30 p.m. Social all evening. 77 Fifth Avenue (15th St.). 83c tax.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS DANCE-A-ROUND presented by American Folksay Group and folk dancing with Freddie and George calling. Entertainment by the Singers Unit and lots more. 250 W. 26th St. 8:30 p.m. May 6. Instruction fee 50c.

BRIEF ENCOUNTER—The New York Critics Award prize-winner, starring Celia Johnson and Trevor Howard. How a "brief encounter" almost alters the course of two lives. Three showings: 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. Also social all evening. New membership fee: $1.00. Saturday Night Film Club, 111 West 88th St.

SEE THEODORE WARD'S "John Brown" at YPA's first theatre party, this Sat. matinee, May 6th at People's Drama Theatre, 212 Eldridge St. (2nd Ave. and Houston) $1.20, $2.00, also Sat. Mat., May 13th, Sun. Eve., May 14th, 21st. Tickets at Theatre or YPA, 19 W. 45th St. [illegible]-1864.

BEHIND THE SCENES in [illegible]ne—3 important medical films on the [illegible]lems facing the patient and the doctor. "Men of Medicine." "Journey Into Medicine." "Men in White." Discussion follows film showing. ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way) 9:00 p.m. Sub. 75c.

RE-UNION of Non-Partisan Youth Committee for Re-election of Ben Davis. 2315—7th Ave., 10:00 p.m. Contribution 40c. Sponsored by Roosevelt Jackson & Hiram Wms.

EUGENE GORDON, beginning 8:30 sharp, reading from newly finished novel "Rootbound." Saturday evening, May 6. Original pencil, charcoal sketches, leading characters. Refreshments. Sub. 75c. 219 E. 12th St.

STUDIO PARTY with United People's Singers (former CIO Chorus). Entertainment, dancing, refreshments. 128 W. 48th (top floor; walk up). Bring your guitars, harmonicas and voices. Contr. 75c.

HOUSE PARTY! Yesiree—that's the best way we know of to have a relaxing good time on a Saturday nite. So the West Side Committee for Peace is throwin' a party. A party complete with top-notch Broadway entertainment, Calypso singing, a roving accordion player and featuring Bob Claibourne, his songs and guitar. Help the fight for Peace while having a good time. Come at 8:30 and stay until the sun rises. Apt. 62, 230 W. 79th St. (B'way). Cont. $1.00.

THIS WEEKEND ONLY! "Othello" — condensed film version of Shakespeare's classic featuring famous Old Vic Players! "Clinical Psychology and Hypnosis," (use of Hypnosis in psychiatric treatment). Plus Charlie Chaplin's "Day in the Park." Dance. 75c, tax. Saturday, Sunday, 9 and 11 p.m. Vote-Your-Own-Film Club, 6 Fifth Ave. (off 8th St.). Selected Children's movies Saturdays 3:15 p.m. 50c.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Surprise attractions, refreshments. Folk dancing, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

Bronx

THIS IS IT! Free beer party, Prospect YPA, 631 E. 169th St. (near Boston Rd.) 8:30 p.m. Contr. 50c.

SEE EASTERN DEMOCRACIES Rebuilding. Personal color movie record filmed in Europe. Also dancing, refreshments. Sub. 50c. 8:30 p.m. Fleetwood Community Club, 1930 Walton Ave., Bronx.

Brooklyn

JEFFERSON CLUB LYL presents Candlelight Cabaret. Dancing, refreshments, professional entertainment including H. T. Tsiang. Come down and meet old friends. Loads of atmosphere. Saturday, May 6, 8:30 p.m. Contr. 75c. 927 Kings Highway (near Coney Island Ave.).

BRIGHTON BEACH YPA presents its grand opening of Club 3200, Saturday, May 6, 8:30 p.m. 3200 Coney Island Ave. Band, Entertainment, food. No charge for tables. Subs. 75c members; 50c non-members.

HEAR MIKE GOLD give first hand report of events in Europe, having just returned after a three-year stay. Saturday, May 6, 8:30 p.m. at Communist Party Hdqs., 208 Utica Ave., B'klyn. Dancing, refreshments. Contr. 50c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

THEODORE WARD'S "John Brown." Tickets available Sunday Eve. May 7 performance at Box Office. Price $1.20, $1.80—People's Drama, 212 Eldridge St.

BEHIND THE SCENES in medicine—3 important medical films on the problems facing the patient and the doctor. "Men of Medicine." "Journey Into Medicine"—"Men in White." Discussion follows film showing. ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way) 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c.

HANGING AND RICKSHAW, hit plays by H. T. Tsiang, guest-starring Pearl Somner, 8:45 p.m. 225 W. 46th St. All sold out Saturday come Sunday night. Hooray!

LAST NIGHT to see "Othello!" famous film featuring Old Vic players. Also "Clinical Psychology and Hypnosis" and Chaplin "Day in the Park!" Discussion! Dance! 75c, tax. Sunday, 9 and 11 p.m. Vote-Your-Own-Film Club, 6 Fifth Ave. (off 8th St.).

TOO GOOD TO MISS—Tonight, A party at our cosy "Village" studio, 122 University Pl. (13th St.). Grand entertainment for your pleasure, social dancing, refreshments and folk dance instruction. Festivities start 8 p.m. Admission only 75c (fund drive).

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends! refreshments, folk dancing, social, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

Bronx

FILMS AND FORUM, Benjamin Paskoff speaks on "Lessons of the Paris Commune." 2 films "1948" and "The Story That Couldn't Be Printed." 8:30 p.m. Sharp. Tremont Section, CP, 807 Tremont Ave., Bronx. Sub. 50c.

CLUB UNITY LYL presents "Blockade" starring Henry Fonda and Madeline Carroll. Powerful Drama Based on Spanish Civil War, 1029 E. 163rd St. 8:30, 60c.

SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN, noted lecturer, author and critic, will speak on "Is Art a Luxury?" Art exhibit featuring Norman Lewis, etc. Sunday, May 7, 8:30 p.m. at ALP Hall, 683 Allerton Ave. Bx. Subs. 50c.

JENNINGS PERRY discusses "Peace and Sen. McCarthy." Songs by Troubador, Oscar Brand. Social and refreshments to follow. North 7th ALP, 1723 Boston Rd. (above Dover) Sunday, 8 p.m. Sub. 60c.

Brooklyn

MIKE GOLD, famous Writer and Lecturer, speaks tonight, 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Topic: "Europe As I Saw It."

PSYCHIATRY and psychoanalysis; can they be progressive??? Come to our open forum with Dr. Francis Bartlett, noted analyst and author on Sunday, May 7th, 8:30 p.m. at Midwood ALP, 1361 Coney Island Ave. (near Ave. J). Subs 50c.

SQUARE DANCE and film showing; also social dancing. East New York Jewish Young Fraternalists, 608 Cleveland St. Members free. Non-members Instruction fee, 35c. 7:30.

Coming

GALA CELEBRATION and Concert featuring "Jean Mural," folk songs and guitarist. Sat., May 13, at 8:30 p.m. 3047 Steinway—2nd Flr. Don. 50c.

THE DAILY WORKER Cultural Department presents a Special Performance of the great Soviet film "Childhood of Maxim Gorky." Directed by Mark Donskoy. Adapted from Gorky's book. Friday, May 12, 10:30 p.m. at the Stanley Theatre, 41st St. & 7th Ave., NYC. Tickets at $1.00 including tax, available through Feature Dept., Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St. NY. Telephone: AL 4-7954.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
6 words constitute a line
Minimum charge - 3 lines
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
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Conference for World Friendship and Peace and Celebration of Anniversaries of Birobidjan and Israel

I Session—Saturday, May 6, 1950 — 2:00 P.M.
II Session—Sunday, May 7, 1950 — 10:30 A.M.
BARBIZON PLAZA HOTEL, 101 W. 58 St.
III Session—CELEBRATION AND CONCERT
Sunday, May 7, 1950 — 2:30 P.M.
TOWN HALL, 123 W. 43rd St.
ARNOLD EIDUS, *Violinist*
DR. LEO KOPF, *Conductor* Jewish People's Philharmonic Chorus in American, Birobidjan and Israeli Songs

Reports will be submitted by prominent national leaders who attended Peace Conferences in Paris, Stockholm, Mexico City, Moscow, Peiping and Tel Aviv, and by Ambijan delegation who just returned from a visit to Israel, France and Belgium.

Registration fee for all sessions — $1.00

Auspices: Ambijan Committee and American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, 103 Park Ave., New York 17 — MUrray Hill 3-8895-6-7



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MAY 19-20-21

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HURRY! HURRY! HURRY!
$14 - $15.50 - $17 for entire weekend
Make Your Reservations Now
Call OR 9-1657 or send $5 deposit
CRC, 23 West 26th Street, N.Y.C.

HONOR MOTHER'S DAY

with the YPA

- Work for Peace
- Outlaw the H-Bomb
- Defeat the Mundt Bill

Speakers: MRS. ADA B. JACKSON - MARY MORRIS
REV. WILLIAM H. MELISH
ENTERTAINMENT
FRIDAY, MAY 12 — 8 P.M.
ADMISSION 50c PENTHOUSE, 13 Astor Place

WEEKEND EVENTS

Eisenstein's 'Ten Days' At 77 Fifth Ave., Sat.

Eisenstein's great film Ten Days That Shook the World will be shown this Saturday night by Midtown Film Circle at 77 Fifth Ave. (at 16 St.). On the same program: Charles Laughton's comedy-fantasy Day Dreams. There will be two performances at 8:30 and 10:30. Admission $1 including tax.

Paskoff Speaks on 'Paris Commune' Sunday with Films

Benjamin Paskoff of the Jefferson School will speak on the Lessons of the Paris Commune this Sunday night, May 7 at the Film Forum of the Communist Party, Tremont Section, 807 E. Tremont Ave. Two films will be shown: The Story That Couldn't Be Printed and 1848.

Moses Miller Speaks on Israel

Moses Miller, editor of Jewish Life and author of Crisis in Palestine and numerous other pamphlets, will be the featured speaker at a forum celebrating the second anniversary of Israel this Sunday evening, May 7, 8:30 p.m. at Jefferson Center, 201 W. 72 St., N. Y. The forum is sponsored by the Communist Party of the 5th Assembly District, on New York's Westside.

Admission will be 25 cents.

Victors and Vanquished At thte Stanley

The Victors and the Vanquished, new Soviet film playing at the Stanley Theatre has been hailed as "a new genre in film" by progressive French film weekly, L'Ecrain Francais.

The Victors and the Vanquished is part II of the series called The Battle for Stalingrad, the first part of which was called The First Front. Paris, long vaunted as being the most democratic city in the world, under Marshall Plan influence did not get a chance to see public showings of The First Front last year. It was banned for political reasons—seems that it told some ugly truths about Winston Churchill's role in the war. This year, however, The Victors and the Vanquished was shown—and played to packed houses.

Jean-Pierre Darre, critic for L'Ecrain Francais (The French Screen), declared after seeing a private showing of The First Front and a public one of The Victors and the Vanquished that, "the two epics of the Battle for Stalingrad brings a new genre to the screen—the artistic documentary."

'Brief Encounter' Prize-winning Film Revived Saturday

Brief Encounter which won the New York Critics Acting Award in 1949, will be shown at the Saturday Night Film Club, 111 W. 88 St., on Saturday evening, May 6.

Showings are at 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. There is also a social all evening. The new membership fee for the Film Club is $1.

Pearl Somner Guest Star in Tsiang Plays

Pearl Somner will substitute for Elizabeth Ross in the next three wekend showings of H. T. Tsiang's plays Canton Rickshaw and Hanging on Union Square. The plays are being performed Saturday and Sunday nights at 225 W. 46 St.



FRANK SILVERA, who has an important role in Herb Tank's powerful play "Longitude 49" now playing every Wednesday through Sunday evening and Saturday matinee at Freedom Theatre, 347 E. 72 St., N. Y. Tickets available at Workers Bookshop, Jefferson Bookshop and 44 St. Bookfair. Telephone RH 4-9273.

Gordon to Read Excerpts from New Novel Saturday Nite

Eugene Gordon will read excerpts from his newly finished novel "Rootbound," story of Negro-white relations in a southern industrial town, at a fund-raising party for the Daily Worker this Saturday night, May 6 at 219 E. 12 St. at 8. Subscription 75c.

Film Showing

The Vote-Your-Own-Film Club, 6 Fifth Ave. (off 8th St.) will have the condensed film version of Shakespeare's classic Othello featuring the old Vic players this weekend.

The film showings are at 9 and 11 p.m. Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Music

Concert of Negro Symphonic Music May 21

A CONCERT of Negro symphonic music, under the direction of the noted conductor Dean Dixon will be presented Sunday afternoon, May 21, at 2:30 p.m., in Town Hall, 113 W. 43 St.

Mr. Dixon has just returned from highly successful concert engagements in Paris.

The program, characterized as an "extraordinary contribution to intercultural understanding," is sponsored by the African Aid Committee, an independent, non-political agency enlisting the support of Americans to help meet the needs of the destitute men, women and children of Africa.

• • •

AMONG THE SYMPHONIC works by African and other Negro composers, which will be presented for the first time in the United States, is the composition Fatse la Heso. It was written by Michael M. Moerane, gifted Bantu composer.

Mr. Moerane airmailed the score from South Africa to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, leading Negro historian and African Aid Committee chairman, especially for the occasion. His symphony was first performed by the British Broadcasting Company orchestra.

Proceeds of the May 21 concert, Dr. DuBois announced, will be used primarily to support a health clinic directed by an African physician in the poverty-ridden Cisketi Province of the Union of South Africa, and to further the cultural work undertaken by Mr. Moerane among African children in Cape Province.

Authentic arts and crafts by African, West Indian, Haitian and young American Negro craftsmen will be exhibited, through the courtesy of the Afro-Arts Bazaar, Inc., in Town Hall at the time of the concert.

Tickets priced from $1.80 to $4.80, may now be secured at the African Aid Committee, 23 W. 26 St.; Afro-Arts Bazaar, Inc., 9 W. 125 St.; Book Fair, 133 W. 44 St., and Town boxoffice.

Ted Tinsley Says appears Tuesday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

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"Exciting drama."
—Arthur Pollock, Compass

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KENNETH SPENCER in his only New York concert this season; also Martha Schlamme and Lew Gunn
Werth Davidson Productions, 7 W. 44 St.
Tickets: People's Artists, 106 E. 14th St.

"SUPERB! ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE FILMS OF THE YEAR!" —Jesse Zunser, Cue
Daily Worker Columnist John Pittman says: "The great Polish film 'BORDER STREET' is a picture of first-rate importance."
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STUDENTS 50¢ ALL TIMES

Open Drive for Dennis Freedom

(Continued from Page 3)

American people in their crusade to achieve peace.

Delegations have hastened here from every quarter of the land, from his birthplace, Seattle, from Wisconsin, where he had worked, for all parts of America, White, Negro, native and foreign-born, they brought gifts expressing their love, their devotion, for the tall workingman, who, they said in their greetings, had provided such stalwart Communist leadership.

★

THE ASSEMBLAGE unanimously adopted a resolution for a whirlwind campaign to keep Dennis from prison. They took nothing for granted. They would mobilize "tens of thousands" to ensure 25,000 personally written letters to Attorney General Howard McGrath. Moreover they planned delegations from every walk in American life to visit McGrath and urge a stay of sentence.

It must be remembered that Dennis is acting as his own attorney in cooperation with the others in the Foley Square appeal to the Supreme Court against the five-year sentence in that case.

Dennis' speech was no grim farewell. It vibrated resolve, confidence, assurance that his co-workers, the members of his party would tackle every issue imperiling our nation, our working-class these turbulent days. And that it could—and would—be a primary factor in creating the unity necessary to prevent the A-bomb holocaust.

He said Communists know it is no inevitable "that the men of Wall Street shall succeed in their criminal plans to inflict untold casualties upon our people and to murder millions of Americans and other peoples in an atomic war."

But simultaneously, he warned, Communists, Marxists, know that victory will not come of itself. "It has to be organized and fought for. And we know, as the history of our own and other Communist Parties teaches us, that we and our class do not advance uninterruptedly from victory to victory."

Despite temporary setbacks, however—such as his imprisonment and that of others—he expressed supreme confidence in ultimate victory.

DENNIS TOLD his listeners that peace, the halt of fascism, depends upon a struggle "more resolute more effective" than ever before. He said they must "reinforce" their fighting efforts "by enlisting hundreds of thousands, millions of working class fighters in a greater and more powerful united people's front of anti-war and anti-monopoly struggle."

He warned them against legalistic illusions in the higher courts, and also to guard against "tendencies to take a fatalistic attitude." They can, in this time of "rampant imperialist reaction," reverse the outrageous court decision and check the advocates of a fascist police state and third world war."

Dennis referred to himself "as a prisoner of war, Wall Street's cold war." Despite his "political and personal regrets" that he must take "a so-called leave of absence" at this time of heightened war danger, he goes with assurance that "the world camp of peace, democracy and socialism is invincible and daily grows more strong."

He told of the new progressive currents developing in the nation, in the labor movement, among the Negro people, the youth and intellectuals.

"I say a short farewell," declared 'sure and confident, knowing that I leave our Party in strong and capable hands." He paid moving tribute to the Party's membership and its leaders, said they have "become tempered, steeled, and strengthened in many struggles these past five years."

He cited their great contributions in the campaign for common action to ban the A and H bombs, in the struggle for Negro rights and for Labor.

★

DENNIS DID NOT OMIT the weaknesses in the Party's work. He said that though it had made some mistakes, he was reminded of a statement Stalin made in 1910 when he wrote that "only the dead do not make mistakes."

Dennis praised the work of various Communist leaders throughout the country, his co-workers of the National Committee and his "three comrades who together with me as your General Secretary, have been elected by our national committee as secretaries of our party." These were John Williamson, national labor secretary, Henry Winston, national organization secretary, a Negro veteran, and Gus Hall, who, "as of last week is our national secretary."

His tribute to William Z. Foster stirred the audience. He termed Foster "the best and the finest son of the American working-class," who stands shoulder to shoulder with outstanding Marxists in Europe and our hemisphere. He said he was certain his Party would "make Bill's 70th birthday next year an event of national and international significance."

He spoke, too, of the need of Communists, as American patriots, "to raise to new heights the struggle for proletarian internationalism, the touchstone of which is the attitude of one, be he a Communist or non-Communist, to the Soviet Union."

★

DENNIS URGED them to strengthen their ties with the masses, especially labor and the Negro people. Dennis further said Communists must further develop criticism and self criticism. "Criticism," he said, "to be effective, must be constructive, and self-criticism must lead to self-correction."

Dennis said "We must not for a minute lose sight of our goals, of our final aim of Socialism."

His talk, delivered with a quiet eloquence, was extraordinarily inspiring. It was evident in the response of his audience which gave him a thunderous ovation when he concluded.

★

DENNIS RECEIVED a year's sentence on July 8, 1947. He has been on $10,000 bail since. The judge offered to suspend sentence if he would go before the committee "and purge himself of contempt." He refused. On the contrary, he branded the unconstitutionality of the Committee, revealed how it violated the Fourteenth Amendment by the presence of John E. Rankin who holds office by virtue of disfranchising 550,000 Negro citizens in Mississippi.

"My liberty," he told the court, "as an individual is, of course, dear to me. But more precious is the liberty of the whole American people."

Bare Anti-Semitism in Purge

(Continued from Page 6)

progressive teachers sharply contrasts with his silk-glove treatment of the notorious May Quinn, who has filed her classrooms with attacks upon Jews and Negroes. Although Miss Quinn admitted making anti-Semitic and anti-Negro remarks, Jansen and school authorities have twice cleared the Christian Front darling.

Another teacher who brutally attacked a Puerto Rican child in a Harlem school was quietly transferred by the Superintendent and the case was hushed up.

The bigotry of high school principal Milo McDonald, editor of the Signpost, gets the okay of the school authorities, especially of Board of Education member George Timone, pro-Franco supporter.

McDonald has never been told to halt his anti-Semitic writings which include such statements as, "We want America to be what she set out to be: a Christian country." Or, "Every one who believes in our American way of life and the perpetuation of Christian, not pagan concepts of civilization in our American school system should join the American Education Association." The AEA publishes the Signpost and is the center of Christian Front reaction in the schools.

Miss Eudora Fletcher, Brooklyn school principal, who has torn her community asunder by her anti-Semitic attitudes is permitted to continue. Mrs. Gladys Laubenheimer, current events teacher with a Coughlinite twist, who told her class that "Foreigners should be shipped out of the United States or put in prison," is another teacher Jansen has protected.

★

IN SUSPENDING the eight teachers Jansen has carried out the wishes of the pro-fascist Tablet and Journal-American which have long demanded the firing of progressive teachers. The Timone resolution to bar the Teachers Union from the schools is part of this drive to ruin the public schools.

Parents, teachers and students are not permitting this attack on the schools to go unanswered. They are sending letters and wires to the Board of Education demanding the suspensions be lifted and the teachers reinstated. Together with numerous organizations they are asking time to speak at the Board's meeting on Tuesday when the matter will be discussed.

DEFER STRIKE

WASHINGTON (FP). — Locomotive firemen poised to strike on four major railroads have put off their strike for two weeks, with the new deadline 6 a.m. May 10. The postponement was announced by President David Robertson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen (unaffiliated) after an appeal by the National Mediation Board.

Classified Ads

THE DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER WILL NOT ACCEPT ANY ADVERTISEMENT IN WHICH ANY INDIVIDUAL IS DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF COLOR OR CREED.

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Pentagon Jittery Over German Youth

War Gang Here Grows Hysterical as Youth Prepare Anti-War Demonstration

By Joseph Clark

Never has an action of young people occasioned so much and such lurid publicity as the forthcoming German Youth Rally to be held in Berlin at Whitsuntide, May 27-29. Senator Millard Tydings is only one of a flock of politicians who have warned that the "revolution" may come off on that weekend. Hardly a day passes without at least one sensational story about how western Berlin and Germany are going to be invaded the end of May.

Last October, soon after the German Democratic Republic was set up in Berlin, the leadership of the anti-fascist Free German Youth organization decided to hold an all Germany youth rally in Berlin. The purpose was made very plain and very public.

★

AT THE END OF JANUARY, Erick Honecker, chairman of the Free German Youth announced that the festival and demonstration would be held Whitsuntide weekend. There would be athletic events, dances, cultural affairs, a youth peace congress — all culminating in a peace march of 500,000

You would think Honecker had announced that an atom bomb was going to be dropped—from all the storm and fury that was aroused in the capitalist press. General John McCloy, U. S. high commissioner in Germany, and the brass hats around him said they'd use machine guns against the young people.

Even before that, Kurt Schumacher, the leader of the German Social Democratic Party appealed to the Americans to use tanks against the youth. Schumacher came out with a story to end all stories about the youth rally. He came out with it after British authorities had turned down the Free German Youth request for use of the Olympic Stadium, which is in their part of Berlin. Schumacher said the youth would seek to capture west Berlin and it "was a signal for a national insurrection."

★

THE EXPLANATION for this hysterical reaction of the western authorities can be explained on two grounds. First they are troubled and scared by the progress made by the young people under the Free German Youth. This organization now has more than 1,100,000 members. It has done more to eradicate racialism, anti Semitism, chauvinism, militarism and fascist ideas among youth than any thing else that's happened since the defeat of Hitler.

It has become a big obstacle standing in the way of the revival of a German Reichswehr in the U.S. and British zones of Germany. Hitler's Generals Halder and Guderian are working on that project in the American zone. They have conferred with the Bonn puppet Chancellor Adenauer who openly favors the formation of a new German army. And Gen. Bradley, chief of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff has supported the idea of a new German army allied with us in the anti-Communist Atlantic pact.

A second and more dangerous aspect of this hysteria surrounding the youth rally is that the brass hats are deliberately trying to provoke shooting incidents.

★

THE PUPPETS of the U.S. military authorities in Berlin have barred the streets of their sectors to the young people. They have elicited a fitting reply to that ban from Honnecker who asked: "Is Berlin an American provincial town or the capital of Germany?"

Meanwhile in west Germany as well as in the east young people are preparing to come to Berlin Many members of the Social Democratic Falcon organization are participating. More than 80 local committees have been set up in communities to prepare for the gigantic events. Special trains and even boats have been chartered in the U. S. and British zones

While U. S. military authorities threaten those young people with machine guns, the youth will be bringing something very dangerous for the brass hats to Berlin. Each participant in the rally will bring with him—no not a machine gun, knife or club—but ten signatures calling for peace and the banning of the atomic bomb.

75,000 March For Peace

(Continued from Page 2)

of Warehouse Union, Local 65; thousands of union office workers, and many thousands from many other unions filled up the bulk of the marching line.

Scores of colorful floats dramatized the people's struggle against jimcrow, the fascist Mundt Bill, the Taft-Hartley slave act and Truman's plans for war.

Unemployed workers — Negro and white—proclaimed their demands to the spectators on the side lines.

MAY DAY PARADE



"Socialism Means Peace and Prosperity for the People" says float carried in New York's May Day parade. A heroic figure representing Socialism carries aloft the torch of freedom on the top of the globe.

New Fare Hike Won't Benefit Transit Workers

The Board of Transportation's policy of soaking the public and blaming it on the underpaid and overworked transit workers was revived again last week. With a Fact Finding Committee studying the wage demands of the CIO Transport Workers Union, the Board proposed another fare hike.

It declared the increase was necessary to cover an anticipated deficit of $17,000,000, even without giving the workers a nickel in wage increases. At the same time the Board attacked the TWU workers, asserting that this fare hike would not be sufficient unless the workers would allow themselves to be speeded up to an even greater extent, through cutting down on such things as sick leave.

With typical top brass arrogance, the Board accused the workers of "malingering."

Nonetheless, Mayor O'Dwyer, whom TWU president Michael J. Quill helped reelect, was reported giving "friendly" consideration to the fare-hike proposal. The threatened fare hike would raise bus fares from the present eight cents to ten, and provide for a combine bus-subway rate of 15 cents instead of the present 12.

★

THE SQUEEZE PLAY by the City Administration left Quill in a dilemma. He has conducted a purge against the militants in the TWU because they had fought his policy of hitching wages and conditions to transit revennes and because they were opposed to staking the union's welfare on the political fortunes of Mayor O'Dwyer.

For nearly a year the workers had been fighting for their 12-point program, especially the 21-cent hourly wage increase and the 40-hour week at 48 hours pay. Quill and his aides had been trying to quiet them by assuring the workers that everything was "in the bag" with O'Dwyer's reelection.

Now it was becoming clear to every worker that hitching their welfare to transit income could only lead them into a trap, as rank-and-file leaders kept warning. The last fare increase, it was conceded even by the Board of Transportation, had resulted in a loss of revenue, with fewer passengers riding the lines.

More and more TWU members were listening to the advice of the militants whom Quill had fought so bitterly. The advice was this: Quill's policies were being proved bankrupt. It was time to return to the early militant program of the TWU, that of fighting for gains together with the public which was opposed to any new fare hike.

The City could well afford to meet the workers' demands without raising fares. All it had to do was to increase the ridiculously low taxes on the big real estate and banking interests, instead of soaking the poor.

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Fans Thrill to Daily Worker Game

Maryland Champs Beat N.Y. 42-39; Bill Norman Flashes Old Pro Form

By Lester Rodney

It was a big and exciting night at old St. Nicholas Arena Monday. The crowd cheered a thrilling 42-39 victory by the Easterwood Progressive team of Baltimore over the New York Trade Union League champs in the "Answer to Hearst" basketball game sponsored by this paper. They gave a rising ovation to the crackerjack young working class athletes, Negro and white, who could not and would not be intimidated by the war minded press. And between halves of the historic inter-city clash between the best of Maryland and New York's finest trade union athletes, the 1,500 were entranced by a shooting exhibition put on by former athletes representing the Communist Party and the Daily Worker staff.

• • •

In this contest, the CP stars ran away with the Daily Worker staffers with a deadly display of accuracy. And most phenomenal of all was the shooting of New York State CP secretary Bill Norman. Shaking off the rust of the years, the lean and graceful Communist leader was once again for a few minutes the Wee Willie Marron of yesteryear whose sensational shooting and all round play made him one of the all time greats, two-time top scorer in the pro league of his day, and chief engineer of the greatest upset of the time, the defeat of the supposedly invincible Original Celtics at Madison Square Garden.

Norman brought the crowd to its feet in a tremendous ovation as he cleanly and effortlessly flipped seven out of 13 long shots through the net to spark the rout of the Daily staffers, winding up with a breathtaking 40 foot beauty from almost midcourt. This shooting exhibition had not only the spectators, but members of both teams talking excitedly as they realized they had been privileged to catch a glimpse of one of the great American athletes of his time amply suggesting just how good he had been. Of course, shooting alone can't convey the all round talent that caused the great Nat Holman to call him "one of the finest and all round scrappiest competitors the game ever saw," the floorwork that old time fans around town, in Yonkers, Perth Amboy and all around the pro circuit of that time recall, the defensive wizardy that electrified Garden fans when he took on and held scoreless for the entire 40 minute game the immortal Johnny Beckman, high scorer of the Celtics!

Supporting Norman well in the three-man Communist Party "team," with four and three swishers respectively, were Charley Loman, Brooklyn CP leader who played for Wilberforce, and Howard Stretch Johnson, New York educational director who was one of New Jersey's greatest all round high school athletes and star member with the Giants' Monte Irvin on the Paterson Crescents, semi-pro champions of the state.

• • •

ALSO LOOKING GOOD—they think—for rusty ex-players, but unable to keep up with the sizzling Norman-led pace of the party trio, were Daily Worker City Editor Mac Gordon (Monroe High athlete), city hall reporter Mike Singer (St. Johns U.) and sports editor Lester Rodney (New Utrecht High athlete).

Hoping to turn the tide for the newspaper, this writer suggested breaking up the long shot sequence with each man taking three foul shots apiece. You guessed it—or saw it. Up to the penalty line stepped Bill Norman, and swish, swish, swish—three points like a machine. With a slight nostalgic air of apology, Norman mentioned to this writer, "I could do that all night in the old days. Just about never missed one in a ballgame." It was easy to believe.

With the ending of this unique feature amidst warm applause, the Maryland team took the floor for the second half and though twice tied in a wild, tense finish, never relinquished the lead to the New York team. It was quite a victory too, achieved over the cream of the crop of the underrated local union stars, players who hold their own in college competition, including several all metropolitan high school stars, members of college teams hereabouts and one from the famed Harlem Globetrotters.

Ray Queen led the well distributed scoring for the winners with 13 points, Jerome hitting 10, while Tom Seely, a tremendous driver underneath, tallied 12 for the losers, followed by Leon Brassant with 9. It was a spirited ball game of high skill and friendly feeling.

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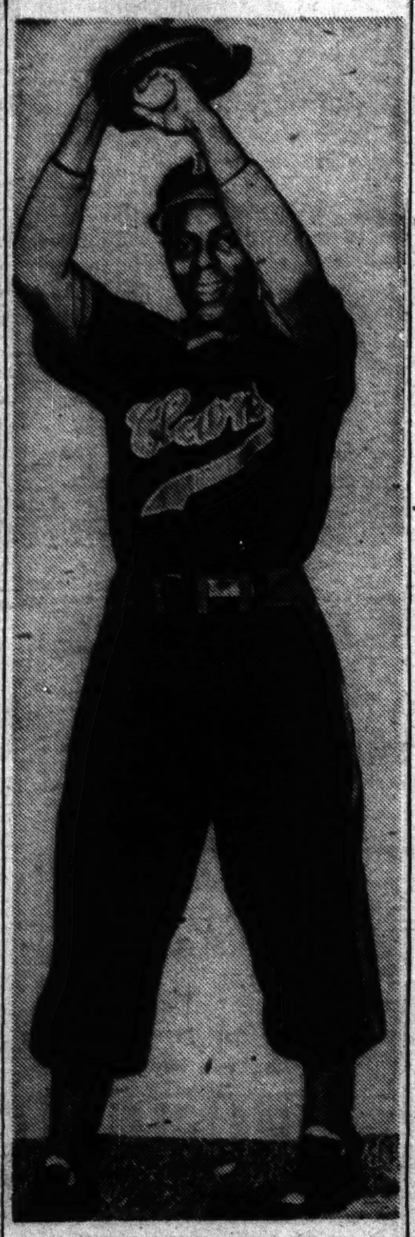
THE BALTIMORE TEAM, first inter-racial combine in Maryland history and smasher of jimcrow tradition in twice winning the state championship in the Maryland AAAA league, is composed of working youth who were all topnotch school stars. They took the train from Baltimore, got to the arena just in time to play, and did it just to play in the ballgame. It was hard for the crowd not to pull for them, though they were talented enough not to need "body english" from the stands. So the CCNY "allegeroo" broke forth periodically for the speedy and gifted visitors.

In a little party for members of both teams after the game, this writer on behalf of the paper thanked them for coming and made a presentation of a new basketball in a symbolic spirit with the wish they would use it to roll up more victorious seasons and continue to smash jimcrow and discrimination off the basketball courts of our country.

The visitors responded that it was a pleasure and privilege to have come up here and played the game, and of course, the fact of victory over New York's finest union stars as a topic of discussion on the ride back to Maryland didn't hurt any!

It was a big and enjoyable occasion. The first of many more such. For above all it amply demonstrated that the Hearst forces can't prevent from arranging sports events by the working class paper which fights for peace and leads the fight for real American sportsmanship.

Scouts Please Note!



LEFTY HARRY BUTTS, star pitcher of the Indianapolis Negro League team, will hurl one of the two games Sunday at the Polo Grounds against the New York Cubans.

Pitching his last game for the latter before reporting ot the New York Giants will be southpaw Raul Lopez, no hit winner last week who some say will stick right with the National Leageu team.

There'll be others for big league scouts to scan, if they mean business that is. Such as pitcher Pat Scantlebury, a 20-game winner for the Cubans for the last five years and second baseman Ray Neil of Indianapolis, who hit .364 last year and led in base hits with 125 and doubles with 28 last season. In South American winter ball he hit. 347 and set a fielding rec ord for errorless chances, handling eighteen chances in a regular 9-inning game.



In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

An Open Column to Steve Belloise

THE FIRST TIME you saw him was a muggy August evening at the Fort Hamilton Arena in Brooklyn. Fifteen years ago. He was a rangy, skinny kid with a shock of wavy black hair and he wasn't in there long enough to get a sweat up as a quick overhand right set the crowd on fire and took all the flame out of some other kid whose name you can't possibly remember. That was the beginning for Steve Belloise, He was a prelimmer just starting out then, and the main go belonged to an old man on the way out, Tony Canzoneri, hitting the illusory comeback trail against Irish Eddie Brink.

Yes, 15 years ago. A lot of years for anyone to spend in the tortorous fight racket. And now you feel like reminding Steve Belloise that it's been a long time indeed, too may years for one man to devote to the cruel business of punch and be punched. It's all over for Steve, and, if his manager doesn't feel obliged to tell him so, then surely it's the duty of a sportswriter to urge him to hang 'em up before he's hurt beyond repair. The men who make money out of his blood won't give him the pitch to call it quits until Steve has absorbed that one beating too many. Why should they? It's a parasitic breed they belong to. They never feel the pain or apply the styptic pencil to their own blood and the headaches and shortened life span will never be their concern.

• • •

BUT BELLOISE MUST be told to ring the last bell on himself. The writing has been on the wall for the past few years and the past few beatings have followed a pattern that is cause for alarm. It always is when a battler reaches the point where he can no longer remember the first punch that set him up. And Steve Belloise is at that turn in the road.

He didn't remember last August either when Ray Robinson clipped combinations home to the head for six rounds and then caved him in with a cruel left hook to the chin late in the seventh.

And a few minutes later you spoke to him in his Yankee Stadium dressing room. Steve, one of the frankest and most outspoken fighters you've ever known, was dressing slowly, trying to bring the action into focus. But his usual talkative chatter was painfully absent now and he complained that he still wasn't feeling right. He said he felt like yawning all the time and this is what you've heard time and again from fighters who've been felled by one murderous punch too many.

"Honest to God I don't know what happened," he told you. The hurt was still in his eyes. **"I remember being in a flurry but I don't remember the punch that ended it. I don't remember the punch, the bell, nothing, except somebody picking me up and the next thing I know I'm sitting in my corner and somebody is saying don't get up, Steve, it's all over."**

• • •

THAT'S HOW IT WAS on an August night last year at the Yankee Stadium. Funny how you remember the real beginning and the real end for Steve coming on two different August evenings. The prelim 15 years ago. The main event finish last summer. But it was the night last August, while he was trying to break through the fog, that you asked Belloise whether he wouldn't call it a career.

"I'd like to fight for another year," he said slowly. **"One more year. I don't know any other way to make a buck. This is all I can do."**

Belloise has given himself that year since the Robinson crusher. But if he was an old 33-year-old fighter then, he's even older now. And not in years alone. He's been back in the clubs, fighting the main go's name fighters can still get regardless of how far over the hill they are. Promoters know the name still draws even if the fighter that goes with it is no longer the same.

So it's been another year for Belloise, making a livelihood at the thing he has devoted a young lifetime to, but the telltale pattern grows sharper each time. The circle started by Robinson was closed by tough, cutting Laurent Dauthille in Montreal the other night. Steve was down twice in the first round and they stopped it in the seventh

You remember the amnesia which hit Steve last summer against Robinson when you read the dispatches this week from Montreal. Belloise's memory hasn't improved.

"I didn't remember a thing after the knockdown in the first," Steve said to the Montreal scribes. **"I think I hit my head on the floor."**

When the times they don't remember begin adding up, it's time to again tell Steve to remember how late it is. And it's time to tell Boxing Commissions up and down the country to remember the 18 deaths in the ring last year.

• • •

STEVE BELLOISE is a guy whom you've heard time and again castigating the criminal lack of protection given the men of his trade by those who run boxing with an iron glove soaked in somebody else's blood. Steve Belloise is a fellow who a few years ago was trying to organize other fighters into a union which would win them urgently needed ring reforms, which would cut down on the heavy percentages managers make by dint of a nickel phone call to a promoter's office closing the deal for a bout.

I don't know what financial condition Belloise is in today. But I do know he's in no shape to continue fighting without risking the saddest finis of all to his ring career. Cash it in, Steve, and maybe you can do a real service for all the kids and prematurely aged men who have difficulty remembering what hit them. Get on with your hope of building a union for all those whom an insane social system forces into an insane and cruelly commercialized "sport."

HARLEM Edition of the WORKER

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STOP MOTHERS DAY CARDS FOR MRS. ROSA INGRAM

— See Back Page —

Harlem Marched on May Day

— See Back Page —

HOW THE COLD WAR NOOSE STRANGLES LIFE IN HARLEM

By John Brock

Harlem is paying a terrific price as its share of the cold war expenses. And the traiff will be even more severe if Truman's bankers and generals are allowed to heat the cold war up with an H-bomb blast.

1. Down-payment Number One from Harlem on the cold war is joblessness. As war production goes up it is matched by lengthening lines before the receptionists desk in the Harlem Welfare Centers. Even Governor Dewey's State Commission Against Discrimination admitted in a recent report that job jimcrow had increased during the last six months. Navy Yards building flat tops and war vessels have long ago discharged their Negro war workers. Negro seamen have been beached for supporting the anti-jimcrow fight in the National Maritime Union.

More than 300,000 organized Negro workers are now labelled "disloyal" by the right-wing CIO leadership, following the cold war dictates of President Truman and his loyalty program. Large numbers of these workers are in Harlem and are victimized because they would not support a union leadership which flunked the anti-jimcrow test. So to the normal fight which a Negro worker has had to wage for equal rights in industry, the cold war generals have added the hysterical loyalty purge. Workers in the United Electrical Workers Union can either knuckle in to jimcrow in the electrical industry or be branded "subversive." Either way, the cold war dooms them to no jobs for the duration.

But when these Negro cold war victims apply for public relief, they meet another phase of the anti-Communist campaign — the Hilliard hunger treatment. President Truman has said that 5,000,000 unemployed is healthy for our economic life. Hilliard's program backs up the President by forcing Negro workers to compete unfavorably for the lower-bracket jobs.

More than 50,000 Harlem family heads have felt the cold war lash of unemployment. Their search for jobs is bound to reach the dead end of the Welfare Center or, at best, an underpaid service job. The only chance for Harlem's unemployment problem to ease will come when the cold war ceases and industry begins to produce for housing, schools and other socially necessary public works.

• • • •

2. The cold war has not only brought unemployment and packed more Harlemites into almost intolerable housing — it has interfered with the united fight that is needed to bring about community progress.

Trade union leadership among the Negroes has been bought off to win the Negroes for the cold war instead of fighting a cold war in the interest of the Negro people.

Stool pigeons like Manning Johnson, George

Continued on Page 1A



The Harlem Trade Union Council contingent of the May Day Parade entering Union Square. They were part of many blocks of Harlem marchers who paraded this year. Signs say: "FEPC NOW! MUNDT BILL NEVER." In the background, left, approaching the reviewing stand, is the Domestic Workers Union members behind their banner. Carrying a "Free Mrs. Ingram" slogan and waving toward the camera is Halois Moorhead, popular trade unionist. (See story and other pictures on back page.)

Cold War Chokes Harlem

Harlem Casts a Critical Eye On War and the Warmakers

What Could We Gain?

We don't want another war. The Negro people didn't gain anything from the last war. What could we gain from another? The next war will be fought in our back yard, and who's going to benefit from it? Not me — Mrs. Dorothy Garnett, 14 W. 118 St.

WANTED: More Brotherly Love

I don't want another war. Everybody who was in war before doesn't want anymore. We could have peace with Russia on one condition — if we could have more fellowship, more brotherly love between peoples.

Rev. J. Johnson, 34 W. 118 St.

Will Always Be War?

There will always be a war and nobody can stop it. The Bible said that their will always be rumors and war.

Elevator Worker.

No Russian Attack

What do I think about a war? I don't think Russia will ever attack us. We will have to attack her first. If there is another war the Negro people will do the same thing they did in the last two wars. Fight if they want to or not, and there's nothing they can do about it.

Mr. Burgess.

Nobody Wants War

I don't know, but if there is going to be another war — there is going to be, but nobody wants war. That's all I can say.

Young Housewife.

Unite for Peace

Surely I don't want one. I'm in favor of peace. Unity is strength; in other words, unite for peace.

Anna Blake, 169 E. 128 St.

Looks Like Another One

Well, I don't know. It looks like another one. I don't like war shortages.

Jerry Arnella, 76 W. 131 St.

People Should Always Get Together

I don't like it. Peace, I like. People should always get together, not only in times of stress but at all times to exchange ideas.

James Anderson, 264 W. 129 St.

Peace and Prosperity for All

Well naturally, I don't want one. I don't want another war because I don't believe in destruction. I believe in peace and prosperity for all regardless of nationality, creed or color.

J. E. Brown, CCNY.

Another War Would Kill Civilization

I wouldn't like it. Another war would kill civilization, especially with atom and H bombs.

Leonard Higginson.

War Would Be Good

My idea of another war—it would be good. So there won't be unemployment.

Burdis Outen.

I Don't Like the Idea of War

I think there'll be another war but not anytime soon. I don't like the idea of war. I have two young kids and a husband.

Mother.

Naturally, I Don't Want It

I think the way they're going there'll be another war. Naturally, I don't want it.

Foster McNaur.

STOP THE COLD WAR

Here's what you can do to help stop the cold war which is choking Harlem:

Wire or write President Truman demanding the outlawing of the A and H-bombs.

Get your church, lodge or other organization to pass resolutions demanding peace.

SPEAK OUT FOR PEACE YOURSELF.

A Non-Citizen Speaks

I wouldn't like to see that.

Non-citizen.

Prophecy

It's in the making.

Anonymous.

Everybody's Against War

Everybody's against the fact of war. It causes destruction in many ways.

Roy Timmons.

We Just Finished One

I don't think it should be another war because we just finished one war.

Name Withheld.

FOR

I'm for peace.

Joseph Adams

(Continued from Page 1)

Hewett, Charles White, and others have been planted by the Un-American Committee and the FBI to spy upon us.

West Indian residents of Harlem are quietly hounded by immigration authorities for having joined with other Harlemites to fight against jimcrow oppression.

Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council, was fingered by the stool pigeon, Manning Johnson, and still faces deportation because of his fight for Negro seamen and against jimcrow in general.

Claudia Jones, Communist leader, was treated similarly by the government as a step in the cold war with the aid of Negro stool pigeons of the FBI.

Negro railroad workers, who have fought over the years for union security and against the jimcrow system which keeps them in the categories of sweeper, porter, red cap, waiter and maintenance work, have had their leadership disrupted by government-corrupted misleaders.

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GUNS ON THE RIVER

3. The cold war has hit Harlem in the bread basket — but hard. And if it is allowed by the people to reach the shooting stage the Negro has more to fear than instant death. He has to fear the rule of stool pigeons. The rise to absolute power of race-conscious employers, hiding behind the fascist howl of anti-Communism, will hunt Harlem. Only Rankins and those spineless enough to support them and their un-American doctrines will be considered "loyal Americans" — that is, the few who survive an atomic blast.

It is time yet to stop the cold war before it develops that far. Now while the Hudson River floats war materials bound for use against the freedom of Europe, Africa and Asia, the tide of the war mongers can be stemmed and the well of freedom primed again.

We will discuss other phases of the cost of the cold war to the people of Harlem in coming issues of the Harlem Worker. What are your thoughts of peace? Write us and we will publish them for discussion.

Harlem's Mothers Day Message PEACE

Saluting

- MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM
- MRS. AMY MALLARD

Heroic Negro Mothers in the North and South

Presenting

GOSPEL SINGERS

INSTRUMENTALISTS

MUSICAL PROGRAM



HENRY WINSTON



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Giant RALLY For Peace and Freedom

Main Speakers:

HENRY WINSTON
Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party

ROBERT THOMPSON
Chairman, N.Y. State Committee, Communist Party

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
Chairman, Harlem Regional Committee, Communist Party



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JOIN OUR MOMMY ON MAY 14



Dear Everybody in Harlem:

We Want to Live

Monica, Robertha and Valerie Warnic, Harlem's outspoken triplets, are thinking about peace these days. Result: this letter:

Dear Everybody in Harlem:

We heard about something that got us so worried we cry in our sleep. We heard Daddy and Mommy say there's some big white boss men trying to start a war. They call iti a cold war now, but it's likely to get awfully hot, 'cause they got what they call A-bombs that kill lots and lots of people, and what they call an H bomb that could kill most everybody and maybe burn the world right up.

We don't want to die. We don't want Mommy and Daddy and Auntie Ruth and Auntie Dot and Betty and Gee-Gee and little Stinky to die. We don't want the other Mommies and Daddies and kids to die either.

We saw a little bit of green grass last week and we want to be able to play on the green grass. We like the sunshine and we like to laugh. We want to grow up to be three little girls and go to school and after that we want to grow up some more and have our own babies.

So please, Everybody in Harlem, stop this cold war business. You can if you yell "NO!" loud enough. 'Cause there's lots of you. Even the three of us can sometimes get what we want by yelling all together. We've tried it, and it works.

Next Sunday afternoon Mommie says there's going to be a big Mothers' Day Peace Meeting aat Renaissaince Casino. We're too little to go, but Mommy's going and taking Daddy with her. You go too, and yell just as loud as ever you can for peace. 'Cause we want to live.

Much love

Moni, Bertie and Val.

No Arrests After Second Bombing

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — White supremacists went on a bombing spree as another Negro home was blasted by dynamite this week. Dynamite was thrown at this same home several months ago but only hit the front yard.

At this writing no arrests have been made in connection with the bombings in spite of the fact that there have been several blastings since the spring of las year.

GOP-DEM-LIBS Hot At Powell's 'Noes' On Cold War Steps

By Pete R. Morrow

The big shot Democrats, Republicans and Liberals who have adopted the A and H bombs as a policy and war as a means of spreading their power are hopping mad at Rep. Adam C. Powell. Rep. Powell, who told reporters once that his fight against Truman's war measures was in line with his religious beliefs, has combined his peace stand with a vigorous exposure of administration hypocrisy on civil rights.

Powell's peace record has been a constant thorn in the side of the Truman administration from his opposition to the original Truman Doctrine of aid to Greek fascism on through his most recent bucking of "official" Democratic party doctrine, the hysteria-born anti-espionage laws.

Perhaps Powell's most grievous fault—in the eyes of the warmakers was his stand with Rep. Vito Marcantonio against ERP, the Marshall Plan, by which the United States seeks to take over foreign economics and direct their forces in war against the Soviet Union.

When Powell, in his fight for FEPC, demonstrated to American minorities the real nature of Truman's civil rights betrayal, he was showing just one side of the coin. His stand on peace showed the other, namely that the betrayal of civil rights by both parties is part and parcel of the bipartisan war program.

For the huge GOP-Demo sponsored arms appropriations—against which Powell voted—are robbing American Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other minorities of funds which might be devoted to building desperately needed houses and schools. At the same time, these funds—and Marshall Plan appropriations—are being used for war plans which, if successful, would delay—if not kill—any hope of first class citizenship for American minorities.

It is no secret either that American industrialists and financiers are grieving over the loss of imperialist gravy in China and the eastern democracies and that they are training their dollars—and their guns—on Africa and other "backward" areas. A war with the Soviet Union requiring as it would, African bases for American operations, would set the growing peoples' movements in Africa back indefinitely.

Powell's record has thus made clear the close link between the Truman administration's betrayal on civil rights and the bipartisan cold war program which is wrecking peace all over the world.

Ironically, Powell, a champion of civil rights and peace, finds himself fighting for his political life in the very party which was elected in 1948 on a civil rights program. At the same time, that Party is seeking to sell American Negroes a war to "protect" the very "democracy" which robs them of their basic rights and relegates them to second-class citizenship. The crowning irony is, of course, that if war comes, American Negroes will fight in a Jimcrow army.

This week Powell again nailed the Administration on a civil rights issue—the repeal of the Taft-Hartley anti-labor law. He accused Truman-dominated labor leaders of deserting the fight to repeal the measure in this session. The CIO leaders, he told a labor reporter, had "appeased" the Dixiecrats by switching to a milder campaign than Taft-Hartley repeal.

"In the House Labor Committee, of which I am a member, all of a sudden the issue of Taft-Hartley repeal was dead for this Congress," Powell said. "I discovered that behind the scenes the CIO and AFL decided to stop fighting for repeal. . . ."

Powell also accused CIO leaders, acting on Administration instructions, of a last minute switch to the toothless FEPC passed in the House.

"I think the CIO has definitely weakened labor's whole fight by its appeasement tactics on FEPC and Taft-Hartley," he continued. "You can't compromise the way they are doing without losing all down the line.

'You must not forget us because the fight takes time . . .'

That is what Collis English, speaking for the Trenton Six, wrote in a recent letter.

Ralph Cooper, McKinley Forest, John McKenzie, James Thorpe Jr., Horace Wilson and Collis English have spent more than two years in jail for a crime they did not commit.

You, who helped save their lives last year, can now bring freedom to these innocent men.

One Dollar from you in today's mail will make it possible to take the next legal step.

PUT THAT DOLLAR FOR FREEDOM FOR THE TRENTON SIX IN AN ENVELOPE NOW!



COLLIS ENGLISH

MAIL IT TO:

REV. CHESTER E. HODGSON, *Treasurer*,
Committee to Free the Trenton Six,
84 Thirteenth Avenue, Newark 3, N. J.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF NEW JERSEY
LEWIS M. MOROZE, *Executive Secretary*

Picket Opening of WLIB Studio in Hotel Theresa

Opening ceremonies for the Harlem studios of radio station WLIB, at the Hotel Theresa this week, were met with a militant picket line of Negro and white workers, protesting the refusal of the station to sign union contracts with the American Communications Association.

Supported by the Harlem Trade Union Council, the demonstrators carried signs and shouted slogans hitting at the hypocritical anti-labor policies of the station while it claims to be labor's best friend.

Speaking from a ladder in front of the Theresa, representatives of the Harlem Trade Union Council and the American Communications Association, pledged mutual support in fighting job Jimcrow in the radio industry.

Inside the Theresa, in the Skyline Ballroom, dozens of Harlemites listened to radio officials and others proclaiming that the station would give Harlem an "open window on the rest of the city." A number of Negro "name" performers entertained.

The station is the unofficial spokesman for the Liberal Party which announced some weeks ago that it would camapign to "take advantage" of Harlem's unwillingness for Negroes the production and technical phases of the industry. disgust with the two other big-business political parties to extend its organization in this community.

Reflecting the tactics of the Liberal Party, station WLIB employs a few Negroes in other than maintenance jobs while editorially it supports the Truman administration.

The Harlem Trade Union Council has opened a major offensive to break through the lily-white job policies in the radio industry. It is joining with the American Communications Association which has spearheaded the fight for jobs

How About That

By Les U. Knight

WELL, IT MUST BE PRETTY CLEAR where most Negroes stand when it comes to the questions of loyalty and peace . . . while only a handful participated in the pro-war "Loyalty Day" parade down Fifth Ave. on Saturday, thousands of Harlemites marched militantly down Eighth Ave on Monday in the pro-peace May Day parade. . . . Harlem had its own contingent including mothers, unemployed workers, school children, and two sets of triplets . . . other hundreds of Negroes marched with their trade union contingents, the International Workers Order, the Communist Party, the Labor Youth League, and the mothers-and-children-for-peace sections . . . the slogans for the Eighth Ave. people's parade centered mainly around outlawing atom and hydrogen bombs, friendship with workers all over the world, and the stamping out of jimcrow in this country . . . the main slogans of the Fifth Ave. "Loyalty" marches were centered around "free enterprise" and stopping "communism" . . . and you had to strain hard to see a Negro.

★

TOTAL TRUMANIZING OF THE FEDERAL Communications Commission is showing its effects . . . the FCC is putting pressure on station WLIB because the station editorialized in favor of the passage of FEPC without giving free time to speakers against the bill . . . and the FCC used to be a real watch-dog for the rights of the people!

★

AMONG THE HONORED GUESTS reviewing the giant May Day from the reviewing stand at Union Square were Mrs. Ramona Garret, Mrs. Josephine Haywood, and Mrs. Bessie Mitchell . . . fighting Negro women watching a fighting parade.

★

HERBERT L. WHEELDIN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY of the Harlem Communist Party, added a surprise to the lively contingent of Harlem youth when he marched smartly behind a float symbolizing the fight to free Mrs Rosa Lee Ingram and her heroic sons.

★

HOW ABOUT A LOT MORE LETTERS demanding the freedom of the TRENTON SIX? . . . here is an idea . . . every new subscriber to the Harlem Edition of The Worker sending in a letter addressed to Governor Driscoll of New Jersey demanding justice for the six framed men . . . we wonder if the Banneker Club is willing to accept a challenge for the largest number of subs and letters . . . they had better be careful though because the Grace Campbell and other clubs are ducking hard to come out first in the sub drive.

Vets Head Fur Union in New York May Day Parade



"Outlaw the H-Bomb" say placards carried in May Day march.

75,000 Marched for Peace

But the Pro-War Parade Relied on Children, Gov't Workers

New York workers marched by the tens of thousands into Union Square last Monday on the workers' traditional parade day—May First. Negroes and whites marched together. Tens of thousands of other workers cheered the May Day paraders.

A cold drizzle that lasted until noon and a still colder "cold war terror" didn't chill the workers' May Day ardor.

Dozens of unions officially took part in the great procession against war and fascism that streamed down Eighth Ave. and West 17 St. for more than five hours. And the Communist Party's big contingent marched under its own banners with the pictures of its 11 framed leaders and its determined slogans for peace.

Thousands of immigrant workers in colorful costumes; hundreds of artists and actors, garbed like the workers who marched in the May Day of 1886, and a host of men and women in the service uniforms of the last war took part in the magnificent demonstration against war and fascism.

★

THE UNITED MAY DAY COMMITTEE estimates that more than 75,000 workers had passed the reviewing stand on Union Square when the parade ended at 7:30 p.m.

Five thousand joyous, singing members of the Labor Youth League were among the last to pass by.

In contrast the so-called "Loyalty Day" parade on Fifth Ave. on Saturday, April 29, was a sorry bust with less than 16,000 in line.

This "Loyalty" parade was a demonstration of hate against the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. It was a demonstration for war, that was promoted by William Randolph Hearst, whose birthday was being celebrated, and Cardinal Spellman of the Roman Catholic Church and Mayor O'Dwyer.

Nearly half the marchers came from Parochial schools and other Catholic Church groups. And most of the rest were drafted New York City department workers and postal employes.

★

THIS PRO-WAR PARADE was endorsed by CIO President Philip Murray and AFL President William Green and David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Not a single labor leader took part in the parade, however, or ascended the reviewing stand at Fifth Ave. and 67 St.

And only 16 trade unionists—one-tenth of one percent of the paraders—marched under an official trade union banner.

The sorry 16 were members of the AFL's Hotel Front Service Workers Union, Local 144. The rightwing CIO utilities union, and some other rightwing unions that marched last year were deaf to the appeal of Murray and Green in 1950.

War and hate didn't make the required appeal.

★

THE WARMAKERS managed to mobilize some AFL musicians as members of an American Legion Post, but not as representatives of their union. A Danbury, Conn., hatters' band was also used to make music. And a group of telephone girls called themselves members of a mysterious "Telephone Traffic" union. But their signs carried no local union number and bore no AFL or CIO designation.

The real May Day parade last Monday started at 39 St. and Eighth Ave. at 2 p.m., with a Negro and a white veteran leading the procession.

Tony Scimica, co-ordinator of the CIO's United Shoe Workers came next with the other grand marshals of the United May Day Committee — Louis Weinstock of the AFL Painters; John Stuben, hotel worker, and Shirley Graham, Negro writer.

Then came Abraham Lincoln Brigade veterans from Spain; thousands of CIO furriers, with president Ben Gold and Joint Council Manager Irving Potash and secretary Pietro Lucchi in the lead; many hundreds of AFL Ladies Garment members. And Morris Cinamon, veteran garment parader, who marched in 1890's May Day came in an open car.

THOUSANDS OF MEMBERS

(Continued on Page 11)

Peace Pledge of May Day March

"We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression and mass extermination of people, and the establishment of strict international control over the fulfilment of this decision.

"We will regard as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country.

"We call upon all people of good will all over the world to sign this call."

• • •

New York's May Day marchers carried these words from the resolution of the World Peace Committee meeting recently held in Stockholm. A huge sign with these words was placed at Union Square, rallying point of the marchers at the end of the parade, and the resolution was endorsed by the paraders.

it's the Bunk

What Really Happened

DR. FRANK KINGDON: "The sound of the singing of 'Deutschland Uber Alles' in our zone of Berlin was heard in the Russian Zone and we may be sure it was welcome there," the New York Post columnist writes. **BUNK,** because the day before Kingdon wrote, a N. Y. Times dispatch from Berlin noted: "The Soviet-controlled Berlin radio today discharged orchestra leader Arthur Rother, who conducted the playing of 'Deutschland Uber Alles' during the recent visit to the capital of Dr. Adenauer, West German Chancellor." And Kingdon's column is called "To Be Frank!"

• • •

The 'Point' of Point Four

GEORGE C. McGHEE: The "problems of illiteracy and low standards of living have made Africa a vital area now in American foreign policy," the U. S. Assistant Secretary of State pretends. **BUNK,** because the real basis of Truman's "Point Four" program for "developing" Africa is indicated in a New York Times report from London: "A financial source said today the Bank of England was negotiating a stock deal giving the U. S. an interest in the Belgian Congo uranium mines." Profits from colonial slave labor. That's the "point" of Point Four.

• • •

$650 Million: 'Just a Few Pennies'

WARNER & SWASEY: "Profits," the big Cleveland machine-tool company explains in a full-page advertisement, is "the few pennies in each sales dollar needed to keep a company in business." This, the company says, is one of its "American definitions" of words which have "been twisted by special groups for greedy or evil reasons." **BUNK,** General Motors, for instance, made over $650,000,000 profit last year, the highest in its history, and, with each worker turning out more cars than ever before. GM's president raked in $586,000 salary. Is that the "few pennies . . . needed to keep GM in business?

• • •

Winchell's Usual Bunk

WALTER WINCHELL: "ABC's commentator, Henry J. Taylor, sponsored by General Motors, visited the editorial offices of the Daily Worker. It started the biggest Run-Around-You-Ever-Saw. Nobody knew nuttin'. . . When Taylor gave his name there was considerable behind-the-hand buzzing. He never met the editor . . . SAW A LOT OF GREASY PEOPLE WHO HAD THE SAME WORRIED LOOK. . . . SCARED THE DICKENS OUT OF THEM." But Winchell peddles **BUNK,** as usual, because Taylor himself told his radio audience: "THE COMMUNISTS AROUND THE PLACE LOOKED VERY CHEERFUL." How that Winchell lies!

• • •

As Peddled by the State Dep't

TIME: The State Department's so-called Voice of Freedom broadcasts have their "biggest impact in Iron Curtain countries," Henry Luce's weekly informs. **BUNK,** because Time describes a typical broadcast to Hungary which sobbed, when the democratic Hungarian government abolished the old feudal Hapsburg coat-of-arms: "These emblems speak not only of Old Glory, but of defeats of knights, heroes, tales of adventure and fairies—everything that makes a Hungarian a Hungarian." If Time thinks the Hungarian workers will trade socialism for a Hapsburg coat-of-arms, there's more than a screw-Luce in Henry.—R. F.

(Thanks for your "BUNK, because items, and keep sending them in).

Sidewalks OF NEW YORK

The Horses Weren't Siberian Ponies

By Joseph North

Father Knickerbocker has witnessed many a stirring sight since he's been around but I doubt whether he can recall anything quite like the thousands of teen-agers who marched on the mayor's office last week.

There's a cynical New York saying which warns "You can't buck City Hall." But that's not what these youngsters said.

There is more to this than observers have recognized so far. True, "we want our prom" the sophomore told me: "we want our baseball coach" the senior said. But that's not the whole story.

You could tell by their faces they are children of poor people, sons and daughters of fathers who have a living to make. They understood their position—ous, yet oddly disciplined kids of 14, 15, 16—that their teachers were getting a raw deal and they felt a responsibility to them. That's not hard to understand—has Dad got a bed of roses?

They knew—as scores told me—that the mayor "got his"; that Jansen just got a raise per week that equals the raise O'Dwyer's willing to give the teachers per year.

They sensed—these teen-agers—that their chosen representatives, the big shots, aren't playing square with them. The pretty little girl with the button which said she was a leader in her school, a member of the student council, told me: "The mayor spent a lot of time getting tanned in Florida. But what about the people in New York?" In a brief chat she mentioned that her big brother was unemployed, that matters weren't too good in their household.

More: I was struck with the fraternity between Negro and white students you saw here. The white kids seemed to know the score. A number of times I saw them bunch around their darker-skinned schoolmates when the horse cops galloped by.

They jeered when the Sanitation trucks rolled by to douse them off the streets. The kid beside me pointed at the sign on the truck which said, "This is not city water." "That's a laugh," he said. "Did they get it from the Atlantic Ocean. They got it to scare us off." But they don't scare easy, these kids.

FED A-BOMB

They are the generation of the Big Scare. They are fed atom-bomb for breakfast, H-bomb for dinner, and for many the most substantial food they get for lunch is a hot dog—as Eisenhower proposes. They saw their big brothers go off to the greatest war in history a few years ago. And they are told they may have to die 10,000 miles away in the direction of the Dnieper.



They don't know who, but somebody is giving them a raw deal. They are told the blame lies with our former ally, the U.S.S.R. But these horses were no Siberian ponies: nor is Mayor O'Dwyer a member of the Politburo.

They don't know the answers, they've fallen for a lot of the wrong stuff, but O'Dwyer is teaching them an elementary lesson.

"You can't enter here," the big cop barked, shoving the little girl away from the barricades of wooden horses on the Mall.

"That's not what our civic books say," the little junior insisted. "It says we have the right to assembly and to petition."

"Aw, chase yourself," the cop retorted. The little girl stared at him. You could almost see her putting two and two together.

At Breakfast Table, Eggs Are Sub-Side Up

Last Sunday, the 11th and the 13th A.D.'s served breakfast at their headquarters and then canvassers left to tell the people about May Day and to obtain subscriptions to the Harlem Edition of the Worker. Canvassers in the 11th returned with 22 subs. The 13th A.D. sold most of their papers but couldn't sell a sub.

Section	Quota	Week's Subs 1 yr.	6 mos.	3 mos.	Previous Subs	Total	Bundle
11th	300	22	4	36	3	60	1000
13th	200	—	—	—	—	—	130
18th	250	1	—	—	1	2	1000
14th	80	—	—	—	—	—	90
Railroad	20	—	—	4	—	4	—
TOTALS:	850	24	4	14	4	46	2100

• • •

The Banneker Club in the 11th didn't take to our remarks last week. So this week they got nine subs. Keep it up, Banneker and we'll have to present you with the half-way prize May 14.

• • •

The Abraham Lincoln Club has one sub to its credit. Herb turned it in. What happened to other pace-setters there?

How about the leader that challenged the E.S. of the H.R. The score is still 1-0.

• • •

Club of the week is the Campbell. It is now the leading club with the Banneker a close second.

• • •

KEEP THE SUBS ROLLING IN. Write to Harlem Worker and let us know what your club is doing to build our press.

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The Kids Found Out

When thousands of high school kids went down to City Hall last week to demand pay raises for their teachers, they saw how much they were represented by the O'Dwyer Administration: Mounted cops rode them down with their horses and beat them with their night-sticks.

Here is how Harlem is represented, not only in City Hall, but also in the state and national governments.

When they try to tell us that we don't need a Negro State Senator because they are going to appoint another Negro judge, show them these facts to prove that we deserve not only another judge PLUS a Negro State Senator, but a lot more Negroes to represent the people of Harlem:

• The 700,000 Negroes in New York City are represented by only one Negro Congressman, while there is one white Congressman for every 273,913 white New Yorkers.

• No Negro U. S. Senators although 12 states with populations of less than 700,000 have two Senators each.

• No Negro Supreme Court Justices, no Negroes among the 12 Federal District Judges in the Southern Federal District (New York), no Negroes among the 68 N.Y.S. Justices of the State Supreme Court, and no Negroes among the 21 General Sessions and County Judges in New York City.

• No Negroes at the head of any of the city departments, none on the President's cabinet, none in the leadership of the State Department, none on the Governor's staff or cabinet.

• Of New York City's 67 representatives in the State Assembly, there are only five Negroes, and in the New York State Senate, there are none.

Therefore, while the people of Harlem certainly should have many Negro judges the demand remains for a NEGRO IN THE STATE SENATE IN 1950.

Labor Parley to Map Campaign for Jobs

Ferdinand C. Smith, executive secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council, this week announced a conference sponsored by the Council to map out a fight for jobs, job security, and upgrading of Negro workers in the city. The conference, to be held on Sat., May 6, 1-5 p. m. at 1-3 W. 125 St., will unite anti-discrimination committees of the various unions participating in the council, as well as interested individuals from the community.

The urgent need for the conference, Smith said, is indicated by the "shocking evidence of jim-crow employment policy in the garment industry."

He revealed that almost 20 thousand Negro garment workers are employed mainly in the semi-skilled, low paid sections of the industry, and are barred from working in the higher-paid, skilled sections.

Chief responsibility for this, Smith declared, must be laid to the heirachy of the Dubinsky-led International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Results of a survey conducted by the Council, Smith asserted, reveal that the ILGWU winks at, and actually maintains, the jim-crow hiring policies of the garment bosses.

He pointed out that in the higher skilled garment crafts such as cutting, cloak making, and cloak pressing, there are only a handful of Negroes, while there are pratically no Negro pattern makers or designers.

He also blasted the jimcrow hiring policy of the union itself, specifically the beltmakers, Local 82, and Local 91, where there are practically no Negro pattern yet no Negro full time officials, although there are some Negro members of the executive boards.

AME Leaders Rap Truman on Rights Failure

The Bishops' Council of the African Methodist Episcopal Church this week passed a resolution condemning President Truman for the failure of the present Congress to act on Civil Rights legislation. Protesting against the planned cross-country tour of President Truman, the Council called on all "friends of civil rights" to stand at attention and fold their arms when the President appears before them.

The resolution was approved by more than 1,200 ministers at the Indianapolis meeting under the leadership of Bishops John A. Gregg and George W. Baber. Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, stated that a telegram will be sent to Truman, and that copies of the resolution would be sent to all AME congregations, comprising 1,250,000 ministers.



Paul Robeson, speaking from the reviewing stand at the May Day peace parade, pledges to redouble his fight for peace, and to stop the frameup jailing of Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party. Dennis, right, was convicted of contempt of the Un-American Committee when he challenged the legality of the committee because of the barring of Negroes from voting in the South. In the center is Gus Hall, National Secretary of the Communist Party.

Pulitzer Prize To Negro Poet

Gwendolyn Brooks, famous Negro poet, received a Pulitzer Prize award in letters this week. Out of more than 10 awards, she was the only Negro to be named.

Miss Brooks, a writer with outstanding technical and artistic craftsmanship, achieved wide success in 1945 with the publication of her first volume entitled "A Street in Bronzeville." Born in Topeka, Kansas, and now living in Chicago, Miss Brooks is married to Henry L. Blakely and has one son.

In memory of our beloved friend and comrade

Edward "Butch" Newland

militant fighter for Negro rights and against fascism. We promise to carry on the fight.

East Harlem
Labor Youth League

Cold War vs Civil Rights Seen Issue in NAACP Meet

The 41st Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, scheduled for June 20-25 in Boston, Mass., is expected to plan a heightened civil rights fight and arrest the recent decline in Association membership.

Pre-conference disagreement between anti-Communist staff leaders and those in the Association who oppose cold war disruption of the civil rights fight indicates that the Conference will debate the question of unity as a necessity for a winning fight.

In previous Conferences, red-baiting has been scotched from the floor and kept out of the proceedings. However, since Roy Wilkins, Association acting national secretary, has constantly injected the anti-Communist issue into pre-Conference discussions, observers predict that there will be efforts made to impose an outright cold war position on the Boston meeting.

But judging from the turn-out for the Washington Civil Rights Mobilization last February and the rousing reception given the militant unity speech there of Rep. Adam C. Powell, it is clear that Conference delegates will be impatient to get on with the fight for civil rights.

Predictions are that the delegates will continue the fight began in previous Conferences for more democratic control over the Association and its policies.

The 21 New England branches will act as hosts to the Conference, the first to be held in this part of the country since the Springfield Conference of 1930.

A Song Is Born

The national anthem of the Negro nation, Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing, was written by James Weldon Johnson when he was principal of a school in Jacksonville, Fla.

HARLEM
EDITION OF
THE WORKER

Send all material and correspondence to 29 W. 125 St., New York 27, N. Y. Phone: ATwater 9-0[illegible]
Editor: Alb[illegible] W. Be[illegible]

Civil Rights Front

By Jerome Rush

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, in discussions at the UN Human Rights Commission, this week declared that insistence on an "elaborate enforcement machinery" might "endanger the progress it (UN) has made so far in the field of human rights." Mrs. Roosevelt, who refused to take action in support of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her family and is now attempting to block consideration of the Ingram case by the Commission, was speaking in favor of a joint U. S.-British proposal.

• • •

SPEAKING BEFORE A SMALL AUDIENCE of lunatics, second-rate politicians and diamond-studded oil men in Tulsa, Okla., last week, Gerald L. K. Smith declared: "Yes sir, everything is going my way!" Smith, America's would-be Hitler, listed the frameup of the Communist Party leaders, the Hollywood Ten and Harry Bridges to prove his point. He ended his tirade with the comment, "and brave Sen. McCarthy carries on to eventual triumph."

• • •

THE EIGHTH BIRMINGHAM (Alabama) bombing in three years and the second in nine days left the two-story home of Rev. B. W. Henderson in splinters last Saturday night. The bombing is in the violence-ridden Smithfield area. No arrests have been made in connection witt this or any other of the bombings.

• • •

PENN STATE COLLEGE OFFICIALS no longer admit that Dr. Lee Lorch was fired because of his assistance in breaking down Jimcrow at Stuyvesant Town. They merely state that "he does not have the personal qualifications which the college desires."

• • •

THE AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS, under fire in several states because of its "white only" constitution, will attempt to continue this fascist policy by building its own bowling lanes. ABC Secretary Elmer Baumgarten states that such a proposal will be submitted to the annual convention in Columbus Ohio, on May 12.

• • •

TWO WHITE MEN WERE LET OFF with three to five-year sentences by a Rome, Georgia, jury for the brutal assault and raping of a 13-year-old Negro child. The child had testified that the two men had barbarically and criminally attacked her while three white women stood by and laughed.

Javits Masterminds Caribbean 'Freedom'

By Elihu S. Hicks

Congressman Jacob Javits, the "liberal Republican" from Washington Heights, has outlined his blueprint for West Indian freedom. He calls for the West Indian people to put their head in the cold-war noose, give the rope an eager tug, and hand the end on bended knee to President Harry (Civil Rights) Truman.

At a meeting held this week in the home of Dr. Marquez, which was attended by A. Philip Randolph's right hand man, Ashley Totten, and Harlem's leading realtor, A. A. Austin, Javits discussed plans for a bill to "grant" Marshall Plan "aid" to the West Indian Islands.

Now, if you don't think that this would be a noose for the West Indian people, let's look at the requirements for receiving Marshall Plan "aid."

• First of all the West Indian people would have to declare themselves firmly for the cold war—on the right side, of course.

• Then their governments would have to order all the newspapers and radio stations to editorialize in favor of anything the State Department says—no matter what the people think about it.

• Everyone would have to work up a healthy hate for the people of the Soviet Union, China, the New Democracies, the people of Indonesia, and anybody else taking part in the peace "offensive."

• Secretary of State Dean Acheson would have to approve any foreign or domestic policy which the West Indian legislatures considered.

• And finally, the West Indian people would have to abandon any form of struggle against British or American colonialism and submit with a smile to slavery worse than that which they are now fighting.

The congressman's plan doesn't seem to be getting too much support from West Indian leaders in Harlem.

Richard B. Moore, secretary of the United Caribbean American Council declared, "The record of the Marshall Plan does not commend itself for usage in the Caribbean area"

Dr. Alpheus Hunton, secretary of the Council for African Affairs stated, "The immediate need of the Caribbean area is not aid, but self-government, so that the people can plan their own economic devedopement.

"Marshall Plan aid would not benefit the West Indian people, but the British and American governments, in helping them solidify their own holds over the West Indian people."

Attorney Hope R. Stevens, prominent Harlem lawyer, had only one question: "Why is Congressman Javits so interested in the West Indian people all of a sudden?"

GEORGIA JAILERS REFUSE INGRAM MOTHERS DAY CARDS

Georgia prison officials and post office authorities are refusing to deliver Mothers Day greetings to Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, innocent Negro mother, it was revealed this week by the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family. The cards are being returned to the senders marked "unclaimed" by jailers in the Reidsville prison.

Mrs. Maude White Katz, national administrative secretary of the committee, declared that the refusal to deliver mail to Mrs. Ingram "is indicative of the inhuman treatment to which this innocent mother is subjected. All people concerned with safeguarding human rights should wire protests to President Truman and Governor Talmadge of Georgia, urging that Mrs. Ingram be permitted to accept greetings on Mothers Day and at any other time."

The committee declared in a letter to President Truman:

"If mercy can permit us to pardon a woman who has made lampshades from human skins, is it too much to free an innocent mother who has committed no crime against humanity, but simply defended her honor and her home?"

"Mr. President, we appeal to you to use the executive authority and moral pressure of your office to free Mrs. Ingram for this Mothers Day, May 14, 1950."

AIRCRAFT OUTPUT

Aircraft business, about 90 percent of which is supplied by the government through taxpayer dollars, now amounts to over $2 billion a year. This compares with about $280 million before the war in 1939.

BUSINESS FAILURES

There were 9,252 business failures in 1949, almost double the total reported in 1948 and nearly three times the number in 1947.



A Westinghouse worker in Newark, happy over the victory of her union, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (U.E.), in winning a better contract.



Veterans who helped stop the fascist attacks at Peekskill carry giant pictures of Paul Robeson in the May Day peace parade. Their demand is: NO MORE PEEKSKILLS!

EYES ON Africa

AT LEAST 18 SOUTH AFRICANS were killed and more than 24 wounded when police fired upon and bayoneted the May Day-Freedom Day demonstrators. Swinging clubs, then firing point blank at the men, women and children and then charging with fixed bayonets, the white police lashed out with barbaric frenzy.

The Freedom Day demonstrations were first planned by a broad people's convention of 520 delegates held in Johannesburg at the end of March. More than 10,000 people gave Dr. J. S. Moroka, President-General of the African National Congress, a royal welcome when he arrived in that city to preside over the Defend Free Speech Convention.

The convention adopted a program declaring that May First, 1950, be proclaimed as Freedom Day and called on all people's organizations in every town and village to call meetings and demonstrations throughout the day.

• • •

UNABLE TO IGNORE THIS RISING PROTEST movement, the Malan government in April held public debates on the Freedom Day movement in the South African Parliament. Both the Ministers of Police and of Justice announced that a full mobilization of police and troops would be called out to quash the demonstrations.

But the South African people's movement relentlessly pressed on their preparations. Leaflets in English and in the African languages were widely distributed. The Manifesto of the March convention, a copy of which has just arrived in New York at the Council of African Affairs, was printed and circulated. Workers were called on to stop work on this day.

This May Day demonstration is additional proof, if more proof is needed, that less than two million Europeans (whites) cannot oppress more than six million South Africans, no matter what.

Rockefeller Record— White Over Black

There are two sides to every record—and the record of the Rockefellers is no exception.

Side One:—In the past 37 years the Rockefeller Foundation, established to support education among minority groups, has expended less than two million dollars in this worthy enterprise. The United Negro College Fund, whose chief drummer is Winthrop Rockefeller, collects less than two million dollars every two years to divide among 27 institutions.

Turn the record over, though, and you get a different tune.

Side Two:—In just one week—this week—the Rockefellers contributed two million dollars to a couple of jimcrow-ridden schools, Barnard College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, hotbed of cold war scientific developments.

Yes, there are two sides to every coin—and the coin of the Rockefellers is no exception.

May Day 1950-and There's Harlem!

By Willard Moore

The largest Harlem contingent to participate in a May Day parade in many a year rolled down Eighth Avenue last Monday. The blocks-long Harlem section, led off by a giant dove of peace, with peace placards and anti-Jimcrow banners, with children shouting as lustily as their parents, swelled the tide of 75,000 spirited marchers.

Greeted at the Union Square reviewing stand by Paul Robeson, the Harlem contingent heard Robeson declare: "I am proud to be here today to demonstrate for peace and for a peoples' world."

Ben Davis, Harlem's peoples' leader, also greeted the parade as a great demonstration for peace and for the freedom of the Negro people of America.

The Harlem Trade Union Council led the Harlem contingent, followed by tenants and community organizations. The Heckshall Triplets, one of Harlem's two sets of triplets who have been Jimcrowed out of the fame and security they deserve, marched in their first May Day parade. Banners demanding FEPC Now, Mundt Bill Never, Damn Jimcrow! Defeat the Warmakers, Up With Wages, Down with Jimcrow spotted the contingent.

Negro women played a prominent part. Marching with their children, and preceded by a truck filled with slogan-shouting children, their demands were expressed in a large float showing Mayor O'Dwyer loafing on the Jimcrow Miami beach, clasping his salary increase. A large billboard alongside read, "Negro Mothers Need Better Homes, Playgrounds and Schools for their Children."

The Negro-white unity of the Harlem contingent and their fight for peace and freedom was highlighted by the entire parade. The parade led off with the band playing John Brown's Body. Shirley Graham, noted Negro author, was a marshal.

The spirited and tremendous pride of Negroes and whites was their defiant answer to the lynchers, the silk-hatted bosses of Wall St. and the Uncle Toms. This historic Harlem's May Day was a people's surging drive for peace, freedom and jobs.



By NEEDLES

The struggle of Brooklyn laundry workers—most of them Negro and Puerto Rican women—for jobs with decent pay, decent hours, and no discrimination, reveals sharply what we all have known for some time now: The laundries have been cleaning up at the workers' expense.

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Jobs? None Around D. C.

—See Page 3

They Wouldn't Unload Arms

—See Magazine Section

Drive Opened for Freedom of Dennis

See Page 3

N.Y. Unionists To Ring Doorbells For Peace

By Bernard Burton

New York trade unionists—rank-and-filers and officials—are swinging into the fight to outlaw the atomic bombs as an instrument of warfare. Petitions have begun to roll in the garment shops, shipyards, machine plants, at the taxi garages, calling upon President Truman to open top level peace discussions with the Soviet Union.

Goal of New York's newly established Labor Peace Conference is to bring 250,000 signatures to President Truman. The New York group, composed of representatives from AFL, CIO and independent unions, and headed by Marcel Sherer, veteran labor organizer, was set up to provide central impetus to the campaign.

But the peace campaign has begun to mushroom. Peace petitions were being circulated in industries, with or without connection to the Labor Peace Conference. One example was the newspaper industry, where three shops of the CIO American Newspaper Guild initiated petitions to go through the whole industry and among all crafts.

Even among the taxi drivers the last big unorganized group of workers in New York, a hackmen's committee for peace was getting signatures from their fellow workers. At last report there were better than 3,000 collected from the hackies.

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RANK AND FILE garment workers are out to get 10,000 signatures, confident of attaining their goal. And members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers expect to turn in 5,000 names.

Though the peace conference in New York has scarcely had time to organize itself and though the campaign has begun without any great fanfare, estimates are that some 20,000 signatures have been collected.

But a well-organized campaign was mapped out in two conferences, one in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. High point will be a specially designated Peace Day on Thursday, May 25.

On that day every worker for peace will be out on the streets, in the industrial areas and the working class communities, filling up their petitions. The day will be marked by outdoor rallies, door-to-door canvassing and other activities.

Brooklyn labor kicked off in the campaign when 70 delegates from 16 unions and 40 shops gathered at headquarters of United Electrical Local 475. Delegates brought 10,000 signatures to the conference, collected before the "official" launching of the drive.

It was followed a few days later by the city-wide conference. A rundown of activities by some of the unions affiliated shows an auspicious beginning, though Scherer points out "it's just a beginning and much more has to be done to get the 250,000." He's certain it can be done.

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THE FUR UNION is out to get 25,000 signatures. The union inaugurated the campaign in a series of activities. They were the well-attended FDR memorial meeting, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising memorial, which was part of the union's observance of Jewish History week, and in the observance of Negro History Week.

Distributive Workers Local 65, which has officially endorsed the conference and is circulating its own petitions, has set a goal of 10,000 signatures by the opening of its convention in the middle of the month.

The Office Workers are out for 20,000, and in one local, Social Servcie Employes Local 19, better than 2,000 were collected within a few days.

UE Local 475, whose president, Charles Fay, is one of the leaders in the Brooklyn peace campaign, collected about 1,500 signatures within a few days.

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SIMILAR REPORTS were made by Scherer on the Transport Workers Union, where shop leaders are circulating the petitions, on Shipyard, Longshore, Maritime, Bakers, Chemical (close to 2,0000 signatures already collected), Brewery, Electrical, Machinist, Painters, Hotel and Restaurant.

Leaders of nearly all these groups reported that their industries are being hit by cold-war economy, where the curtailment of trade with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China has cut in on jobs. It was especially clear in longshore, maritime and shipyard.

But, above all, they pointed out, the workers are sick and tired of the drive to war.



Worker Photo by Bert

IT WAS UE COMING AND GOING at Trenton's Westinghouse plant, where the workers voted 502 for the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) against 284 for the CIO's "Imitation" UE. In this victory closeup Celia Small, UE local recording secretary (front) and Jimmie Gibson (rear) show what their union can do when it gets going.

Westinghouse workers voted UE majorities at three of the firm's New Jersey plants—Trenton, Newark Meter and Jersey City—while Belleville and Bloomfield went IUE-CIO. The Jersey City vote was close—361 to 331—with IUE contesting 51 votes.

Said James McLeish, president of UE District 4: "The decision for workers in the electrical industry has been made in favor of UE's fighting program against IUE-CIO company unionism. This was accomplished despite company aid to the IUE, the conniving politicians, the interference of outside groups and the biased press.

"UE will immediately demand negotiations with the Westinghouse Co. for a 10-cent hourly wage increase, a pension plan of at least $125 a month, a shorter work week with no pay cut and a comprehensive health and insurance program."

Urge Rent Action as 'Deep Freeze' Ends

TRENTON.—New Jersey's legislators come out of their 26-day deep freeze this Wednesday, May 10, but they'll find the state's two hottest issues—rent control and increased unemployment compensation—still sizzling.

Slated for a routine axe job by Driscoll Administration legislative leaders, mounting people's pressure last month forced sudden assembly amendments to the senate's chopped-down treatment of both issues. It was at that point—with rent control and increased jobless pay getting to look a little bit like Gov. Driscoll's campaign promises—that Driscoll, panicked, sent the legislature home to "cool off."

This is how the hot points shape up as the legislature re-convenes:

• **RENT CONTROL—The Driscoll-Hand senate version kills rent control by requiring a city government vote to declare a housing shortage "exicts" also, a local Area Board can veto control entirely. The Herrmann assembly amendments put control back on its feet—although the senate's immediate**

(Continued on Page 13)

East Orange Primary's Over— And Shipman's Death Unsolved

EAST ORANGE.—The East Orange mayoralty primary is over, and Mayor Charles H. Martens—who made a flashy campaign play of appointing Grace M. Freeman head of a new Civil Rights Commission—is still in the saddle.

But there's still no Civil Rights Commission in East Orange.

And the mystery of the "suicide" of Benjamin Shipman Jr. in the East Orange jail block still remains unsolved—and uninvestigated.

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SHIPMAN, a Negro ex-GI, married, employed and the father of a six-year-old son, was found dead in the jail last Oct. 7 after his arrest on a traffic violation. He was declared a "suicide"—the third Negro "suicide" in the same jail in two years.

Miss Freeman is the author of the New Jersey civil rights statute. When she was named to head the new Civil Rights Commission, the Committee for Justice in the Shipman case commended the appointment and called on Mayor Martens to name the "majority of the remaining members of the commission from those groups most denied the free exercise of their civil rights—namely, the Negro people, Jews, Catholics and labor."

But Martens hasn't made a move since the primary ended.

The Shipman Committee, headed by Walker Williams, also proposed:

• **A city-wide educational campaign on the work of the civil rights commission, starting with a public meeting in a large hall.**

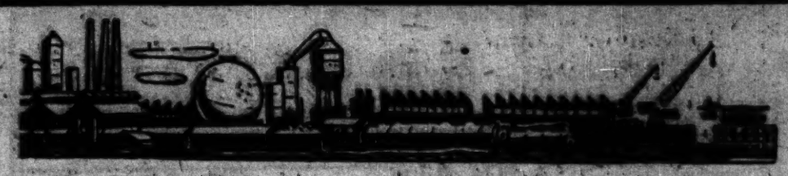
• **A citizens volunteer group to assist victims of civil rights violations in writing up their complaints.**

• **A full investigation of "the role racial prejudice has played in the series of police cell suicides and particularly in the arrest and death of Benjamin Shipman, Jr."**

R. H. GIMBLE II
is going
MAD
stark
raving
MAD

(See Page 2-A)

SHOP TALK



By G. M. Joe

LINDEN.

FREIGHT HANDLERS at the General Motors plant here can't afford new Buicks to get to work in the early morning hours when buses haven't started their regular schedules. That's not news to the freight handlers, but it must be news to GM—which suspended three men on Dock 1 for not reporting to work at 6 a.m., one hour earlier than usual. Two of the men, Eddie Bandile and Tony Natale, both live in Bayonne—not exactly next door to Linden—and they just had no way to get to work.

When the other workers learned of the suspensions, both Docks 1 and 2 rose up in arms and called on the union leadership for action. Word was passed around for a stoppage at 1:30 that afternoon.

The fact is that the men have been simmering for some time now over speedup, and the suspensions just about touched it off. The call for a stoppage was received favorably by the half of the plant which was informed of the company action.

Into the picture walked Jack Volosin, Reutherite district committeeman, and chairman Francis Smith, an ACTU line follower. The dock men's threat of stoppage must have had the company plenty worried because the suspension was limited to the rest of the shift and the reprimands were withdrawn. But Volosin and Smith agreed to an appeasement formula to cut off the militancy of the workers, and the freight handlers had to report to work the next day at 6 a.m. as the company demanded.

All the workers on the docks called Volosin and Smith "sell-outs" because it was the first opportunity for GM guys on the docks to fight the company on the speedup issue.

★

THE COMPANY has been putting on a real campaign to intimidate the freight handlers and speed up unloading of freight cars. They've even put through "time studies" of the unloadings.

Here's a typical example of intimidation of the handlers. Two men were unloading axles on a truck when the quitting whistle blew. The truck was only half-loaded but not being over-fond of working after hours, the men knocked off and went home.

Next day, sure enough, they were reprimanded by management. Calling in Volosin, the company laid down the decree that the reprimands would not be removed "unless the boys keep out of trouble for 30 days."

★

ENFORCED OVERTIME is "SOP" (Standard Operational Procedure) at Linden GM. They don't ask you—they TELL you to stay overtime to get out the production. But last Friday, April 28, the company put on the reverse English. Order of the day was—eight hours and no more than eight hours work that day.

Reason: the company was giving a dinner that night for all supervisory employes. Even the supervisors' wives were notified by letter, warning them that they must place no "obstacles" in their husbands' way, so Hubby would make sure to get to the dinner!

P.S. — Last time the corporation gave supervision a dinner, 10 percent of the supervisors lost their jobs.

JEFF SCHOOL OFFERS COURSE FOR JERSEY AUTO WORKERS

NEWARK.—Just where did General Motors Corporation pick up that staggering half-a-billion-dollar net profit Charlie Wilson reported for 1939?

You can't find out by reading the GM company handouts . . . but you CAN find out at the New Jersey Annex of the Jefferson School.

The Jefferson School is launching a special class on "The Labor Movement Today" for auto workers beginning this Friday, May 5. Running every Friday evening from 8 to 9:30, the class will continue for 10 weeks.

Topics to be handled by first-rate instructors and full discussion include: facts on the auto industry; the UAW-CIO; the job of labor "reformists"; the labor movement and socialism, and many other points of interest for auto workers.

The course will be held at Jefferson School headquarters, 84 Thirteenth Ave., Newark.

Fur Union Men Show Boss They're for Union Maids

CAMDEN.—Tim Adams knows what discrimination is. He knows what it means to be a skilled electrician and pound the bricks for months unable to get a job at his trade because he's a Negro.

A Communist of 15 years standing and a union man all his grown life he knows how the employers' divide-and-rule" poison can spread like a cancer and sap the life out of a union.

That's why he didn't hesitate when he saw discrimination sinking its roots in the fur shop he works in—not against Negroes . . . but against women.

And that's one of the reasons why, last month, the Workman Fur Co. was compelled to hire two women for the first time since the war—and gave its word to Local 196 of the Fur Workers Union (Ind.) that from now on the company will hire at least one woman for every five new men it takes on.

★

DURING THE WAR, the majority of workers at the Workman shop were women. But when the V-J whistles blew, the company started laying the women off—and taking none of them back again when the season picked up again. By last month, out of 90 workers at the factory, only 12 of them were women.

Tim Adams saw the score shaping up about a year ago—and, together and other Communists and progressive workers in the shop, decided to change it.

"This is the way we saw it," Adams said. "When the bosses keep Negroes out of jobs, that hurts the white workers as well. Same thing goes for women—when the boss pays them less for the same work, or won't let them work at all, that hurts the men workers.

"Our contract expires in June. For all we know, we may have to hit the bricks to get our demands. All along the boss has been building a reserve of women who can't get jobs—but who can do the work just as well as any of the men. If we have to strike, what's to stop the boss from bringing the women back in then—not as equals, but as strikebreakers? And if we don't show the women we're willing to fight for them, what reason would they have to fight for us?"

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SO LAST MONTH when the company asked the union to send down experienced workers for a

(Continued on Page 13)

THE STORY OF MARY PANELIA'S FAITH

'The Miners Got the Food--and the Truth, Too!'

By Manuel Cantor

TRENTON. — White - haired Mary Panella of Trenton, veteran trade unionist and builder of the New Jersey Worker, had her confidence in the working class rewarded once again last week. Here's the story:

Mrs. Panella came to Trenton many years ago from a small mining town, Dixonville, Pa. When the mine strike broke she got together with several other ex-miners families in Trenton and began to collect food.

She wrote to a relative in Dixonville, offering her help, enclosing a clipping from The Worker, N. J. Edition, which urged all readers to help the miners. She approached the local representatives of The Worker and persuaded them to send the food they were gathering, together with hers, to Dixonville.

★

THEN CAME a stinging rebuff. Influenced by the press and radio in the mine area, which were peddling lies about the "red" food, "wrapped in propaganda," the Dixonville relative wrote a sharp letter rejecting the proferred aid.

But Mary has been in the class struggle a long time. She wrote to another relative urging they speak to the president of the miners' local.

The response was much different. The shipment was arranged.

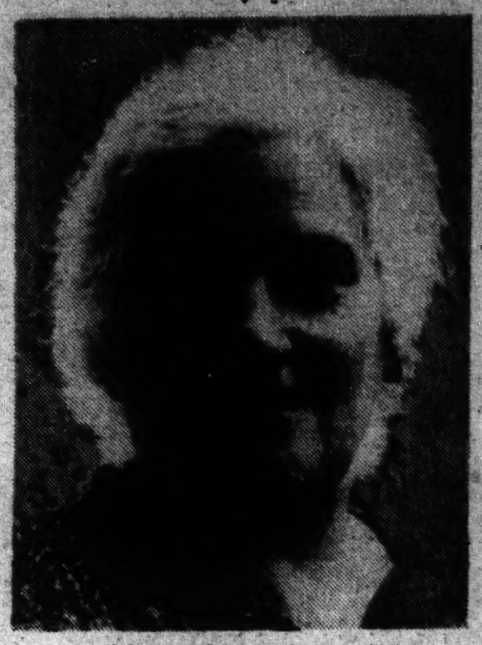
More than 100 cartons of canned goods, flour, sugar and other foods, six crates of eggs, ham and bacon were loaded and trucked to the Daily Worker in New York. There they were picked up the next day together with other food for the miners.

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LAST WEEK Mrs. Panella got a letter, from the first relative, who had fallen victim to the enemy's red-baiting. It said:

"They got the stuff at Apollo and they distributed to all pensioned and welfare families. . . . They gave it all out. They seemed pretty pleased and happy doing it and I want to thank you all and all the people of Trenton for all you have done for the miners. . . . It was the first time Dixonville ever got anything like that. So the ones I talked to all want to thank you all very much and wish you all the luck for helping them in time of need."

Said Mrs. Panella to The Worker this week: "Yes, I feel happy about it. The miners got the food and some people learned not to fall for the bosses' lies."



MRS. MARY PANELLA

JERSEY PLEDGE: $50,000 TO FREE EUGENE DENNIS

NEWARK.—"The people of New Jersey will answer the Supreme Court railroading of Eugene Dennis with a full $50,000 contribution to the Communist Party's financial drive to beat the Mundt Bill, stop the war-mongers and reverse the court frameup against Dennis and every other labor and progressive leader."

That was the quiet comment this week of Joseph Fischer, New Jersey Communist Party organization secretary, at the news that the U. S. Supreme Court — "the second highest court in the land—had refused to hear Dennis' appeal from the Un-American Committee's contempt citation.

"The highest court in the land," Fischer said, "is the people."



EUGENE DENNIS

MORE THAN $34,000 has already been raised, Fischer said, representing 68 percent of the state goal. Current target is an 85 percent fulfillment by Thursday, May 11, when Fred Fine, national committee representative recently returned from France, will report to New Jersey Communist leaders on the historic French Communist Party Congress.

Fischer pointed out that most county organizations are near or above the three-quarter mark, with only three counties — Camden, Mercer and Union—holding back the state pace.

Typical of the people's response to the Communist message, he said, was the May Day meeting in Lakewood, where 325 people turned out in that farm area to hear Mike Gold, veteran Worker writer.

County standings this week were: Passaic, $4,000, or 77 percent, neck and neck with Farm, with $4,600 for the same percentage; Middlesex $1,500 or an even 75 percent; Essex, $14,000 or 74 percent; Hudson, $4,500 or 73 percent; Union, $2,000 or 53 percent, and Camden and Mercer trailing with $1,750 and 45 percent apiece.

Jersey Cops Bid For Court Control

By George Taub

NEWARK. — Moving swiftly and ominonsuly, a many-sided police assault appears to be under way against the people of New Jersey. Like pieces in a sinister jigsaw puzzle, these are some of the widespread indications that have been falling into the pattern of a police-state type drive against civil rights here:

1. Members of the Police Chiefs' Association voted to "gather information concerning the subversive practice" of lawyers on phony grounds that they represent "Communists and Communists fronts."

2. The Essex County Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars approved a resolution calling upon the President to investigate the National Lawyers Guild.

3. The State Supreme Court—in violation of decisions of the United States Supreme Court and of the provisions of the U.S. Constitution—ruled to permit police to extract "voluntary" confessions from people accused of murder, even if there is an unreasonable delay in the arraignment of the accused.

The latter ruling would legalize allegedly "voluntary confessions" such as that obtained by force from the Trenton Six, confessions later repudiated by the accused and ultimately tossed out by the Court of Appeals, which then ordered a new trial—not yet held.

★

INDICATIONS were mounting that the police, backed up by judges and the Driscoll administration, were becoming impatient even with the structure of legality that so far has, thanks to mass movements of the people, proved a formidable obstacle to totalitarian control of state courts.

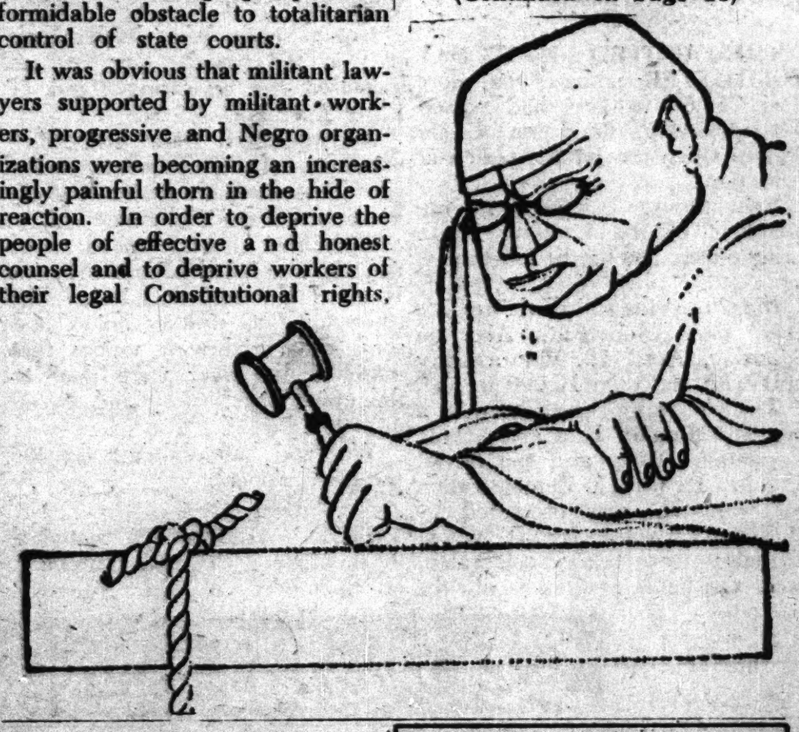
It was obvious that militant lawyers supported by militant workers, progressive and Negro organizations were becoming an increasingly painful thorn in the hide of reaction. In order to deprive the people of effective and honest counsel and to deprive workers of their legal Constitutional rights, "Operation Courts" is apparently the answer.

★

NEW JERSEY'S INVASION of the court system by state and local police was viewed as another indication of the pattern of Foley Square, the San Francisco trial of Harry Bridges and many other recent frame-up trials of labor-leaders, progressives, Negroes and Communists.

Pointing to this growing threat to the civil rights of the majority

(Continued on Page 13)



'You must not forget us because the fight takes time . . .'



COLLIS ENGLISH

That is what Collis English, speaking for the Trenton Six, wrote in a recent letter.

Ralph Cooper, McKinley Forest, John McKenzie, James Thorpe Jr., Horace Wilson and Collis English have spent more than two years in jail for a crime they did not commit.

You, who helped save their lives last year, can now bring freedom to these innocent men.

One Dollar from you in today's mail will make it possible to take the next legal step.

PUT THAT DOLLAR FOR FREEDOM FOR THE TRENTON SIX IN AN ENVELOPE NOW!

MAIL IT TO:

REV. CHESTER E. HODGSON, *Treasurer*,
Committee to Free the Trenton Six,
84 Thirteenth Avenue, Newark 3, N. J.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF NEW JERSEY
LEWIS M. MOROZE, *Executive Secretary*

Rap Driscoll 'Police State'

TRENTON.—The conservative N. J. Civil Service Association has accused Gov. Driscoll of "a plan to create a police state in New Jersey.

Condemning Driscoll's proposal to place state police in charge of tenement house inspection and other civil service functions, Frank Walker, the association's legislative agent said the Driscoll plan would open the door to use of the state police "as a strikebreaking force."

"The Governor would have at his disposal a substantial armed force, not subject to civil service laws," Walker said. "Such a situation would be contrary to the very nature of democratic government. It smacks suspiciously of a plan to create a police state, a dictatorship backed up by an elite army."

R. H. GIMBLE II

EXPLODES TONIGHT

tomorrow, too

(See Page 13)

Vets Head Fur Union in New York May Day Parade



"Outlaw the H-Bomb" say placards carried in May Day march.

75,000 Marched for Peace

But the Pro-War Parade Relied on Children, Gov't Workers

New York workers marched by the tens of thousands into Union Square last Monday on the workers' traditional parade day—May First. Negroes and whites marched together. Tens of thousands of other workers cheered the May Day paraders.

A cold drizzle that lasted until noon and a still colder "cold war terror" didn't chill the workers' May Day ardor.

Dozens of unions officially took part in the great procession against war and fascism that streamed down Eighth Ave. and West 17 St. for more than five hours. And the Communist Party's big contingent marched under its own banners with the pictures of its 11 framed leaders and its determined slogans for peace.

Thousands of immigrant workers in colorful costumes; hundreds of artists and actors, garbed like the workers who marched in the May Day of 1886, and a host of men and women in the service uniforms of the last war took part in the magnificent demonstration against war and fascism.

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THE UNITED MAY DAY COMMITTEE estimates that more than 75,000 workers had passed the reviewing stand on Union Square when the parade ended at 7:30 p.m.

Five thousand joyous, singing members of the Labor Youth League were among the last to pass by.

In contrast the so-called "Loyalty Day" parade on Fifth Ave. on Saturday, April 29, was a sorry bust with less than 16,000 in line.

This "Loyalty" parade was a demonstration of hate against the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. It was a demonstration for war, that was promoted by William Randolph Hearst, whose birthday was being celebrated, and Cardinal Spellman of the Roman Catholic Church and Mayor O'Dwyer.

Nearly half the marchers came from Parochial schools and other Catholic Church groups. And most of the rest were drafted New York City department workers and postal employes.

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THIS PRO-WAR PARADE was endorsed by CIO President Philip Murray and AFL President William Green and David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Not a single labor leader took part in the parade, however, or ascended the reviewing stand at Fifth Ave. and 67 St.

And only 16 trade unionists—one-tenth of one percent of the paraders—marched under an official trade union banner.

The sorry 16 were members of the AFL's Hotel Front Service Workers Union, Local 144. The rightwing CIO utilities union, and some other rightwing unions that marched last year were deaf to the appeal of Murray and Green in 1950.

War and hate didn't make the required appeal.

★

THE WARMAKERS managed to mobilize some AFL musicians as members of an American Legion Post, but not as representatives of their union. A Danbury, Conn., hatters' band was also used to make music. And a group of telephone girls called themselves members of a mysterious "Telephone Traffic" union. But their signs carried no local union number and bore no AFL or CIO designation.

The real May Day parade last Monday started at 39 St. and Eighth Ave. at 2 p.m., with a Negro and a white veteran leading the procession.

Tony Scimica, co-ordinator of the CIO's United Shoe Workers came next with the other grand marshals of the United May Day Committee — Louis Weinstock of the AFL Painters; John Stuben, hotel worker, and Shirley Graham, Negro writer.

Then came Abraham Lincoln Brigade veterans from Spain; thousands of CIO furriers, with president Ben Gold and Joint Council Manager Irving Potash and secretary Pietro Lucchi in the lead; many hundreds of AFL Ladies Garment members. And Morris Cinamon, veteran garment parader, who marched in 1890's May Day came in an open car.

THOUSANDS OF MEMBERS

(Continued on Page 11)

Peace Pledge of May Day March

"We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression and mass extermination of people, and the establishment of strict international control over the fulfilment of this decision.

"We will regard as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country.

"We call upon all people of good will all over the world to sign this call."

• • •

New York's May Day marchers carried these words from the resolution of the World Peace Committee meeting recently held in Stockholm. A huge sign with these words was placed at Union Square, rallying point of the marchers at the end of the parade, and the resolution was endorsed by the paraders.

it's the Bunk

What Really Happened

DR. FRANK KINGDON: "The sound of the singing of 'Deutschland Uber Alles' in our zone of Berlin was heard in the Russian Zone and we may be sure it was welcome there," the New York Post columnist writes. **BUNK,** because the day before Kingdon wrote, a N. Y. Times dispatch from Berlin noted: "The Soviet-controlled Berlin radio today discharged orchestra leader Arthur Rother, who conducted the playing of 'Deutschland Uber Alles' during the recent visit to the capital of Dr. Adenauer, West German Chancellor." And Kingdon's column is called "To Be Frank!"

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The 'Point' of Point Four

GEORGE C. McGHEE: The "problems of illiteracy and low standards of living have made Africa a vital area now in American foreign policy," the U. S. Assistant Secretary of State pretends. **BUNK,** because the real basis of Truman's "Point Four" program for "developing" Africa is indicated in a New York Times report from London: "A financial source said today the Bank of England was negotiating a stock deal giving the U. S. an interest in the Belgian Congo uranium mines." Profits from colonial slave labor. That's the "point" of Point Four.

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$650 Million: 'Just a Few Pennies'

WARNER & SWASEY: "Profits," the big Cleveland machine-tool company explains in a full-page advertisement, is "the few pennies in each sales dollar needed to keep a company in business." This, the company says, is one of its "American definitions" of words which have "been twisted by special groups for greedy or evil reasons." **BUNK,** General Motors, for instance, made over $650,000,000 profit last year, the highest in its history, and, with each worker turning out more cars than ever before. GM's president raked in $586,000 salary. Is that the "few pennies . . . needed to keep GM in business?

• • •

Winchell's Usual Bunk

WALTER WINCHELL: "ABC's commentator, Henry J. Taylor, sponsored by General Motors, visited the editorial offices of the Daily Worker. It started the biggest Run-Around-You-Ever-Saw. Nobody knew nuttin'. . . When Taylor gave his name there was considerable behind-the-hand buzzing. He never met the editor . . . **SAW A LOT OF GREASY PEOPLE WHO HAD THE SAME WORRIED LOOK. . . . SCARED THE DICKENS OUT OF THEM."** But Winchell peddles **BUNK,** as usual, because Taylor himself told his radio audience: **"THE COMMUNISTS AROUND THE PLACE LOOKED VERY CHEERFUL."** How that Winchell lies!

• • •

As Peddled by the State Dep't

TIME: The State Department's so-called Voice of Freedom broadcasts have their "biggest impact in Iron Curtain countries," Henry Luce's weekly informs. **BUNK,** because Time describes a typical broadcast to Hungary which sobbed, when the democratic Hungarian government abolished the old feudal Hapsburg coat-of-arms: "These emblems speak not only of Old Glory, but of defeats of knights, heroes, tales of adventure and fairies—everything that makes a Hungarian a Hungarian." If Time thinks the Hungarian workers will trade socialism for a Hapsburg coat-of-arms, there's more than a screw-Luce in Henry.—R. F.

(Thanks for your "BUNK, because items, and keep sending them in).

Sidewalks OF NEW YORK

The Horses Weren't Siberian Ponies

By Joseph North

Father Knickerbocker has witnessed many a stirring sight since he's been around but I doubt whether he can recall anything quite like the thousands of teen-agers who marched on the mayor's office last week.

There's a cynical New York saying which warns "You can't buck City Hall." But that's not what these youngsters said.

There is more to this than observers have recognized so far. True, "we want our prom" the sophomore told me: "we want our baseball coach" the senior said. But that's not the whole story.

You could tell by their faces they are children of poor people, sons and daughters of fathers who have a living to make. They understood—these boisterous, yet oddly disciplined kids of 14, 15, 16—that their teachers were getting a raw deal and they felt a responsibility to them. That's not hard to understand—has Dad got a bed of roses?

They knew—as scores told me—that the mayor "got his"; that Jansen just got a raise per week that equals the raise O'Dwyer's willing to give the teachers per year.

They sensed—these teen-agers—that their chosen representatives, the big shots, aren't playing square with them. The pretty little girl with the button which said she was a leader in her school, a member of the student council, told me: "The mayor spent a lot of time getting tanned in Florida. But what about the people in New York?" In our brief chat she mentioned that her big brother was unemployed, that matters weren't too good in their household.

More: I was struck with the fraternity between Negro and white students you saw here. The white kids seemed to know the score. A number of times I saw them bunch around their darker-skinned schoolmates when the horse cops galloped by.

They jeered when the Sanitation trucks rolled by to douse them off the streets. The kid beside me pointed at the sign on the truck which said, "This is not city water." "That's a laugh," he said. "Did they get it from the Atlantic Ocean. They got it to scare us off." But they don't scare easy, these kids.

FED A-BOMB

They are the generation of the Big Scare. They are fed atom-bomb for breakfast, H-bomb for dinner, and for many the most substantial food they get for lunch is a hot dog—as Eisenhower proposes. They saw their big brothers go off to the greatest war in history a few years ago. And they are told they may have to die 10,000 miles away in the direction of the Dnieper.



They don't know who, but somebody is giving them a raw deal. They are told the blame lies with our former ally, the U.S.S.R. But these horses were no Siberian ponies: nor is Mayor O'Dwyer a member of the Politburo.

They don't know the answers, they've fallen for a lot of the wrong stuff, but O'Dwyer is teaching them an elementary lesson.

"You can't enter here," the big cop barked, shoving the little girl away from the barricades of wooden horses on the Mall.

"That's not what our civic books say," the little junior insisted. "It says we have the right to assembly and to petition."

"Aw, chase yourself," the cop retorted. The little girl stared at him. You could almost see her putting two and two together.

For the Postmen, the Red Hunt Rings Twice

IN HACKENSACK an ex-GI postal worker, cut to three days a week under the Post Office's drastic slash of delivery service, offered to swap his Purple Heart for "some of the government's surplus food."

"My family can't eat my Purple Heart," he said in a letter to Rep. William Widnall. "They can't eat on three days' work a week, either."

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IN PATERSON 250 post office employes met in a mass protest rally at the Carroll Plaza Hotel, found it was too small to hold all of them, moved over to the bigger Moose Hall. There the postmen, members of Branch 120, National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL) wired angry protests at the Post Office cuts to Rep. Gordon Camfield, Sens. Robert Hendrickson and H. Alexander Smith. They did more: they shelled out $5 a man to finance the fight against the sudden "economy" slash.

• • •

IN PLAINFIELD there were six postmen — ex-postmen until their dismissals are reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court—who knew it was coming.

Said Albert Di Dario this week: "When Truman's 'Loyalty Board' arbitrarily lashed out at good Americans throughout the country and cut them out of the postal service on flimsy 'red' charges, its main aim was to feed fuel to the cold war against American civil liberties. But something else was in the politicians' bag too—paralyzing, or trying to paralyze the resistance of postal workers to layoffs and speedup."

★

DI DARIO is one of six Plainfield postmen who, like scores of other postal veterans throughout the country (most of them Negroes) were victimized by the Truman witchhunt. Two weeks ago—just one week before the "economy" slash was ordered—the U.S. District Court voted 2 to 1 to refuse to reverse their star-chamber dismissal.

"It's no accident that the economy cut came right after the court ruling against the 'loyalty board' victims," Di Dario said. "The politicians were waiting to see whether they could get rid of the most active and militant union men among the post office employes. And they figured that if they could set up a strong enough red bogey, they could scare the post office workers away from protesting when the speedup and layoffs started. Well, it's started. But the postmen aren't going to scare off!"

The Plainfield postal workers' leader pointed out that the principal victims of the drastic slash are World War II vets with "substitute" seniority ratings.

"The Cold War breeds witch hunts," Di Dario said. "And it breeds speedup and layoffs, too. How do they dare talk of economy when they're spending billions for atom bombs and other weapons of aggression?"

• • •

MACED by the witch hunt order with Di Dario were his brother, Gino Di Dario, Lynders Grey, William E. Boehler and Arnold Dowling. "Charges" against them included reading The Worker (apparently it's still okay to deliver it, but you mustn't look), "association" with persons "believed to have Communist leanings," and "making statements regarded as favorable to the government of the USSR."

There's been no mention in any of the papers of post office "economy" slashes in the USSR.

R. H. GIMBLE II says:



Nobody, but nobody, can beat our prices!
Nobody, but nobody, can beat our purpose!

NEW JERSEY WORKER

PEACE BAZAAR

Saturday, May 6 Sunday, May 7

516 Clinton Avenue, Newark

SATURDAY—Top-notch LYL Entertainment
SUNDAY— Kids' Show, 2 P. M.
ALL DAY SUNDAY—TURKEY DINNER!



FOOD FOR THE STOMACH . . .
FOOD FOR THOUGHT . . .
FOOLISH, FOOLISHLY LOW PRICES!

JERSEY COPS TIP HAND IN BID FOR CONTROL OF COURTS

(Continued from Page 2A)

of the people, Lewis Moroze, executive secretary of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress, this week called for immediate and powerful protest against;

"The crass usurpation of the court functions by police and their servile associates in high places. . . . This sinister pattern represents the unmistakable unfoldment of police-state methods, perpetrated by reactionary police and their 'front' organizations. . . . It constitutes a conspiratorial assault on the U. S. Constitution that can lead to force and violence against the people of New Jersey."

Moroze went on to point out that "the frantic efforts to subvert the court system is a tribute to the effective fight of Negro and white workers and their progressive organizations against police frame-ups like the case of the Trenton Six, and to the masterly work of their legal counsel. Stunned by this fight, the police apparently no longer trust normal and legal methods and are trying to speed the methods of Hitler."

THE LAW IN ALL ITS MAJESTY . . .

LODI. — Census takers made three visits to Patrolman Thomas Mullins' house here last week.

First census taker was a man. Mullins refused to open the door.

Second census taker was a woman, Mrs. Ruth Knox. Mullins opened the door — stark naked.

Third time, when Mrs. Knox came back later with an assistant, Patrolman Mullins had a bathrobe on — and threw Mrs. Knox down the back stairs.

Mullins was released in $500 bail on an assault and battery charge.

Hendrickson Admits Mundt Bill 'Threat'

Mounting New Jersey opposition to the Mundt-Ferguson-Nixon police-state bill now before Congress brought an admission from Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson last week that the bill presents a "threat to "our traditional liberties and freedoms." At the same time, Hendrickson avoided a forthright pledge of opposition to the bill when it hits the Senate floor and surrounded his condemnation of the police-state measure with doubletalk indicating his desire to support "legislation of this character" — if the people's pressure against the bill lets up.

Said the junior New Jersey Republican Senator: "I will view any legislation of this character most carefully before I will support it since I am aware of the threat any such measure poses to our traditional liberties and freedoms."

Hendrickson's characterization of the Mundt bill as a threat to American liberty was contained in a letter to Louis Kaplan of Neptune, a leader of the N. J. Federated Egg Producers Cooperative.

★

COMPARISON with letters Hendrickson was using a month ago to answer his constituents' queries regarding his stand on the bill showed a considerable advance. At that time Hendrickson said he was "studying" the thought-control measure. Last week's letter to Kaplan repeated the standard "I have not had an opportunity to study" routine — but apparently the pressure from back home had mounted sufficiently to warrant a condemnation of the bill.

Hendrickson's "natural" inclinations were seen in a Senate vote last week when — in a vote brought to the floor before the people had a chance to voice much opposition — he voted "Yes" on the defeated McCarran-Brewster amendment to earmark $50,000,000 for aid to fascist Spain.

Among signers of a statement recently sent to Hendrickson and Sen. H. Alexander Smith opposing the Mundt Bill were J. Mercer Burrell, Newark NAACP leader; Carl Holderman, president of the State CIO Council; Bishop Theodore Ludlow of Trinity Cathedral, Newark; Rabbi E. E. Pilchik of Temple B'Nai Jeshurun, Newark; Rev. Harry R. Pine, pastor of the Greenwood Ave. Baptist Church, Trenton, and state correspondent of the American Civil Liberties Union; Rev. Robert Smith, executive secretary of the Department of Christian Social Relation, Diocese of New Jersey; Prof. Willard Thorp and Dean Robert R. Wicks of Princeton, and Prof. Edward Zabriskie of Rutgers.

Smith Needs New Study Course

Sen. H. Alexander Smith still has "not had the opportunity of making a close study of the Mundt Bill," the senior N. J. Republican has been writing his anxious constituents. Maybe.

But Smith recently attended an off-the-record meeting of 10 to 15 Republican bigwigs to plan "streamlining" the GOP—and among the select conferees was Sen. Karl Mundt, author of the police-state measure.

How about giving Smith an opportunity for "close study" of YOUR views on the Mundt Bill?

New Jersey Mothers Mobilize for Peace

NEWARK.—Mrs. Fannie Tushnet—and a lot of other women here—don't think Mothers Day belongs to the candy manufacturers. They believe it belongs to the people, and especially the mothers who don't want their families destroyed in atomic war.

So the Mothers Day Peace Mobilization, of which Mrs. Tushnet is chairman, is organizing 100 women to station themselves outside the super-markets next Saturday—day before Mothers Day—with peace ballots.

This is the appeal thousands of women will be asked to vote for:

"I cast my vote for peace. Let the nations of the world agree: No A-Bomb! No Germ warfare! Let us raise our children in peace!"

Cooperating with the committee in the Mothers Day Peace Mobilization are the Congress of American Women and the Emma Lazarus Lodge of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order.

Legislature

(Continued from Page 1A)

10 percent grant to the landlords remains untouched.

• JOBLESS PAY — Following through the routine Driscoll "love 'em and leave 'em" technique, the governor's promise of $30 maximum weekly unemployment compensation came out to $26 under his senate leadership's expert care. The Herrmann assembly amendment would up it to the pledged $30.

Martha Stone, chairman of the New Jersey Communist Party, this week called for "sharpest vigilance" by people's organizations to complete the advance made in the closing "pre-cooloff" days of last month. "Rent control and increased unemployment compensation can be won," Miss Stone said, "but it will take immediate people's pressure meeting the legislators on their return this Wednesday."

FUR UNION MEN SHOW BOSS THEY'RE FOR UNION MAIDS

(Continued from Page 1A)

seven-man operation that was opening up, Local 146 sent down seven experienced workers—five men and two women.

One of the women, Ruth Owens, is a Negro. The other, Betty Siegfried, is white. The company refused to hire them.

The five men were willing to go to work at other jobs—but no amount of company bumbling could persuade them to take over the "seven-man" operation unless the two women were hired too.

More than that, the men in the shop began talking it up, and the general agreement was that the company would have to settle on the woman question even if it meant a strike.

The company settled. Ruth Owens and Betty Siegfried were hired at the regular rate of $1.37 for wetters and $1.32 for shearers. In addition, Workman agreed to change his employment policy to take on women consistently from here on in.

"That's what a union means," said Tim Adams. "And that's what keeps a union strong."

UE Local Wins Eleven-Cent Wage Hike

TRENTON. — Workers at the Kramer-Trenton plant here, members of Local 409, United Electrical Workers of America (independent) have won an 11.2 cents an hour package increase.

The last-minute settlement was announced at a shop meeting a few hours after the 300 workers had voted to strike. Their contract with the heating-refrigeration firm had expired midnight last Thursday.

The 11-cent raise, highest in this area for the past two years, covers 8.3 to 9.3 cents cash increase, one cent for Blue Cross insurance, .3 for three weeks' paid vacations after 10 years, and .3 for $1,500 life insurance, wholly paid for by the company.

Fans Thrill to Daily Worker Game

Maryland Champs Beat N.Y. 42-39; Bill Norman Flashes Old Pro Form

By Lester Rodney

It was a big and exciting night at old St. Nicholas Arena Monday. The crowd cheered a thrilling 42-39 victory by the Easterwood Progressive team of Baltimore over the New York Trade Union League champs in the "Answer to Hearst" basketball game sponsored by this paper. They gave a rising ovation to the crackerjack young working class athletes, Negro and white, who could not and would not be intimidated by the war minded press. And between halves of the historic inter-city clash between the best of Maryland and New York's finest trade union athletes, the 1,500 were entranced by a shooting exhibition put on by former athletes representing the Communist Party and the Daily Worker staff.

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In this contest, the CP stars ran away with the Daily Worker staffers with a deadly display of accuracy. And most phenomenal of all was the shooting of New York State CP secretary Bill Norman. Shaking off the rust of the years, the lean and graceful Communist leader was once again for a few minutes the Wee Willie Marron of yesteryear whose sensational shooting and all round play made him one of the all time greats, two-time top scorer in the pro league of his day, and chief engineer of the greatest upset of the time, the defeat of the supposedly invincible Original Celtics at Madison Square Garden.

Norman brought the crowd to its feet in a tremendous ovation as he cleanly and effortlessly flipped seven out of 13 long shots through the net to spark the rout of the Daily staffers, winding up with a breathtaking 40 foot beauty from almost midcourt. This shooting exhibition had not only the spectators, but members of both teams talking excitedly as they realized they had been privileged to catch a glimpse of one of the great American athletes of his time amply suggesting just how good he had been. Of course, shooting alone can't convey the all round talent that caused the great Nat Holman to call him "one of the finest and all round scrappiest competitors the game ever saw," the floorwork that old time fans around town, in Yonkers, Perth Amboy and all around the pro circuit of that time recall, the defensive wizardy that electrified Garden fans when he took on and held scoreless for the entire 40 minute game the immortal Johnny Beckman, high scorer of the Celtics!

Supporting Norman well in the three-man Communist Party "team," with four and three swishers respectively, were Charley Loman, Brooklyn CP leader who played for Wilberforce, and Howard Stretch Johnson, New York educational director who was one of New Jersey's greatest all round high school athletes and star member with the Giants' Monte Irvin on the Paterson Crescents, semi-pro champions of the state.

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ALSO LOOKING GOOD—they think—for rusty ex-players, but unable to keep up with the sizzling Norman-led pace of the party trio, were Daily Worker City Editor Mac Gordon (Monroe High athlete), city hall reporter Mike Singer (St. Johns U.) and sports editor Lester Rodney (New Utrecht High athlete).

Hoping to turn the tide for the newspaper, this writer suggested breaking up the long shot sequence with each man taking three foul shots apiece. You guessed it—or saw it Up to the penalty line stepped Bill Norman, and swish, swish, swish—three points like a machine. With a slight nostalgic air of apology, Norman mentioned to this writer, "I could do that all night in the old days. Just about never missed one in a ballgame." It was easy to believe.

With the ending of this unique feature amidst warm applause, the Maryland team took the floor for the second half and though twice tied in a wild, tense finish, never relinquished the lead to the New York team. It was quite a victory too, achieved over the cream of the crop of the underrated local union stars, players who hold their own in college competition, including several all metropolitan high school stars, members of college teams hereabouts and one from the famed Harlem Globetrotters.

Ray Queen led the well distributed scoring for the winners with 13 points, Jerome hitting 10, while Tom Seely, a tremendous driver underneath, tallied 12 for the losers, followed by Leon Brassant with 9. It was a spirited ball game of high skill and friendly feeling.

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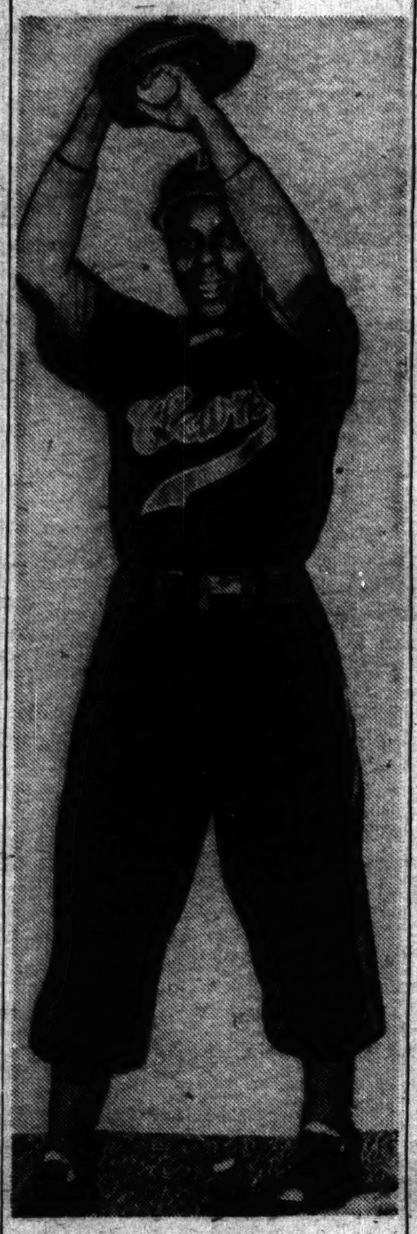
THE BALTIMORE TEAM, first inter-racial combine in Maryland history and smasher of jimcrow tradition in twice winning the state championship in the Maryland AAAA league, is composed of working youth who were all topnotch school stars. They took the train from Baltimore, got to the arena just in time to play, and did it just to play in the ballgame. It was hard for the crowd not to pull for them, though they were talented enough not to need "body english" from the stands. So the CCNY "allegeroo" broke forth periodically for the speedy and gifted visitors.

In a little party for members of both teams after the game, this writer on behalf of the paper thanked them for coming and made a presentation of a new basketball in a symbolic spirit with the wish they would use it to roll up more victorious seasons and continue to smash jimcrow and discrimination off the basketball courts of our country.

The visitors responded that it was a pleasure and privilege to have come up here and played the game, and of course, the fact of victory over New York's finest union stars as a topic of discussion on the ride back to Maryland didn't hurt any!

It was a big and enjoyable occasion. The first of many more such. For above all it amply demonstrated that the Hearst forces can't prevent from arranging sports events by the working class paper which fights for peace and leads the fight for real American sportsmanship.

Scouts Please Note!



LEFTY HARRY BUTTS, star pitcher of the Indianapolis Negro League team, will hurl one of the two games Sunday at the Polo Grounds against the New York Cubans.

Pitching his last game for the latter before reporting ot the New York Giants will be southpaw Raul Lopez, no hit winner last week who some say will stick right with the National Leageu team.

There'll be others for big league scouts to scan, if they mean business that is. Such as pitcher Pat Scantlebury, a 20-game winner for the Cubans for the last five years and second baseman Ray Neil of Indianapolis, who hit .364 last year and led in base hits with 125 and doubles with 28 last season. In South American winter ball he hit. 347 and set a fielding record for errorless chances, handling eighteen chances in a regular 9-inning game.



In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

An Open Column to Steve Belloise

THE FIRST TIME you saw him was a muggy August evening at the Fort Hamilton Arena in Brooklyn. Fifteen years ago. He was a rangy, skinny kid with a shock of wavy black hair and he wasn't in there long enough to get a sweat up as a quick overhand right set the crowd on fire and took all the flame out of some other kid whose name you can't possibly remember. That was the beginning for Steve Belloise, He was a prelimmer just starting out then, and the main go belonged to an old man on the way out, Tony Canzoneri, hitting the illusory comeback trail against Irish Eddie Brink.

Yes, 15 years ago. A lot of years for anyone to spend in the tortorous fight racket. And now you feel like reminding Steve Belloise that it's been a long time indeed, too may years for one man to devote to the cruel business of punch and be punched. It's all over for Steve, and, if his manager doesn't feel obliged to tell him so, then surely it's the duty of a sportswriter to urge him to hang 'em up before he's hurt beyond repair. The men who make money out of his blood won't give him the pitch to call it quits until Steve has absorbed that one beating too many. Why should they? It's a parasitic breed they belong to. They never feel the pain or apply the styptic pencil to their own blood and the headaches and shortened life span will never be their concern.

• • •

BUT BELLOISE MUST be told to ring the last bell on himself. The writing has been on the wall for the past few years and the past few beatings have followed a pattern that is cause for alarm. It always is when a battler reaches the point where he can no longer remember the first punch that set him up. And Steve Belloise is at that turn in the road.

He didn't remember last August either when Ray Robinson clipped combinations home to the head for six rounds and then caved him in with a cruel left hook to the chin late in the seventh.

And a few minutes later you spoke to him in his Yankee Stadium dressing room. Steve, one of the frankest and most outspoken fighters you've ever known, was dressing slowly, trying to bring the action into focus. But his usual talkative chatter was painfully absent now and he complained that he still wasn't feeling right. He said he felt like yawning all the time and this is what you've heard time and again from fighters who've been felled by one murderous punch too many.

"Honest to God I don't know what happened," he told you. The hurt was still in his eyes. **"I remember being in a flurry but I don't remember the punch that ended it. I don't remember the punch, the bell, nothing, except somebody picking me up and the next thing I know I'm sitting in my corner and somebody is saying don't get up, Steve, it's all over."**

• • •

THAT'S HOW IT WAS on an August night last year at the Yankee Stadium. Funny how you remember the real beginning and the real end for Steve coming on two different August evenings. The prelim 15 years ago. The main event finish last summer. But it was the night last August, while he was trying to break through the fog, that you asked Belloise whether he wouldn't call it a career.

"I'd like to fight for another year," he said slowly. **"One more year. I don't know any other way to make a buck. This is all I can do."**

Belloise has given himself that year since the Robinson crusher. But if he was an old 33-year-old fighter then, he's even older now. And not in years alone. He's been back in the clubs, fighting the main go's name fighters can still get regardless of how far over the hill they are. Promoters know the name still draws even if the fighter that goes with it is no longer the same.

So it's been another year for Belloise, making a livelihood at the thing he has devoted a young lifetime to, but the telltale pattern grows sharper each time. The circle started by Robinson was closed by tough, cutting Laurent Dauthille in Montreal the other night. Steve was down twice in the first round and they stopped it in the seventh

You remember the amnesia which hit Steve last summer against Robinson when you read the dispatches this week from Montreal. Belloise's memory hasn't improved.

"I didn't remember a thing after the knockdown in the first," Steve said to the Montreal scribes. **"I think I hit my head on the floor."**

When the times they don't remember begin adding up, it's time to again tell Steve to remember how late it is. And it's time to tell Boxing Commissions up and down the country to remember the 18 deaths in the ring last year.

• • •

STEVE BELLOISE is a guy whom you've heard time and again castigating the criminal lack of protection given the men of his trade by those who run boxing with an iron glove soaked in somebody else's blood. Steve Belloise is a fellow who a few years ago was trying to organize other fighters into a union which would win them urgently needed ring reforms, which would cut down on the heavy percentages managers make by dint of a nickel phone call to a promoter's office closing the deal for a bout.

I don't know what financial condition Belloise is in today. But I do know he's in no shape to continue fighting without risking the saddest finis of all to his ring career. Cash it in, Steve, and maybe you can do a real service for all the kids and prematurely aged men who have difficulty remembering what hit them. Get on with your hope of building a union for all those whom an insane social system forces into an insane and cruelly commercialized "sport."

UPSTATE Edition of the WORKER

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Jobs? None Around D. C.

—See Page 3

They Wouldn't Unload Arms

—See Magazine Section



Drive Opened for Freedom of Dennis

See Page 3

N.Y. Unionists To Ring Doorbells For Peace

By Bernard Burton

New York trade unionists—rank-and-filers and officials—are swinging into the fight to outlaw the atomic bombs as an instrument of warfare. Petitions have begun to roll in the garment shops, shipyards, machine plants, at the taxi garages, calling upon President Truman to open top level peace discussions with the Soviet Union.

Goal of New York's newly established Labor Peace Conference is to bring 250,000 signatures to President Truman. The New York group, composed of representatives from AFL, CIO and independent unions, and headed by Marcel Sherer, veteran labor organizer, was set up to provide central impetus to the campaign.

But the peace campaign has begun to mushroom. Peace petitions were being circulated in industries, with or without connection to the Labor Peace Conference. One example was the newspaper industry, where three shops of the CIO American Newspaper Guild initiated petitions to go through the whole industry and among all crafts.

Even among the taxi drivers the last big unorganized group of workers in New York, a hackmen's committee for peace was getting signatures from their fellow workers. At last report there were better than 3,000 collected from the hackies.

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RANK AND FILE garment workers are out to get 10,000 signatures, confident of attaining their goal. And members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers expect to turn in 5,000 names.

Though the peace conference in New York has scarcely had time to organize itself and though the campaign has begun without any great fanfare, estimates are that some 20,000 signatures have been collected.

But a well-organized campaign was mapped out in two conferences, one in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. High point will be a specially designated Peace Day on Thursday, May 25.

On that day every worker for peace will be out on the streets, in the industrial areas and the working class communities, filling up their petitions. The day will be marked by outdoor rallies, door-to-door canvassing and other activities.

Brooklyn labor kicked off in the campaign when 70 delegates from 16 unions and 40 shops gathered at headquarters of United Electrical Local 475. Delegates brought 10,000 signatures to the conference, collected before the "official" launching of the drive.

It was followed a few days later by the city-wide conference. A rundown of activities by some of the unions affiliated shows an auspicious beginning, though Scherer points out "it's just a beginning and much more has to be done to get the 250,000." He's certain it can be done.

★

THE FUR UNION is out to get 25,000 signatures. The union inaugurated the campaign in a series of activities. They were the well-attended FDR memorial meeting, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising memorial, which was part of the union's observance of Jewish History week, and in the observance of Negro History Week.

Distributive Workers Local 65, which has officially endorsed the conference and is circulating its own petitions, has set a goal of 10,000 signatures by the opening of its convention in the middle of the month.

The Office Workers are out for 20,000, and in one local, Social Servcie Employes Local 19, better than 2,000 were collected within a few days.

UE Local 475, whose president, Charles Fay, is one of the leaders in the Brooklyn peace campaign, collected about 1,500 signatures within a few days.

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SIMILAR REPORTS were made by Scherer on the Transport Workers Union, where shop leaders are circulating the petitions, on Shipyard, Longshore, Maritime, Bakers, Chemical (close to 2,0000 signatures already collected), Brewery, Electrical, Machinist, Painters, Hotel and Restaurant.

Leaders of nearly all these groups reported that their industries are being hit by cold-war economy, where the curtailment of trade with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China has cut in on jobs. It was especially clear in longshore, maritime and shipyard.

But, above all, they pointed out, the workers are sick and tired of the drive to war.

May Day Rally Voices Demand for Peace

By J. A. ARSENAULT, JR.

SCHENECTADY. — More than 250 Negro and white upstate New Yorkers gathered to hear Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, gallant fighter for peace, when she spoke at Kruegers Hall in Schenectady, April 30. The spirit of the trade unionists, clergymen, professional, housewives, and youth at this great Capital District May Day Celebration for Peace was one of great enthusiasm. Their long and frequent applause to Mrs. Robeson's fighting speech, was their answer to the warmakers in Washington and Wall Street, and their paid bootlickers in Schenectady.

Carloads of upstate citizens came from Albany, Troy, Gloversville, Utica, Glen Falls, and the surrounding area to express their desire for peace.

N. I. Sidman, chairman of the May Day Committee and noted labor attorney, called the meeting to order at 2:30 in the afternoon. Miss Grace Anderson led the assembled group in the singing of the National Anthem. Rev. Reed, noted Negro clergymen of Albany, gave the invocation.

Clarence Carr, president of the Independent Leather Workers Union of Gloversville, spoke on the history of May Day. He showed how the actions of the Marshallized rightwing union leaders are losing the gains already won by the workers, and how these same misleaders are trying to lead the workers to war.

"If the United States would lift the iron curtain it has set up against the New Democracies of Eastern Europe, the New People's Republic of China, and the Soviet Union, the millions of unemployed American workers would have work," declared Carr. He told how the right-wing union leaders became scabherders, and strikebreakers in aiding their masters, the tannery owners in Gloversville.

Grace Anderson, Negro youth leader of the LYL, told of the mass campaign being planned by the youth of the Capital District, to win signatures to the Peace Appeal issued by the Second World Peace Congress. She told of young people being arrested in the Capital District for fighting jimcrow, and how the fight against jimcrow and for the other special needs of the youth would be outlawed if the people and youth of the United States permit the Mundt bill to become law.

"The youth are rallying their unbeatable strength to aid the fight for peace, the defeat of the Mundt bill, and the passage of the Fair Employment Practices Bill," stated Miss Anderson.

At this point in the May Day celebration for Peace, the LYL's cultural group, Unity Players, presented a unique narration by Jack Wandell, songs by Guy Owens, Grace Anderson, Gerald Thomas, and Lillian Garcia, and modern dancing by Anne Owens, which depicted the culture of other people and lands as well as our own. The entire program was warmly received by all present.

Rudy Ellis, G.E. shop worker, and member of UE local 301, gave an outstanding talk on the labor movement today, and the struggle which is taking place in the GE shops in repelling the redbaiting raiding of IUE. He showed the harm the IUE has already caused the workers, and how the workers of the few locals in IUE hands have lost all their hard won gains.

Arthur Owens, a leading Negro trade unionist in Schenectady, was just finishing a very successful collection speech, when thunderous applause filled the hall. Mrs. Robeson had arrived.

Mrs. Robeson's great and magnetic personality won the hearts of all the people in the hall. Even the little baby girls near me, Nancy and Lucy, seemed to sense that in this hall Mrs. Robeson was speaking.

Yes, Mrs. Robeson—deeply loved by millions of people, Negro and white, the world over—was speaking; and the small warmongering punks in Schenectady could only let their cops stand outside and warm their feet in the warm afternoon sun.

Mrs. Robeson told of the struggles of the men and women in Africa. Of the building for peace in the Soviet Union. The ways and means by which the new people's government of China is combating the many problems which are facing it.

She told of the African women lying in the road to prevent their husbands from being taken to prison.

She spoke of the concern expressed by the people for her husband at Peekskill. Her statement: "The only way they will ever shut up Paul will be to kill him," was greeted with great applause.

Many in the audience had been at the second Peekskill.

Farm Front

PEOPLE ARE TALKING

By George Cook

ALPINE.—An old farmer was in the second hand store looking over a box of wrenches. The dealer and a younger man were explaining to him how the world would run if most of us were killed by the hydrogen bomb. "The few people that were left would go back to doing things like maybe your grandfather did," the second hand man explained.



Geo. Cook

The younger man took exception. Even the grandfather had neighbors and some sort of communications. "Better say, go back to like they did a million years ago," he said.

"But why?" asked the old man. "Seems kind of silly to go back all that far just to kill off some of the Russians."

• • •

Yes, people are talking, and farmers are people too. The Farmers' Union, in its Denver convention, went on record as opposed to the Mundt Bill, and it drafted and adopted the following petition against the hell bomb:

"A Statement from America's Family Farmers to the President of the United States:

"We are America's farming people—families who till our lands, sow our seeds, and reap our crops so that the people of the world may eat. Life—not death—is implicit in all we do. Peace—not war—is our overriding necessity. Now we are confronted with the ultimate weapon, the Hydrogen Monster, which—even as we build it—threatens to annihilate every living thing on this planet.

"We will not forfeit our future to the Hydrogen or any other kind of a bomb, nor will we accept any notion that war is inevitable. We are not voiceless puppets. We can and will stand upright and walk and live with dignity in a world of peace.

"We have the inspiration of democratic yesterdays, the aspiration for much greater tomorrows. We will not let these go. We pray for success in all our efforts for peace."

Are farmers signing this? Where it is presented to them they are. I was told that only two farmers in 15 union meetings in the state refused to sign, that three of the meetings went further and added denunciation of the Mundt Bill to the plea for peace.

People are talking, they don't like the way this country is being run. And the farmer's interest in peace, in civil rights, in a democracy of plenty is as great as that of any other group of citizens. Farmers are people too.

NLRB Election May 25 At Schenectady GE

SCHENECTADY.—Workers in the General Electric plant here will vote May 25 to choose their legal bargaining agent, the NLRB declared last week.

Some 15,000 workers here will be eligible to vote in this crucial election to determine whether the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE) or the "Imitation UE" will represent them.

More than 100,000 GE workers in 14 states and 144 separate plants of the giant electrical monopoly will be able to participate in the vote.

UE shop stewards had collected dues from more than 6,000 shop workers in the Schenectady plant by April 1.



NO MORE PEEKSKILLS, is the demand of the Westchester County contingent in New York City's May Day parade.

Syracuse Paper Asks Great Peace Movement

By Nate Zeppetello

SYRACUSE.—The world-wide peace movement is beginning to worry the warmongering Syracuse Herald-Journal, largest newspaper in central New York. In a rare front page editorial last Thursday the Herald-Journal, which seldom misses an opportunity to beat the cold-war drums, whines about the Truman-Wall Street Government's failure to convince the people of its "peaceful intentions."

First, the H-J attempts to exorcise the peaceful, socialist nature of the Soviet Union with the standard red-baiting lies. It accuses the Soviet Union of desiring "chaos, disorder, starvation and economic ruin" and, biggest lie of all, asserts that the Soviet Union has adopted the policy that Communism and capitalism cannot live side by side in this world.

Then the editorial asks the questions that are worrying it:

"Are the Communists, despite every fact to the contrary, making progress in the, to us, unbelievable propaganda, that they stand for peace?"

"Every big peace meeting in recent months in this country has been under Communist sponsorship, or has been promulgated by fellow-travelers," cries the H-J. "We have reached a point where, somehow we associate peace movements with Communist propaganda"

Then the editorial goes on to call for a great "peace" movement in this country. But it is obvious that what the Herald Journal wants is a phony peace movement, "Backed by the Government," with which to try and fool the American people and the people of the world.

But the Herald-Journal's scheme won't work! The people of Europe, Asia and Africa know that the danger of war comes from Wall Street's stooge Government in Washington. They recognize that it is the Soviet Union which stands in the forefront for peace.

In America, too, more and more people are becoming aware of the menace of another world war.

—AN EDITORIAL—

Let All America Lead in a Great Peace Offensive

SYRACUSE HERALD-JOURNAL APRIL 27, 1950

This conservative Syracuse Republican paper, highly alarmed that peace movements have "somehow" become associated with Communists, proposes to challenge this association by "a great peace movement in this country, backed by the government, supported by the states, by industry, by labor, by the rank-and-file of our people."

"Our hopes and prayers for peace could be set before the world with dramatic force and sincerity," it declared. "Anything less would be un-American."

Such a challenge we would greet with delight. The newspaper has not yet learned, however, that as far as the government and big industry are concerned, peace has become a foul word. But a peace movement backed by labor, the middle classes, and the rank-and-file of the people is a swell idea. So we have said repeatedly, anything less is un-American.

Let the Herald Journal prove that it really wants peace! Let the H-J demand, in its editorials, just one simple thing—the outlawing of the atom bomb and hell bomb—or else admit that its talk about peace is nothing but [illegible]

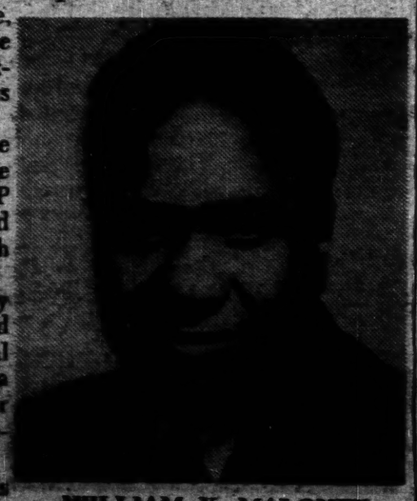
CITES NEGRO-WHITE UNITY AT WESTCHESTER ALP DANCE

NEW ROCHELLE.—A jam-packed crowd of over 300 people attended the Calypso Dance and Carnival held here last Saturday night under the auspices of the local American Labor Party. Those in attendance, both Negro and white, agreed the affair was one of the most outstanding interracial social events ever held in Westchester.

Of great political significance was the speech made at the dance by William K. Maloney, an ALP leader of Westchester County and vice-chairman of the local branch of the NAACP.

Maloney pointed out that only the night before he had attended an affair sponsored by the local Negro Republican Club. After a leading white Republican leader had spoken, he immediately departed.

"This will not happen at this affair," Maloney said. "The white people present here will not only stay at this dance—they will fight shoulder to shoulder with you after this dance is over until the fight for freedom [illegible]



WILLIAM K. MALONEY

end to discrimination is won for the Negro people.

"That is what the American Labor Party stands for," he told

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

The Worker

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Jobs? None Around D. C.

—See Page 3

They Wouldn't Unload Arms

—See Magazine Section

Drive Opened for Freedom of Dennis

See Page 3

N.Y. Unionists To Ring Doorbells For Peace

By Bernard Burton

New York trade unionists—rank-and-filers and officials—are swinging into the fight to outlaw the atomic bombs as an instrument of warfare. Petitions have begun to roll in the garment shops, shipyards, machine plants, at the taxi garages, calling upon President Truman to open top level peace discussions with the Soviet Union.

Goal of New York's newly established Labor Peace Conference is to bring 250,000 signatures to President Truman. The New York group, composed of representatives from AFL, CIO and independent unions, and headed by Marcel Sherer, veteran labor organizer, was set up to provide central impetus to the campaign.

But the peace campaign has begun to mushroom. Peace petitions were being circulated in industries, with or without connection to the Labor Peace Conference. One example was the newspaper industry, where three shops of the CIO American Newspaper Guild initiated petitions to go through the whole industry and among all crafts.

Even among the taxi drivers the last big unorganized group of workers in New York, a hackmen's committee for peace was getting signatures from their fellow workers. At last report there were better than 3,000 collected from the hackies.

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RANK AND FILE garment workers are out to get 10,000 signatures, confident of attaining their goal. And members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers expect to turn in 5,000 names.

Though the peace conference in New York has scarcely had time to organize itself and though the campaign has begun without any great fanfare, estimates are that some 20,000 signatures have been collected.

But a well-organized campaign was mapped out in two conferences, one in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. High point will be a specially designated Peace Day on Thursday, May 25.

On that day every worker for peace will be out on the streets, in the industrial areas and the working class communities, filling up their petitions. The day will be marked by outdoor rallies, door-to-door canvassing and other activities.

Brooklyn labor kicked off in the campaign when 70 delegates from 16 unions and 40 shops gathered at headquarters of United Electrical Local 475. Delegates brought 10,000 signatures to the conference, collected before the "official" launching of the drive.

It was followed a few days later by the city-wide conference. A rundown of activities by some of the unions affiliated shows an auspicious beginning, though Scherer points out "it's just a beginning and much more has to be done to get the 250,000." He's certain it can be done.

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THE FUR UNION is out to get 25,000 signatures. The union inaugurated the campaign in a series of activities. They were the well-attended FDR memorial meeting, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising memorial, which was part of the union's observance of Jewish History week, and in the observance of Negro History Week.

Distributive Workers Local 65, which has officially endorsed the conference and is circulating its own petitions, has set a goal of 10,000 signatures by the opening of its convention in the middle of the month.

The Office Workers are out for 20,000, and in one local, Social Servcie Employes Local 19, better than 2,000 were collected within a few days.

UE Local 475, whose president, Charles Fay, is one of the leaders in the Brooklyn peace campaign, collected about 1,500 signatures within a few days.

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SIMILAR REPORTS were made by Scherer on the Transport Workers Union, where shop leaders are circulating the petitions, on Shipyard, Longshore, Maritime, Bakers, Chemical (close to 2,0000 signatures already collected), Brewery, Electrical, Machinist, Painters, Hotel and Restaurant.

Leaders of nearly all these groups reported that their industries are being hit by cold-war economy, where the curtailment of trade with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China has cut in on jobs. It was especially clear in longshore, maritime and shipyard.

But, above all, they pointed out, the workers are sick and tired of the drive to war.

People's Culture Produced in Hub

BOSTON.—The mink-coat crowd won't be there, but progressive Boston, plus delegations from cities and towns throughout New England, were scheduled to flock to Jordan Hall Saturday night for the Labor-Press Committee's International Festival. The festival, produced by many nationality groups, was expected to mark a new blossoming of genuine people's culture in New England.

Workers with origins in countries scattered around the globe will enjoy the songs and dances of the working people of many countries. Participating groups include an Italian song and dance team, the new Emancipation Chorus, the Aido Lithuanian Chorus and Dance Group, the Jewish People's Folk Chorus, and the Russian Folk Dancers. The evening will be entirely devoted to people's culture. There will be no collection.

The talent among the performing people's artists is plentiful. The Jewish Chorus, composed of readers of the Morning Freiheit, is led by Professor S. Braslavsky. The Italian team includes composer-pianist Frank Cedrone, operatic tenor Alfredo Severi, and ballerina Elvis Carrel. The Emancipation Chorus is led by concert pianist Joan Lasclos and concert baritone Arthur Jones. Both the Lithuanian and Russian groups are popular organizations in existence for many years.

The Festival was scheduled for Jordan Hall, corner Huntington Ave. and Gainsboro St. (near Symphony Station), Saturday evening, May 6. Tickets, still available were priced at $1.20 and $1.80. It is hoped that the festival will become an annual affair, providing an outlet for people's culture. Proceeds will support the progressive labor press of New England.

UE Workers Strike; Win Better Rates

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Workers at the Ace Cabinet Co., organized in United Electrical Workers Local 277, have won a re-classification of jobs which will mean an average wage increase of five cents an hour. The union had been arguing with the company on the classification system since last October.

In April, the men went to a union meeting at 8 a.m. The company locked them out. The UE workers stood firm and struck. In a few days the company settled. It was agreed that the union could pick its own engineers to settle job classifications. If agreement is not reached by May 15, wage increases will be retroactive to that date.

JPFO CONCERT TO FEATURE PAUL ROBESON



ROBESON

BOSTON.—Paul Robeson, fighting leader of the Negro people, who has given his great voice to the people's cause, will sing in Boston on June 3. Robeson's concert will be in honor of the 20th anniversary of the IWO's Jewish People's Fraternal Order.

On the program with Robeson will be the Jewish People's Folk Chorus, the JPFO's Children's Shule, the Emma Lazarus division, and C. Sandler, executive secretary of the JPFO. The concert will be held at the John Hancock Hall, Saturday, June 3, at 8 p. m.

Testimonial Scheduled for Gurley Flynn

BOSTON. — Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, honored working class leader for more than 40 years, will be honored at a testimonial dinner in Boston on Saturday, May 20. Mrs. Flynn, who began her career at the turn of the century in the IWW, is no stranger to New England. She led the defense campaign for Sacco and Vanzetti, and was an active leader of the great textile strikes. She now heads the Communist Committee for the Defense of the 12.

The testimonial dinner, scheduled for 7 p. m. at the Morton Plaza, Wellington Hill St., Dorchester, will raise funds to conduct the legal defense of the framed-up Communist leaders. Admission will be $10, which may be paid by individuals or by organizations.

Our Apologies

We apologize to our New England readers and New England columnist Emanuel Bloom for a chauvinist expression appearing in last week's paper. Bloom, in attacking fascists for using an anti-Negro epithet, had correctly used dashes to express the word. The word was spelled out when the column appeared in print.



New England Outlook

The Boston Herald— On the Boston Bigot?

By EMANUEL BLUM

Massachusetts Communist Party Organizer

THE BOSTON HERALD ran an editorial recently that was the most unashamed example of racial bigotry that we have witnessed since G. L. K. Smith was driven out of Boston.

The editorial refers to a bill passed by the lower House of the General Court extending the present FEPC law to cover discrimination against minority groups (Jews and Negroes) in hotel accommodations, clubs, resorts, etc.

• • •

BUT THE HERALD objects. Says the suave, dignified, refined and bigoted Herald:

"The owners of many of these establishments feel that the new law by destroying their 'exclusiveness' will ruin them and perhaps a large part of the resort business of the state. . . . We cannot see how the Commonwealth of Massachusetts can subscribe to racism, anti-Semitism and other forms of bigotry as a matter of public policy. On the other hand, recreation and the seasonal resort business is one of the state's most important industries. It must be protected."

In plain English, the editor is saying Jews and Negroes are "nice people" but they are bad for a very important business so we better keep them to hell out of our "exclusive" resorts, clubs, hotels, beaches and vacation spots. In fact, the writer adds, "a case can be made for the right of an individual to have the kind of associates he desires at the resort of his choice."

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THIS EDITORIAL betrays the utter hypocrisy of all the Herald's pretenses to democracy. The Herald fully supports the bi-partisan cold war policy because, don't you see, we've got to bring democracy, the American way of life, to the peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa and save them from that great enemy of democracy, in the eyes of the Herald, the Soviet Union. It heats up the cold war by repeating the phony stories about Soviet anti-Semitism. But, as to social equality at home, on the beaches along the Cape, please, do you think they're crazy, do you want to ruin their business?

Can anyone believe that these hypocrites are really conducting the cold war and preparing the hot one to bring democracy and equality to the peoples of Europe? Isn't it more likely that they want to do a little business on the side, a little business involving a few billion bucks in war orders and markets? And if this atomic war results in the death of millions of Americans, well, too bad, but, after all, mass murder is a very important business and "it must be protected."

• • •

OF COURSE it's not just a matter of the editor. The president of the Herald Traveller Corp. is a banker by the name of Winslow who also happens to be on the board of the First National Bank and head of the big monopoly United Shoe Corp. Naturally a modern newspaper, which cannot run without bankers financing it, must keep a sharp eye on investments, including resort investments. It must preserve their "exclusiveness" and their profits from the undesirable presence of Jews and Negroes. That is as true in Hitler Germany as in the Boston Herald's America.

• • •

NOTHING PHASES the urbane Herald, however. It goes right on urging these same Jewish and Negro Americans, who are so bad for business, to prepare to put guns to their shoulders and take up the battle for "democracy" and for Banker Winslow's profits, in a war against the Soviet Union, a country that has no banker Winslows and therefore no Boston Herald to insist that Jews and Negroes be kept off the Crimean beaches to "protect business." That's what the Herald calls dictatorship. (Dictatorship against the Winslows, against the bigots, against the G. L. K. Smiths! Dictatorship for the Jews, the Negroes, the millions of workers and farmers!) They call it "people's democracy" in Eastern Europe. I guess we could use a little ourselves! [illegible]

Textile Bosses Tip Their Hats To Legislature

By Lee Sadt

BOSTON.—The mill owners keep on complaining. This time the complaint comes from Jarvis Hunt, legislative agent of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. It's still the same old tune. Though the mill owners piled up millions during and after the war, they're making plans now to load the full weight of the depression square on the backs of the workers.

Hunt, squawking like a parrot, listed "six significant adverse factors that management has to overcome." One is the "curb on employment on all three shifts in the mill." In other words, the mill bosses want to be able to keep women workers in the mills all night long. Two is the "high taxes" placed on the mill owners.

Number three is "the high cost of employment security." That means that the bosses begrudge the few pennies they throw into the state fund to provide meagre unemployment compensation to jobless workers. Number four is "the high cost of workmen's compensation." When impossible workloads and speedup injure workers, the bosses don't want to pay doctor bills.

Fifth complaint is "union limitations placed on the work a man can do." That is, even the tiny resistance offered by Reuve-ite union leaders to workloads and speedup can't be tolerated. The bosses want complete freedom to squeeze the last breath out of their workers. The rank and file resistance to increased workloads often flying in the face of union policy, has the bosses worried. Finally, the bosses want to knock down the freight rates.

That's quite a program which the mill owners are pushing. Hunt brags that it will "call for all the Yankee ingenuity that management commands." To defeat it will call for all the fighting unity and solidarity the textile workers can muster.

ONE INTERESTING sidelight of Hunt's remarks was his reference to the record of the State Legislature. He declared that "the Legislature last year acted more understandingly and sympathetically to the facts and figures presented by management than previously."

The funny thing is that the legislature which Hunt appeoves of so much was elected in 1948 by a landslide vote organized by the United Labor Committee. The CIO and AFL leaders joined together to elect the first Democratic-controlled legislature in the state's history. Rank and file workers were promised that the Democratic party would "give labor a break."

But Republicans and Democrats joined to vote down every bill sponsored by labor. The reliance of CIO leaders including those of TWUA—on the Democrats cheated labor of its needs.

COMMITTEE OF 25 SPONSOR LAWSON, DR. BARSKY IN HUB

BOSTON. — Film writer John Howard Lawson, one of the "Hollywood Ten," and Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, will speak to a "Deadline for Freedom" rally Sunday evening, May 7, in Boston. Both Dr. Barsky and Mr. Lawson have been sentenced to jail for "contempt" of the unconstitutional Un-American Activities Committee.

The meeting, one of a nation-wide series, is sponsored by the Committee of 25. The Committee consists of 25 individuals victimized by the notorious Congressional witch-hunters. Speaking at the Boston rally, in addition to Dr. Barsky and Lawson, will be Miss Florence Luscomb of Cambridge, and Rev. Kenneth deP. Hughes, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church in Cambridge.

Dr. Barsky was sentenced to jail for refusing to turn over the membership files of his organization to the House Committee. He declared, "I have been sentenced for doing precisely what the President of the United States did earlier this month—refusing to turn over files to an irresponsible Congressional investigating committee."

The Supreme Court has refused to hear the case of the Hollywood Ten. Mr. Lawson has charged that the Court is evading its responsibility to rule on the constitutionality of the un-American Committee.

The meeting begins at 8 p. m., tonight, Sunday, May 7. It will be held at the Boston Conservatory Auditorium, 31 Hemenway St. (off Boylston St., one block above Mass. Ave.) Admission will be sixty cents.



LAWSON

Conference to Form Foreign Born Group

BOSTON.—New England labor unions, civic and social clubs, civil liberty organizations and organizations of the foreign-born are expected to be represented at next week's conference to organize a local Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. The conference will be addressed by Abner Green, executive secretary of the ACPFB.

The need for the committee has been especially felt since the Justice Department's deportation drive against progressive foreign-born people has been stepped up locally. The conference takes place at 448 Tremont St., Boston, second floor, Sunday, May 14, at 2 p.m. Representatives of all people's organizations have been invited.

Communist Party On the Air!
SUNDAY—1:30 P.M.
Station WSAR, Fall River
1480 on the dial

UE Wins 4-1 at Bryant-Hemco

4,000 in Bridgeport to Vote in GE Poll May 25

BRIDGEPORT.—Workers at the Bryant-Hemco plant (Westinghouse) voted almost 4 to 1 in favor of the United Electrical Workers as against the Imitation U. E., last Thursday. Of the 1,257 workers eligible to vote, some 1,188 voted, or 95 percent, in one of the most enthusiastic campaigns to fight for a militant union that has been seen in this area. Bryant-Hemco workers rejected in no uncertain terms the scurrilous red-baiting campaign of Carey, himself, as well as of the Imitation U. E. phonies. The actual voting was 804 for U. E. and 266 for Imitation U. E.

In a statement following the U. E. victory, Arthur Deroslers, Local 200 president, stated that the voting was "indicative of the solidarity of the workers to support their officers. We have been the worker's representatives for the past 14 years and we have given them the best representation and have settled all grievances."

It was learned by the Connecticut Worker that efforts of the I.U.E. to have the Veteran's Council of Bridgeport speak out and condemn the U. E. during the last few days of the campaign were rebuffed by delegates at the Veteran's Council who refused to be stampeded into taking any position in the election.

Meanwhile, it has been announced by the National Labor Relations Board that elections will be held in the entire G.E. chain on May 25. There are some 168,000 production workers in G.E. on a nation-wide scale, including about 4,000 in Bridgeport.

Results nationally, where U. E. and I.U.E. won 20 plants each in the Westinghouse elections were viewed by many workers as a victory for the Westinghouse company. They point out that the company would prefer to deal with a company-minded Imitation U. E., or if that were not possible, to have the U.E. and IUE so evenly divided that it could pit one against the other.

Leaves Conn. for Other Post

BRIDGEPORT.—Michael Russo, State Chairman of the Communist Party of Connecticut for the past few years, has been released from his post to do work in a national capacity, it was announced by a special meeting of the state cominttee this week.



RUSSO

Russo, 41 years old, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., where he has lived all his life. He joined the Communist Party in 1934, and during the thirties he led many unemployed demonstrations as well as helped organize thousands of workers into the CIO and trade union movement. In the early thirties Russo attended the Yale Art School, and later received first honorable mention in the Prix de Rome for sculpture.

Russo is known to thousands of workers throughout the Bridgeport area as well as in the state and has run as a Communist candidate for governor and other offices in a number of elections.

WHAT ABOUT THOSE LAYOFFS AT THE U. S. RUBBER PLANT?

By Bob Elkins

THE RECENT LAYOFF of 400 workers at the U.S. Rubber Co. footwear plant in Naugatuck precipitated the unleashing of a violent campaign of slander by management directed at the People's Democracies of eastern Europe, singling out Czechoslovak "slave" labor for particular attention.

Joined with management in this slanderous campaign are the mayors of Waterbury and Ansonia, Republican Congressman James T. Patterson (who has a 100 percent record against labor), anti-labor ex-Congressman Joseph E. Talbot, who may run for governor this fall, Gov. Chester Bowles, who is reported supporting the tariff fight on foreign-made footwear, and, unfortunately, officials of the Rubber Workers Union, CIO, who have walked like flies into the company's sticky web of anti-working class activity.

Charging that imports of footwear made by "slave" labor competes unfairly with domestic production, management seeks; 1. to exonerate U.S. Rubber from responsibility for the layoffs; 2. to pit American workers against workers of eastern Europe; 3. to intensify cold war tensions as part of the psychological preparation for a shooting war; 4. to involve the union leadership in the hate campaign, thus immobilizing it as an instrument for struggle against speedup—the real cause of the layoffs—and allying it with the most reactionary political elements in the state.

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GOVERNMENT STATISTICS show how completely unfounded and deliberate is this slanderous campaign of vilification. In the two years 1948 and 1949 only 243,000 pairs of canvas top rubber footwear were imported while during the same period well over 40,000,000 pairs were produced in the United States. Imports were only one-half of one percent—a mere drop in the bucket—incapable of disturbing the domestic market.

Rather, the facts demonstrate the very opposite to be the truth. Restriction of foreign trade has been the cause of widespread unemployment. It has been estimated that 2,000,000 American workers lost their jobs as a result of the Truman-Dulles cold war policy of cutting off normal trade with eastern Europe, China and the Soviet Union.

The establishment of peaceful trade with all countries would create several million jobs. Factories in the Naugatuck valley would hum with such orders. Jobs for other workers would mean more jobs for rubber workers.

★

CZECHOSLOVAKIA alone wishes to purchase tens of millions of dollars worth of machinery and other goods, and offers cash. But heating up the cold war and shipping arms to western Europe for a catastrophic blood-bath—which the people fear and don't want—is more important to big business and the government than keeping American workers employed at peaceful production.

It is very important that American workers should learn the truth about People's Democracies like Czechoslovakia where the working people run their country for the social benefit of all and not for the private profits of a few big manufacturers.

Workers who want Peace, and who want to preserve and extend American democracy, will reject the hysterical and frightened slanders of the bosses and will build ties of friendship with that great and growing section of the world working class who, following the leadership of the Communist Party, have rid themselves forever of capitalist oppression and have taken the path toward the broader democracy and fuller life of Socialism.

Adler-Draper Case To Hear Stoolies

HARTFORD.—The Communist Party is on trial in the Adler-Draper case, now being heard in the United States District Court in Hartford, without a chance to defend itself in any way. In a libel suit brought by Paul Draper, dancer, and Larry Adler, harmonica player, for $200,000 damages against Mrs. Hester R. McCullough of Greenwich, Draper and Adler claim that Mrs. McCullough drastically reduced their income in 1949 as a result of her red-baiting attacks against them. The trial has attracted nation-wide interest and spectators have crowded the court room since the opening day of the case on Tuesday of last week.

In presenting a summary of the defense of Mrs. McCullough on the opening day, C. Driscoll Grimes, counsel for Mrs. McCullough, stated that the defense will seek to prove that the Communist Party in the United States is a conspiracy to overthrow the government by a hostile foreign power, and that anyone who supports the Communist Party is a traitor. He went on to state that Communist "fronts" were either created or taken over by the party, and each used to further the cause of Communism. During the trial, he stated, "we will detail the aid and support given by Adler and Draper to these organizations." Grimes attacked such organizations as the Committee for the First Admendment which he stated was formed after "10 card carrying" writers refused to answer Congressional inquiries on their loyalty, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which Grimes called a "direct arm and agency of the Communist Party, directed by Gerhardt Eisler," and the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, which he has called "the chief propaganda agency for the Soviet Party in the United States." It was indicated before the opening of the trial that such star stoolpigeons as Cvetic of Pittsburgh will testify for Mrs. McCullough's defence.

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ADLER AND DRAPER'S chief counsel, Frederick H. Wiggin, has indicated perhaps his main fight will be made on clearing Adler and Draper of any "guilt by association." One of the first witnesses brought to the stand by Wiggin was Edward C. Carter, New York educator, and president of Russian War Relief, Inc. during the war. Carter stated that Russian War Relief "certainly wasn't" a Communist Front organization. He stated that the organization was "in keeping with the American idea of private enterprize even in philanthropy" and that it demonstrated the "warm friendship" of the American people for their allies in the war. Carter stated that over $8,000,000 was contributed by Americans to Russian War Relief and that this was greater than the amounts contributed to the British and the Chinese. Carter identified such outstanding Americans as Whitney Griswold, president of Yale, Congresswomen Chase, Going, Woodhouse; Federal Judge Orrell Hinckley and others as sponsors of Russian War Relief. Carter, who knew Draper well, stated that Draper "seemed to have an extremely deep intellectual conviction that fascism tended to destroy every human value." Carter also stated that Draper believes in those things that this country has held dear since Washington's time.

A surprise early witness has been Adler, himself. Adler was questioned closely by his own counsel, Wiggin, about his life and views. Adler indicated that he had always been a registered Democrat, but that in 1948 he had supported and voted for Henry A. Wallace for President. In his testimony he declared that, "I am for peace. I believe our only hope for survival depends on peace." He also stated that he had hope in the United Nations as a builder of peace, and that the United States should take no international action outside of the United Nations. Adler denied that he is a Communist, open or non-admitted, or a fellow-traveller. When asked if he disaproved of any feature of Russian foreign policy he replied, "Yes, their attempts to impose their kind of government on countries which do not want it."

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DURING HIS TESTIMONY Adler brought out that during the war he went on several extensive tours with Jack Benny to entertain troops in Europe, Africa and the Far East. He stated that he and Benny agreed not to perform on any base where Negroes were segregated in the audience, or where officers were given reserve seats. Adler stated that they were able to carry out this policy everywhere they went by refusing to play on any other basis, and that this helped the morale of the men considerably.

In his testimony Adler brought out that he and Draper had refused to sign non-Communist affidavits before giving their performance in Greenwich on Jan. 21, 1949. "I considered it un-American," he said. "I don't think that in a democratic country anyone should have to state what his political philosophy is to get work." When asked if he believed a Communist should be allowed to work and live in the United States, he said, "Yes, I believe he should be allowed to work unless he breaks

That's Being Frank Enough

BRIDGEPORT.—A headline on a story in the Bridgeport Telegram of Friday, April 21, gives the show away on a new "union" formed in Bridgeport. And the story which follows also leaves no doubt about the kind of union formed. It reads: 32 EMPLOYES FORM NEW COMPANY UNION.

All 32 maintenance and production workers of the New England Printing and Lithographing Co. have voted to affiliate with the new company union just organized, which has received a charter from the Secretary of State, etc., etc.

Cite United Aircraft Use Of Labor Spies

HARTFORD. — The National Labor Relations Board has accused the United Aircraft Corporation of using labor spies in an effort to break up two locals of the International Association of Machinists. This is the charge made in an unfair labor practice complaint by Robert Denham, general counsel of the NLRB. Locals 1746 and 1743 are involved in the two plants, Pratt and Whitney and Hamilton Standard Propellers of the United Aircraft corporation where the spying is to have taken place.

The complaint stated that employes had been used by the company to spy on union meetings, had kept a close watch on meetings and activities of the workers, and that the company had threatened to fire workers who were active in the union.

Hearings will be held in Hartford on May 15 in regard to the complaints. The company states that the charges are unfounded and untrue, but the union president, Al Hayes has stated that evidence will be presented at the hearings which will uphold the charges.

United Aircraft's biggest customer is the U. S. Government. This is believed to be the first charge of labor spying reported for a number of years.

Conn. Labor Youth League Wins Award

NEW HAVEN.—The National Council of the Labor Youth League has awarded both the New York state and Connecticut LYL banners "for outstanding work in the Challenge subscription drive." Connecticut was the first state to go over its quota of 75 and to date has gotten 106 subs. The New York LYL reached its goal of 2,500 subs.

WATERBURY.—The Army announced last week the award of a contract for 2,460,000 cartridge discs to cost $195,790.85 to Chase Brass and Copper Company of Waterbury.

Fans Thrill to Daily Worker Game

Maryland Champs Beat N.Y. 42-39; Bill Norman Flashes Old Pro Form

By Lester Rodney

It was a big and exciting night at old St. Nicholas Arena Monday. The crowd cheered a thrilling 42-39 victory by the Easterwood Progressive team of Baltimore over the New York Trade Union League champs in the "Answer to Hearst" basketball game sponsored by this paper. They gave a rising ovation to the crackerjack young working class athletes, Negro and white, who could not and would not be intimidated by the war minded press. And between halves of the historic inter-city clash between the best of Maryland and New York's finest trade union athletes, the 1,500 were entranced by a shooting exhibition put on by former athletes representing the Communist Party and the Daily Worker staff.

• • •

In this contest, the CP stars ran away with the Daily Worker staffers with a deadly display of accuracy. And most phenomenal of all was the shooting of New York State CP secretary Bill Norman. Shaking off the rust of the years, the lean and graceful Communist leader was once again for a few minutes the Wee Willie Marron of yesteryear whose sensational shooting and all round play made him one of the all time greats, two-time top scorer in the pro league of his day, and chief engineer of the greatest upset of the time, the defeat of the supposedly invincible Original Celtics at Madison Square Garden.

Norman brought the crowd to its feet in a tremendous ovation as he cleanly and effortlessly flipped seven out of 13 long shots through the net to spark the rout of the Daily staffers, winding up with a breathtaking 40 foot beauty from almost midcourt. This shooting exhibition had not only the spectators, but members of both teams talking excitedly as they realized they had been privileged to catch a glimpse of one of the great American athletes of his time amply suggesting just how good he had been. Of course, shooting alone can't convey the all round talent that caused the great Nat Holman to call him "one of the finest and all round scrappiest competitors the game ever saw," the floorwork that old time fans around town, in Yonkers, Perth Amboy and all around the pro circuit of that time recall, the defensive wizardy that electrified Garden fans when he took on and held scoreless for the entire 40 minute game the immortal Johnny Beckman, high scorer of the Celtics!

Supporting Norman well in the three-man Communist Party "team," with four and three swishers respectively, were Charley Loman, Brooklyn CP leader who played for Wilberforce, and Howard Stretch Johnson, New York educational director who was one of New Jersey's greatest all round high school athletes and star member with the Giants' Monte Irvin on the Paterson Crescents, semi-pro champions of the state.

• • •

ALSO LOOKING GOOD—they think—for rusty ex-players, but unable to keep up with the sizzling Norman-led pace of the party trio, were Daily Worker City Editor Mac Gordon (Monroe High athlete), city hall reporter Mike Singer (St. Johns U.) and sports editor Lester Rodney (New Utrecht High athlete).

Hoping to turn the tide for the newspaper, this writer suggested breaking up the long shot sequence with each man taking three foul shots apiece. You guessed it—or saw it Up to the penalty line stepped Bill Norman, and swish, swish, swish—three points like a machine. With a slight nostalgic air of apology, Norman mentioned to this writer, "I could do that all night in the old days. Just about never missed one in a ballgame." It was easy to believe.

With the ending of this unique feature amidst warm applause, the Maryland team took the floor for the second half and though twice tied in a wild, tense finish, never relinquished the lead to the New York team. It was quite a victory too, achieved over the cream of the crop of the underrated local union stars, players who hold their own in college competition, including several all metropolitan high school stars, members of college teams hereabouts and one from the famed Harlem Globetrotters.

Ray Queen led the well distributed scoring for the winners with 13 points, Jerome hitting 10, while Tom Seely, a tremendous driver underneath, tallied 12 for the losers, followed by Leon Brassant with 9. It was a spirited ball game of high skill and friendly feeling.

• • •

THE BALTIMORE TEAM, first inter-racial combine in Maryland history and smasher of jimcrow tradition in twice winning the state championship in the Maryland AAAA league, is composed of working youth who were all topnotch school stars. They took the train from Baltimore, got to the arena just in time to play, and did it just to play in the ballgame. It was hard for the crowd not to pull for them, though they were talented enough not to need "body english" from the stands. So the CCNY "allegeroo" broke forth periodically for the speedy and gifted visitors.

In a little party for members of both teams after the game, this writer on behalf of the paper thanked them for coming and made a presentation of a new basketball in a symbolic spirit with the wish they would use it to roll up more victorious seasons and continue to smash jimcrow and discrimination off the basketball courts of our country.

The visitors responded that it was a pleasure and privilege to have come up here and played the game, and of course, the fact of victory over New York's finest union stars as a topic of discussion on the ride back to Maryland didn't hurt any!

It was a big and enjoyable occasion. The first of many more such. For above all it amply demonstrated that the Hearst forces can't prevent from arranging sports events by the working class paper which fights for peace and leads the fight for real American sportsmanship.

Scouts Please Note!



LEFTY HARRY BUTTS, star pitcher of the Indianapolis Negro League team, will hurl one of the two games Sunday at the Polo Grounds against the New York Cubans.

Pitching his last game for the latter before reporting ot the New York Giants will be southpaw Raul Lopez, no hit winner last week who some say will stick right with the National Leageu team.

There'll be others for big league scouts to scan, if they mean business that is. Such as pitcher Pat Scantlebury, a 20-game winner for the Cubans for the last five years and second baseman Ray Neil of Indianapolis, who hit .364 last year and led in base hits with 125 and doubles with 28 last season. In South American winter ball he hit. 347 and set a fielding record for errorless chances, handling eighteen chances in a regular 9-inning game.



In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

An Open Column to Steve Belloise

THE FIRST TIME you saw him was a muggy August evening at the Fort Hamilton Arena in Brooklyn. Fifteen years ago. He was a rangy, skinny kid with a shock of wavy black hair and he wasn't in there long enough to get a sweat up as a quick overhand right set the crowd on fire and took all the flame out of some other kid whose name you can't possibly remember. That was the beginning for Steve Belloise, He was a prelimmer just starting out then, and the main go belonged to an old man on the way out, Tony Canzoneri, hitting the illusory comeback trail against Irish Eddie Brink.

Yes, 15 years ago. A lot of years for anyone to spend in the tortorous fight racket. And now you feel like reminding Steve Belloise that it's been a long time indeed, too may years for one man to devote to the cruel business of punch and be punched. It's all over for Steve, and, if his manager doesn't feel obliged to tell him so, then surely it's the duty of a sportswriter to urge him to hang 'em up before he's hurt beyond repair. The men who make money out of his blood won't give him the pitch to call it quits until Steve has absorbed that one beating too many. Why should they? It's a parasitic breed they belong to. They never feel the pain or apply the styptic pencil to their own blood and the headaches and shortened life span will never be their concern.

• • •

BUT BELLOISE MUST be told to ring the last bell on himself. The writing has been on the wall for the past few years and the past few beatings have followed a pattern that is cause for alarm. It always is when a battler reaches the point where he can no longer remember the first punch that set him up. And Steve Belloise is at that turn in the road.

He didn't remember last August either when Ray Robinson clipped combinations home to the head for six rounds and then caved him in with a cruel left hook to the chin late in the seventh.

And a few minutes later you spoke to him in his Yankee Stadium dressing room. Steve, one of the frankest and most outspoken fighters you've ever known, was dressing slowly, trying to bring the action into focus. But his usual talkative chatter was painfully absent now and he complained that he still wasn't feeling right. He said he felt like yawning all the time and this is what you've heard time and again from fighters who've been felled by one murderous punch too many.

"Honest to God I don't know what happened," he told you. The hurt was still in his eyes. **"I remember being in a flurry but I don't remember the punch that ended it. I don't remember the punch, the bell, nothing, except somebody picking me up and the next thing I know I'm sitting in my corner and somebody is saying don't get up, Steve, it's all over."**

• • •

THAT'S HOW IT WAS on an August night last year at the Yankee Stadium. Funny how you remember the real beginning and the real end for Steve coming on two different August evenings. The prelim 15 years ago. The main event finish last summer. But it was the night last August, while he was trying to break through the fog, that you asked Belloise whether he wouldn't call it a career.

"I'd like to fight for another year," he said slowly. **"One more year. I don't know any other way to make a buck. This is all I can do."**

Belloise has given himself that year since the Robinson crusher. But if he was an old 33-year-old fighter then, he's even older now. And not in years alone. He's been back in the clubs, fighting the main go's name fighters can still get regardless of how far over the hill they are. Promoters know the name still draws even if the fighter that goes with it is no longer the same.

So it's been another year for Belloise, making a livelihood at the thing he has devoted a young lifetime to, but the telltale pattern grows sharper each time. The circle started by Robinson was closed by tough, cutting Laurent Dauthille in Montreal the other night. Steve was down twice in the first round and they stopped it in the seventh

You remember the amnesia which hit Steve last summer against Robinson when you read the dispatches this week from Montreal. Belloise's memory hasn't improved.

"I didn't remember a thing after the knockdown in the first," Steve said to the Montreal scribes. **"I think I hit my head on the floor."**

When the times they don't remember begin adding up, it's time to again tell Steve to remember how late it is. And it's time to tell Boxing Commissions up and down the country to remember the 18 deaths in the ring last year.

• • •

STEVE BELLOISE is a guy whom you've heard time and again castigating the criminal lack of protection given the men of his trade by those who run boxing with an iron glove soaked in somebody else's blood. Steve Belloise is a fellow who a few years ago was trying to organize other fighters into a union which would win them urgently needed ring reforms, which would cut down on the heavy percentages managers make by dint of a nickel phone call to a promoter's office closing the deal for a bout.

I don't know what financial condition Belloise is in today. But I do know he's in no shape to continue fighting without risking the saddest finis of all to his ring career. Cash it in, Steve, and maybe you can do a real service for all the kids and prematurely aged men who have difficulty remembering what hit them. Get on with your hope of building a union for all those whom an insane social system forces into an insane and cruelly commercialized "sport."

ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

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TRUMAN TO GET PEACE PETITIONS

— See Page 2-A —

CITY WORKS JOBLESS AT SLAVE WAGE

By Joe MacHugh

CHICAGO. — The sweatshop—with rock bottom wages—is being brought back to Chicago by the city administrators. It was learned exclusively by The Worker this week that relief clients are being pressed into 40-cent-an-hour jobs by the Chicago Welfare Department. Confronted with the facts, Welfare Commissioner Alvin E. Rose admitted that low-wage sweatshops have been set up inside the relief offices.

Exclusive

Here, relief clients are doing factory work of many different kinds. The materials are delivered by industrial corporations to the welfare offices at 14th and Halsted. And relief clients are put to work packing, sorting, sewing, processing.

The city welfare commissioner did not deny that he had entered into contracts with industrial firms to get their work done for them at below-subsistence wages.

These corporations are making handsome profits by laying off employes who would be doing the same kind of work at standard factory and union wages.

★

AMONG THE FIRMS that have entered this deal with Commissioner Rose thus far are:

The American Tag Co., The Derby Foods Co. (Peter Pan Peanut Butter), United Hardware Co., Ringley-O'Brien Press, Rolling and Engraving Mills, Inc.

Commissioner Rose told The Worker that he had started this "project" with 60 unemployed workers. Fifty-two of them are Negro women.

★

THE SHREWD welfare commissioner, who is notorious for such "bright ideas," explained further how this hoax is being justified.

• Workers are told that the wages they get on these jobs are credited against their relief allotment. If they make more than their regular allowance, they are given to understand that they will be given the difference in cash. However, that never happens because of the low pay-rate.

• The whole scheme has been worked out under the guise of "vocational rehabilitation" or "physical therapy." The story is given out that these are "handicapped" workers who are being treated and trained.

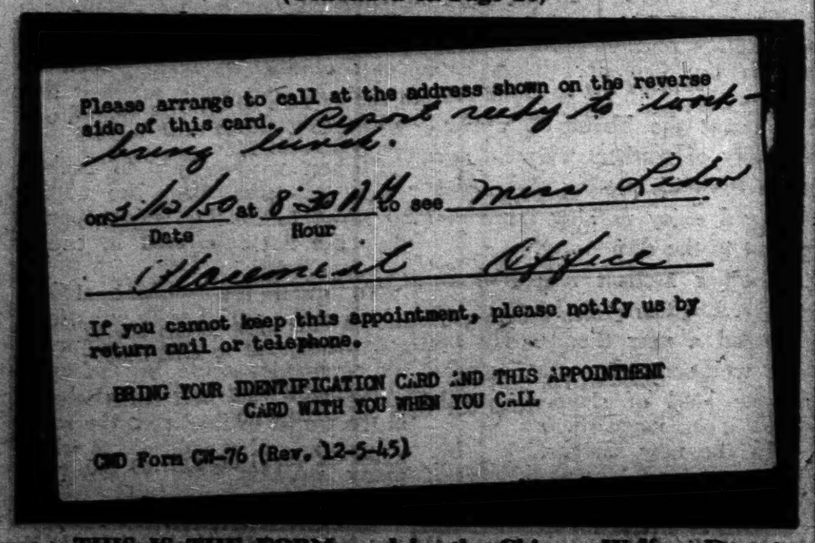
★

HOWEVER, IT WAS learned that many of the relief clients who have been forced into this work are not crippled or handicapped in any way.

The Welfare Department indicated that the whole thing is "an experiment." However, union officials contacted by The Worker expressed alarm as to what would happen if this "experiment" is broadened on a mass scale.

It was learned that relief clients are assigned to these sweatshop jobs through the Placement Bureau of the Chicago Welfare Department, a city agency. If they refused the work, they would un-

(Continued on Page 10)



Please arrange to call at the address shown on the reverse side of this card. Report ready to work—bring lunch.

on 5/12/50 Date at 8:30 AM Hour to see Miss Lebo

Placement Office

If you cannot keep this appointment, please notify us by return mail or telephone.

BRING YOUR IDENTIFICATION CARD AND THIS APPOINTMENT CARD WITH YOU WHEN YOU CALL

CMD Form CM-76 (Rev. 12-5-45)

THIS IS THE FORM used by the Chicago Welfare Department in assigning relief clients to work at slave wages.



ON STATE STREET, in Chicago, this delegation asks the people to join with them in marking World Peace Day, April 25, the day that the American and Russian troops met in 1945 on the Elbe River in Germany and signalled the end of Hitler.

7 WEEKS

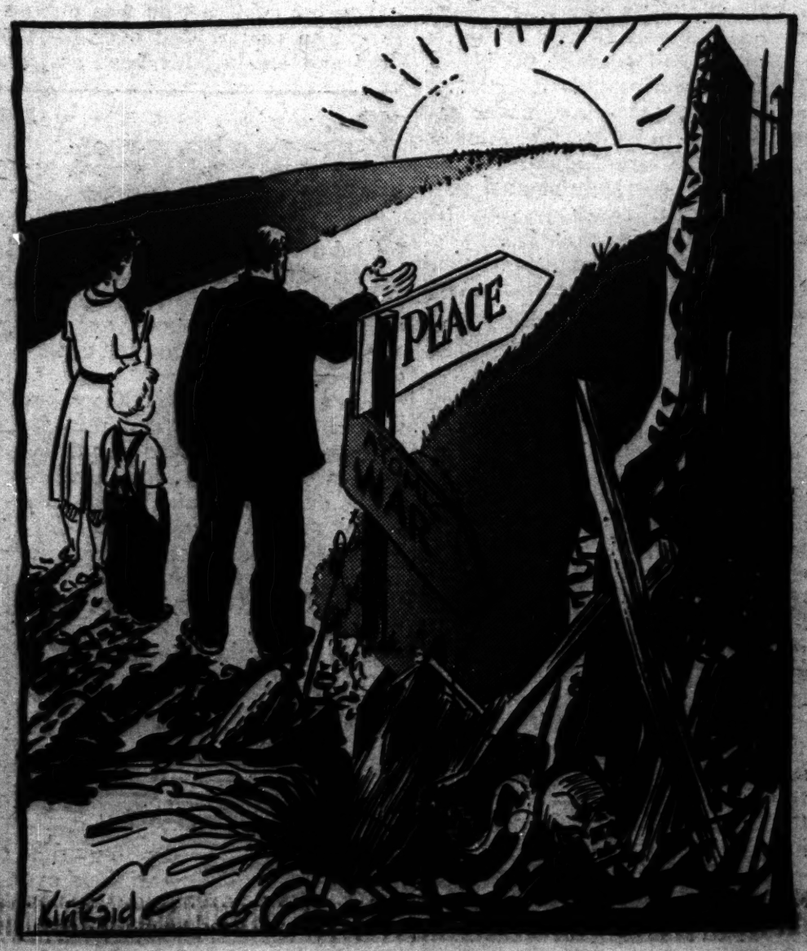
to go before federal rent controls die automatically — unless they are renewed.

Your landlord is sharpening his axe. He has been waiting for this chance for a long time. And the sky is the rent limit if controls go!

You can stop the rent-gouging. Write to your congressman at once. Demand that U. S. controls be renewed — without "compromises."

Here's Why They Said Joe Weber Is 'Guilty'

—See Page 1-A



HOW A FRAMEUP WORKS

Here's Why They Say Joe Weber Is 'Guilty'

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—Big Business justice took its vengeance on Joe Weber this week for his part in the building of the steel workers and farm equipment workers unions in this area.

A federal court found him "guilty. . . ."

—because the fires of the cold war need such added fuel

—because this is the only way it could strike at a staunch working class leader with 30 years of outstanding work in the labor movement

—because this conviction was, in Weber's own words, "a direct attack on the foreign born, the Negro people and labor" in whose behalf he had devoted a lifetime.

★

THE frameup against Weber had been long in the making, and the final touches were added in Judge LaBuy's U. S. District courtroom last week.

There the federal prosecuter, Robert Downing, unfolded the story of how government agents had:

(a) Deliberately laid a trap for Weber by trying to force him to perjure himself on his citizenship in a 1945 job application;

(b) Failed to get the perjured statement;

(c) Decided to go ahead anyway with the prosecution and in an effort to fashion a conviction without evidence out of cold war hysteria alone.

★

A JURY brought in the verdict desired by the FBI operatives who had prepared the case. It was a jury without a single unionist on it, including the widow of a policeman and the mother of a FBI agent.

And still, the defense attorneys, Harold J. Finder and Ben Meyers, tried to bring reason and fact and justice into the jury room with stirring appeals and emphasis on the few pertinent facts in the case.

In 1945, Weber, a highly-skilled toolmaker, went to work for the Andrew Co., 363 E. 75th St., Chicago, which was then in the process of reconversion from war work. Weber filed an application in which he answered, "Chicago" to a routine question as to where he had been born.

★

AT THAT point, the FBI agents stepped into the picture. They asked the company to secure another questionnaire from Weber in which they pointedly asked him whether he was a citizen. The hope of the FBI was to get Weber, a non-citizen, to commit perjury in falsely answering this question.

However, the labor leader put the second questionnaire into his tool box and forgot about it. The company, desperately needed skilled craftsmen, never pressed the matter and there it ended.

But not for the government agents. Last week they had Weber in court trying to make up for the fact that he had escaped their trap.

★

IN THE WORDS of attorney Finder, they "brought in everything but the kitchen sink," in an attempt to villify and tear down the moral character of Joe Weber. Judge LaBuy allowed the prosecutor to bring in mountains of extraneous "evidence," including the fact that Weber had "left the country during a vacation trip, making a three-hour tour across the Mexican border!

The prosecution made much of the fact that Weber had used several aliases in securing jobs. Attorney Finder, however, showed that Weber had been blacklisted because of his union activity.

Said Finder: "My client found that Joe Weber could not get a job—that William Ross could. Was



WEBER

there anything fraudulent about the fact that he changed his name in order to make a living?"

★

IN A RINGING appeal to the jury, co-counsel Ben Meyers pleaded, "In this period, when there are a lot of names being called all over the place, don't let hysteria and slander lead you to betray your duty."

He cited the wartime law under which Weber was indicted, which is directed only against those who falsely claim citizenship, and showed that there was no evidence to support the indictment.

Meyers was cut off by the judge, however, as soon as he mentioned the LaFollette Committee which in 1937 probed the network of labor spies, the blacklists and the anti-union violence climaxed in the 1937 Memorial Day Massacre in South Chicago during the Little Steel strike, in which 10 unionists were killed by Chicago police.

★

WEBER was an outstanding leader of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee during that strike. And it was he, above all, who held the union together after the 1937 blood bath had caused right-wing leaders to lose their courage.

With Weber promoted to subdistrict director in South Chicago, the new steel union held ranks and grew powerful. At that point, Weber was once again assigned to a new front where his great organizing ability was required.

Joe Weber was assigned to the organization of farm equipment workers. And it was under his leadership that the first contract with the giant International Harvester Corporation was finally won.

★

TO THESE workers, Negro and white, who Weber aided with his guidance and courage and organizing skill, the conviction was a stunning blow.

That fact was expressed this week by Grant Oakes, chairman of the Farm Equipment Council, UE, who pledged the help of the union in appealing the conviction "which took place in a period when big business interests have whipped up a red scare and a war scare that has caused militant labor leaders and progressive public servants to be brought to trial for services they rendered the people."

"Weber's trial was made an issue in the recent Labor Board election at the Tractor Works plant of Harvester," said Oakes. "The CIO asked for a vote against FE-UE on the grounds that our union supported the same program of militant unionism as men like Weber and Harry Bridges. The verdict of the workers at the plant was overwhelmingly for the FE-UE."

★

ATTORNEY Finder declared that "this verdict reaches a new low level in the trial of persons who, in the present reign of hysteria, are made the subjects of persecution."

With Judge LaBuy's sentence still to come, Weber this week faced a prison sentence which may yet be averted by an appeal to a higher court.

Finder pledged to make that appeal, stating that "we're going to fight this thing until Joe Weber is a free man."

VETERAN ILLINOIS COAL MINER THROWN UNDER CAR WHEELS, CRUSHED TO DEATH

COELLO, Ill.—The coroner's report said "accidental death" in the case of 55-year-old Fred Murray who was killed in Old Ben No. 11 mine here last week.

However, fellow-miners who brought his mangled body to the surface had a gruesome story to tell on how the veteran motorman fell under the motor he was operating.

Murray, they reported, was jarred from his seat by the impact when the coal cars he was pulling jolted the 15-ton motor.

The cars rolling over his prostrate body amputated both his legs and crushed his head and chest.



ALFRED WAGENKNECHT (left) talks things over with another veteran Communist leader, Willie Gallacher, former British M.P.

'Wag' to Be Feted --May 28 Banquet

CHICAGO.—This city is honored to have a citizen whose biography reads like a history of the American progressive labor movement.

And this city will show its pride in Alfred Wagenknecht when he is honored in a testimonial banquet on May 28.

The 70-year-old Communist state leader will receive a tribute from scores of his associates at the Viking Temple affair. And joining him for the occasion will be Mike Gold, outstanding writer who has just returned from Europe and William L. Patterson, national secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

"Wag," as the white-haired Communist leader is known, will also have with him on that evening those who are, like him, charter members of the Communist Party.

★

ADMISSION to the banquet will also be an award given to those who have done outstanding work in the party's current fund-raising campaign.

One of the highlights of the evening will be a wire-recorded tribute to Wagenknecht from William Z. Foster, the national chairman of the Communist Party who is too sick to travel here at present.

Foster and Wagenknecht have been closely associated since 1905 when they fought side-by-side in the free speech struggles in Spokane, Wash.

★

IN THOSE "good old days," as Wag recalls it, he was an organizer for the Socialist Party at a salary of $1 a day, expenses included.

He had already become a national leader of the SP, having made a name for himself as a labor leader in Cleveland where he worked on the steel docks, in a stove manufacturing plant and as a press feeder. In 1897, at the age of 18, he had become the youngest delegate to the Cleveland central labor body.

By 1904, Wagenknecht was a co-worker of Eugene V. Debs and toured the country in the 1908 elections in which Debs was a presidential candidate.

Wagenknecht became the leader in the defense of the West Coast frameup victims, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. He worked in the Socialist Party leadership with Mother Ella Reeve Bloor and C. E. Ruthenberg.

In 1918, he and Ruthenberg went to jail together for their anti-war activity and were eventually expelled by the SP right-wing which supported the imperialist war.

Several years afterwards, the two men led in the establishment of the Communist Party.

Wagenknecht became active in the leadership of numerous strike relief and labor defense movements. In 1925, he attended the Far Eastern international labor convention in Canton, China, and was the last American to interview the Chinese leader, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

When the depression struck, Wagenknecht was in the leadership of the fight for unemployment relief and the hunger marches.

In 1935, he became the state chairman of the Communist Party of Missouri and in 1940 assumed the same post in the Communist Party of Illinois.

Strange Theories About Shop Injuries

By John Roxbury

CHICAGO. — Industrialists and public officials have found it wise to show some concern over the appalling and mounting toll of shop casualties.

With more than 45,000 workers hacked and maimed and mangled and burned in Illinois shops last year, we suddenly find a whole wave of high-falutin' conferences on the subject of industrial safety.

These conferences have probed all the reasons for the carnage. And they've found every cause except the main one.

Speedup is the thing that is killing and crippling shop workers. The drive to make an impossible rate. The competition for the job, with unemployment mounting. The whip-cracking of the straw bosses. The acceleration of conveyors and assembly lines. The elimination of rests, down-time, dressing time. The stretching of less workers over more machines. These are the methods of man-killing speedup.

Last week at the Sherman Hotel, an Industrial Health Conference was held where the main reports were given by corporation executives and corporation doctors.

Dr. Frank W. Barden, medical director of a Maine textile machinery manufacturing plant, summarized the "findings" of the conference with the conclusion that it is the workers themselves who are responsible for shop casualties!

Dr. Barden declared that "85 per cent of the accidents could have been avoided" in his plant. "These were due to the human element which range from pure carelessness to horseplay, fatigue, family troubles, illness or just plain mental incapacities," he said.

Another favorite employers' theory on industrial accidents is that the majority are caused by a small group of workers who seem to be looking for trouble all the time—and [illegible] seem accident

This was the theory stressed by Harry B. Burr, medical statistician of the strike-bound Chrysler Corporation. Far be it from Mr. Burr to concede that speedup may have had something to do with the hospitalization of thousands of workers in the Chrysler plants each year.

He put the blame on a small minority of workers who, he said, seem to relish getting chopped to bits and enjoy nothing more than a visit to the dispensary.

Another Detroit industrial hygienist, Dr. Carey P. McCord, expounded a new theory. He said that workers today are "entering a new kind of slavery"—but he didn't mean wage slavery.

"In the new slavery," Dr. McCord explained, "the worker is tied down by seniority. He can't leave his job and often can't ask for a transfer even from his department because his security and therefore his security would be effected."

Dr. McCord would have you believe that workers are indeed as touchy as a bunch of prima donnas. "Sometimes the worker is bothered by noises, or he doesn't like the color of the room in which he works, or frequently he feels that the lighting is bad," he pointed out, in dead earnest.

"When workers are in such a frame of mind, they are willing to listen to leaders, even though they are not interested in causes or movements."

To quell the wildcat strikes, which come out of such situations, according to Dr. McCord, he urged the companies to use "psychology."

However, all the "psychology" in the world will not stop the many stoppages and slowdowns to which many workers have resorted to order the halt the speedup.

In many shops the fight against speedup has led [illegible] matters [illegible]

Another Ill. Mine Closes; 155 Jobless

CUTLER, Ill. — Another 155 Illinois coal miners were dumped on the unemployment slag pile with the closing of the Cutler Mining Co., mine here this week.

The Perry County drift mine, west of DuQuoin, was producing about 1,000 tons a day.

This closing followed the shutdown of the Franklin Coal Co. No. 5 mine at Freeman Spur on April 13.

The Spotlight

On Illinois Congressmen

SEN. SCOTT W. LUCAS (D) was feverish with speculations "in the event war should come tomorrow" and "our boys would be on the way." He begged for "a few billion dollars" for ECA, even though, "guarantee peace, we know it cannot." (4-20-50.)

★

SEN. PAUL DOUGLAS (D) pleaded for reaffirmation of the Oath at the Elbe and he supported Infantryman Polowsky's urging that April 25 be designated by the United Nations as a day of commemoration for a peaceful world. But Douglas neutralized his plea with the weird and sinister reversals of fact: That it is "almost an impossibility to persuade the Russian rulers to act for peace," whereas our own policy of "holding fast in the cold war," and renewed military assistance to anti-democratic governments, are "actions for peace"! And, of all things, that the USSR, which calls in vain to our government for outlawing and destruction of all A-bombs and H-bombs, is "refusing reasonable disarmament agreements"! (4-25-50.)

★

SIDNEY R. YATES (D-9th Dist) indicated that he favored an increase in rents in Illinois, on the ground "that landlords are entitled to consideration." (4-21-50.)

★

BARRATT O'HARA (D-2d Dist) plugged the anti-May Day Loyalty Parade as an answer to the "unprovoked attack" on the American spy-plane caught over the USSR. (4-24-50.)

Truman to Be Told: 'Ban the H-Bomb!'

CHICAGO.—When President Truman and his Cabinet arrive here on May 15, they will be presented with a huge stack of petitions signed by workers demanding "Ban the Bomb!" It was disclosed this week that the Chicago Labor Conference for Peace plans to lay before Truman the petitions which thousands of workers have been signing in recent weeks.

The President's aides intend to put on a mock "Cabinet meeting" on May 14. On Monday, May 15, Truman will make a "major address" at the Chicago Stadium.

THE PEACE petitions are to be presented as part of what has been described as "an opportunity for the people to quiz the makers of our national policy."

Swelling the number of labor signatures for peace were the activities of the United Packinghouse Workers Union in this district. As part of a union "Peace Week," the UPWA locals here were taking part in a broad program of activity.

Each of the locals was issuing its own peace material, devoting shop and local bulletins to the topic of peace.

IN ADDITION, a huge noontime rally was planned at Armour, where leading union spokesmen will stress the fight for peace, showing how it is linked up with the struggle against unemployment and speedup.

The action of the UPWA locals here was in line with decisions made at the recent district convention of the union.

The union decided to "express our active opposition to those forces which are striving for a shooting war."

A RESOLUTION passed by the convention stated:

"We packinghouse workers have felt the effects of this Cold War policy in terms of heavy lay-offs, of speed-up and the piling up of grievances, and of sharp attacks on the very existence of our union."

The UPWA District One convention pledged support to the drive for 10,000 signatures of packinghouse workers on the peace petition.

★

WITH the presentation of petitions to the President as a climax, the National Labor Conference for Peace was, at the same time, planning the next phases of its campaign.

Frieda Shwenkmeyer, executive secretary, disclosed that the national committee of the National Labor Conference for Peace will be held here May 28.



TRUMAN

PTA, Unions Come Out Against Mundt Bill

CHICAGO. — Protests against the Mundt-Ferguson police-state bill continued to mount here from trade unions and other groups.

At its state convention, the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers denounced the thought-control measure.

The Joint Board of the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union condemned the measure and appealed to all ILGWU locals to take similar action.

Resolutions protesting the Mundt Bill were also adopted by Lodge No. 666, Brotherhood Railway Carmen and Firemen & Oilers Local 660 on the Milwaukee Railroad.

The Executive Board of the Chicago Newspaper Guild voted its opposition and addressed letters containing its stand to Illinois Senators Scott Lucas and Paul Douglas.

UE Wins at Westinghouse

CHICAGO.—The United Electrical Workers (UE) emerged an easy winner in the two NLRB elections at Westinghouse shops here last week.

At the maintenance and repair plant, UE swamped the CIO's dual union by a vote of 247 to 50.

In the warehouse, the IUE-CIO received only one vote to 23 for UE.

NAACP Lashes 'Compromise'

CHICAGO. — In strong language, the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week rejected the so-called "compromise" proposal on Chicago public housing sites.

A statement adopted by the NAACP here declared that the proposals for building the bulk of the homes on land already occupied "would create more harm than even the present shameful conditions."

"It would leave the city with a greater shortage and less housing units numerically than we have now," said the NAACP, "this is scuttling a housing program with a vengeance."

THE newly - proposed sites which were to be discussed by the City Council were condemned as a surrender to the big real estate interests whose main objection to the sites originally proposed by the Chicago Housing Authority was that they would provide homes for Negroes in so-called "restricted" areas.

Speedup Taboo at Parley on Safety

CHICAGO.—"Speedup" was the forbidden word at the Governor's Conference on Industrial Safety held here this week at the Sherman Hotel.

Governor Adlai E. Stevenson omitted it completely from his "explanation" as to why 48,000 workers were seriously injured in Illinois plants last year—"as many as there are in the entire city of Aurora."

The two-day conference which opened Monday with very few labor representatives present, heard Stevenson say:

"Industry loses production, man hours from work, and pays higher insurance rates as a result of the unnecessarily high accident rates. Last year total money losses in industrial accidents in Illinois were estimated at $125 million. That's a lot of money!"

He said that it costs the state a million dollars a year to operate the industrial commission which handles some $15 million annually in workmen's compensation.

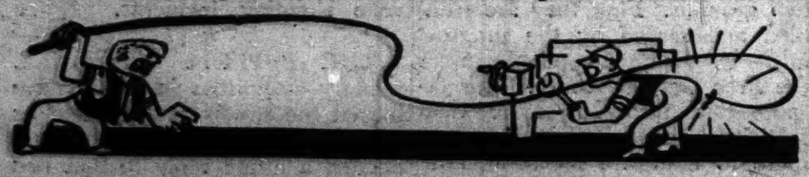
Stevenson said he was out to cut these costs for management, but refused to place the blame for the huge casualty toll on the speedup to which workers are now being subjected. Instead he appealed to employers for "safe shops" on the basis that "industrial accidents mean costly loss of production, lower morale in the plant and higher production costs."

At the conference banquet last Monday night, U. S. Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin was the main speaker. He declared:

"I have found in my own experience that many representatives of management are acutely aware of the importance of safety and proper safety practices and I have sensed an ever-increasing desire on the part of most employers to eliminate unsafe practices whenever they are found."

Tobin made no reference to the fact that profits are the first consideration of employers, and that record profits are being achieved at the expense of life and limb in most industrial plants.

The Secretary of Labor also took the occasion to deliver a lengthy red-baiting tirade which had absolutely no relevance to the subject of industrial safety.



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The Worker
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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

CIO Almost Made Deal with Realtor Herbert ('Democracy Stinks') Nelson

CHICAGO.—The story of how the CIO almost got into a lobbying partnership with a democracy-hating Chicago realtor was told in Washington last week.

Testimony on this attempted alliance was presented to a hearing of a House Committee on lobbying where Leo Goodman, director of the CIO National Housing Committee, was questioned.

Goodman said that in February, 1939, CIO had a number of meetings with Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice-president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. He testified that they discussed joint lobbying on certain housing bills.

Nelson told the CIO heads that they had "nothing to gain by making faces at one another," according to Goodman. However, the deal never went through.

Earlier in the hearing, the congressional committee examined an amusing letter written by Nelson in which he said that democracy "stinks."

Nelson, a Chicago realty lobbyist with a $25,000 a year salary, wrote, "I do not believe in democracy."

"In the democracies," he wrote, "a simple majority becomes an unrestrained tyrant." He stated further that only 'direct taxpayers" should vote.

Women, said Nelson, should not be permitted to vote at all. "Ever since they started, our public affairs have been in a worse mess than ever," he—



—From 'Stevenson's Fairy Tales'

The picture above is from one of the many booklets that were issued last week at the Governor's Conference on Industrial Safety.

It shows a foreman in effect saying to a worker: "Now take your time and be careful. That machine is dangerous." . . . And they lived happily ever after.

Vets Head Fur Union in New York May Day Parade



"Outlaw the H-Bomb" say placards carried in May Day march.

75,000 Marched for Peace

But the Pro-War Parade Relied on Children, Gov't Workers

New York workers marched by the tens of thousands into Union Square last Monday on the workers' traditional parade day—May First. Negroes and whites marched together. Tens of thousands of other workers cheered the May Day paraders.

A cold drizzle that lasted until noon and a still colder "cold war terror" didn't chill the workers' May Day ardor.

Dozens of unions officially took part in the great procession against war and fascism that streamed down Eighth Ave. and West 17 St. for more than five hours. And the Communist Party's big contingent marched under its own banners with the pictures of its 11 framed leaders and its determined slogans for peace.

Thousands of immigrant workers in colorful costumes; hundreds of artists and actors, garbed like the workers who marched in the May Day of 1886, and a host of men and women in the service uniforms of the last war took part in the magnificent demonstration against war and fascism.

★

THE UNITED MAY DAY COMMITTEE estimates that more than 75,000 workers had passed the reviewing stand on Union Square when the parade ended at 7:30 p.m.

Five thousand joyous, singing members of the Labor Youth League were among the last to pass by.

In contrast the so-called "Loyalty Day" parade on Fifth Ave. on Saturday, April 29, was a sorry bust with less than 16,000 in line.

This "Loyalty" parade was a demonstration of hate against the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. It was a demonstration for war, that was promoted by William Randolph Hearst, whose birthday was being celebrated, and Cardinal Spellman of the Roman Catholic Church and Mayor O'Dwyer.

Nearly half the marchers came from Parochial schools and other Catholic Church groups. And most of the rest were drafted New York City department workers and postal employes.

★

THIS PRO-WAR PARADE was endorsed by CIO President Philip Murray and AFL President William Green and David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Not a single labor leader took part in the parade, however, or ascended the reviewing stand at Fifth Ave. and 67 St.

And only 16 trade unionists—one-tenth of one percent of the paraders—marched under an official trade union banner.

The sorry 16 were members of the AFL's Hotel Front Service Workers Union, Local 144. The rightwing CIO utilities union, and some other rightwing unions that marched last year were deaf to the appeal of Murray and Green in 1950.

War and hate didn't make the required appeal.

★

THE WARMAKERS managed to mobilize some AFL musicians as members of an American Legion Post, but not as representatives of their union. A Danbury, Conn., hatters' band was also used to make music. And a group of telephone girls called themselves members of a mysterious "Telephone Traffic" union. But their signs carried no local union number and bore no AFL or CIO designation.

The real May Day parade last Monday started at 30 St. and Eighth Ave. at 2 p.m., with a Negro and a white veteran leading the procession.

Tony Scimica, co-ordinator of the CIO's United Shoe Workers came next with the other grand marshals of the United May Day Committee — Louis Weinstock of the AFL Painters; John Stuben, hotel worker, and Shirley Graham, Negro writer.

Then came Abraham Lincoln Brigade veterans from Spain; thousands of CIO furriers, with president Ben Gold and Joint Council Manager Irving Potash and secretary Pietro Lucchi in the lead; many hundreds of AFL Ladies Garment members. And Morris Cinamon, veteran garment parader, who marched in 1890's May Day came in an open car.

★

THOUSANDS OF MEMBERS of Warehouse Union, Local 65; thousands of union office workers, and many thousands from many other unions filled up the bulk of the marching line.

Scores of colorful floats dramatized the people's struggle against jimcrow, the fascist Mundt Bill, the Taft-Hartley slave act and Truman's plans for war.

Unemployed workers — Negro and white—proclaimed their demands to the spectators on the side lines.

And the crowds cheered except for a couple of small heckling contingents and one organized group of youthful egg-throwers, who had been incited by press photographers.

One egg hit a cop at 17 St. and Eighth Ave. by mistake. The cop meekly went away with the egg dripping down his neck, while 50 other cops looked on. They finally broke up the knot of hoodlums when a Daily Worker reporter took the matter up with a police inspector.

Peace Pledge of May Day March

"We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression and mass extermination of people, and the establishment of strict international control over the fulfillment of this decision.

"We will regard as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country.

"We call upon all people of good will all over the world to sign this call."

• • •

New York's May Day marchers carried these words from the resolution of the World Peace Committee meeting recently held in Stockholm. A huge sign with these words was placed at Union Square, rallying point of the marchers at the end of the parade, and the resolution was endorsed by the paraders.

it's the Bunk

What Really Happened

DR. FRANK KINGDON: "The sound of the singing of 'Deutschland Uber Alles' in our zone of Berlin was heard in the Russian Zone and we may be sure it was welcome there," the New York Post columnist writes. **BUNK,** because the day before Kingdon wrote, a N. Y. Times dispatch from Berlin noted: "The Soviet-controlled Berlin radio today discharged orchestra leader Arthur Rother, who conducted the playing of 'Deutschland Uber Alles' during the recent visit to the capital of Dr. Adenauer, West German Chancellor." And Kingdon's column is called "To Be Frank!"

• • •

The 'Point' of Point Four

GEORGE C. McGHEE: The "problems of illiteracy and low standards of living have made Africa a vital area now in American foreign policy," the U. S. Assistant Secretary of State pretends. **BUNK,** because the real basis of Truman's "Point Four" program for "developing" Africa is indicated in a New York Times report from London: "A financial source said today the Bank of England was negotiating a stock deal giving the U. S. an interest in the Belgian Congo uranium mines." Profits from colonial slave labor. That's the "point" of Point Four.

• • •

$650 Million: 'Just a Few Pennies'

WARNER & SWASEY: "Profits," the big Cleveland machine-tool company explains in a full-page advertisement, is "the few pennies in each sales dollar needed to keep a company in business." This, the company says, is one of its "American definitions" of words which have "been twisted by special groups for greedy or evil reasons." **BUNK,** General Motors, for instance, made over $650,000,000 profit last year, the highest in its history, and, with each worker turning out more cars than ever before. GM's president raked in $586,000 salary. Is that the "few pennies . . . needed to keep GM in business?

• • •

Winchell's Usual Bunk

WALTER WINCHELL: "ABC's commentator, Henry J. Taylor, sponsored by General Motors, visited the editorial offices of the Daily Worker. It started the biggest Run-Around-You-Ever-Saw. Nobody knew nuttin'. . . . When Taylor gave his name there was considerable behind-the-hand buzzing. He never met the editor . . . SAW A LOT OF GREASY PEOPLE WHO HAD THE SAME WORRIED LOOK. . . . SCARED THE DICKENS OUT OF THEM." But Winchell peddles **BUNK,** as usual, because Taylor himself told his radio audience: "THE COMMUNISTS AROUND THE PLACE LOOKED VERY CHEERFUL." How that Winchell lies!

• • •

As Peddled by the State Dep't

TIME: The State Department's so-called Voice of Freedom broadcasts have their "biggest impact in Iron Curtain countries," Henry Luce's weekly informs. **BUNK,** because Time describes a typical broadcast to Hungary which sobbed, when the democratic Hungarian government abolished the old feudal Hapsburg coat-of-arms: "These emblems speak not only of Old Glory, but of defeats of knights, heroes, tales of adventure and fairies—everything that makes a Hungarian a Hungarian." If Time thinks the Hungarian workers will trade socialism for a Hapsburg coat-of-arms, there's more than a screw-Luce in Henry.—R. F.

(Thanks for your "BUNK, because items, and keep sending them in).

Pentagon Jittery Over German Youth

War Gang Here Grows Hysterical as Youth Prepare Anti-War Demonstration

By Joseph Clark

Never has an action of young people occasioned so much and such lurid publicity as the forthcoming German Youth Rally to be held in Berlin at Whitsuntide, May 27-29. Senator Millard Tydings is only one of a flock of politicians who have warned that the "revolution" may come off on that weekend. Hardly a day passes without at least one sensational story about how western Berlin and Germany are going to be invaded the end of May.

Last October, soon after the German Democratic Republic was set up in Berlin, the leadership of the anti-fascist Free German Youth organization decided to hold an all Germany youth rally in Berlin. The purpose was made very plain and very public.

★

AT THE END OF JANUARY, Erick Honecker, chairman of the Free German Youth announced that the festival and demonstration would be held Whitsuntide weekend. There would be athletic events, dances, cultural affairs, a youth peace congress — all culminating in a peace march of 500,000

You would think Honecker had announced that an atom bomb was going to be dropped—from all the storm and fury that was aroused in the capitalist press. General John McCloy, U. S. high commissioner in Germany, and the brass hats around him said they'd use machine guns against the young people.

Even before that, Kurt Schumacher, the leader of the German Social Democratic Party appealed to the Americans to use tanks against the youth. Schumacher came out with a story to end all stories about the youth rally. He came out with it after British authorities had turned down the Free German Youth request for use of the Olympic Stadium, which is in their part of Berlin. Schumacher said the youth would seek to capture west Berlin and it "was a signal for a national insurrection."

★

THE EXPLANATION for this hysterical reaction of the western authorities can be explained on two grounds. First they are troubled and scared by the progress made by the young people under the Free German Youth. This organization now has more than 1,100,000 members. It has done more to eradicate racialism, anti-Semitism, chauvinism, militarism and fascist ideas among youth than any thing else that's happened since the defeat of Hitler.

It has become a big obstacle standing in the way of the revival of a German Reichswehr in the U.S. and British zones of Germany. Hitler's Generals Halder and Guderian are working on that project in the American zone. They have conferred with the Bonn puppet Chancellor Adenauer who openly favors the formation of a new German army. And Gen. Bradley, chief of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff has supported the idea of a new German army allied with us in the anti-Communist Atlantic pact.

A second and more dangerous aspect of this hysteria surrounding the youth rally is that the brass hats are deliberately trying to provoke shooting incidents.

★

THE PUPPETS of the U.S. military authorities in Berlin have barred the streets of their sectors to the young people. They have elicited a fitting reply to that ban from Honnecker who asked: "Is Berlin an American provincial town or the capital of Germany?"

Meanwhile in west Germany as well as in the east young people are preparing to come to Berlin. Many members of the Social Democratic Falcon organization are participating. More than 80 local committees have been set up in communities to prepare for the gigantic events. Special trains and even boats have been chartered in the U. S. and British zones.

While U. S. military authorities threaten those young people with machine guns, the youth will be bringing something very dangerous for the brass hats to Berlin. Each participant in the rally will bring with him—no not a machine gun, knife or club—but ten signatures calling for peace and the banning of the atomic bomb.

City Tenant Leaders Ask 2-Year Controls

CHICAGO.—Two tenants leaders from Chicago took the stand in Washington last week to blast moves aimed at abolishing rent controls after June 30, and to demand passage of a strengthened two-year measure, with a moratorium on evictions "for the duration of the present crisis." Victor Ludwig, chairman of the Chicago Tenants Action Council, spoke for the National Tenants Council Organizing Committee, and Earl Abel, Negro trade unionist, represented the local tenants' organization at hearings before the Senate Banking Committee on April 26.

With evidence culled from official government reports and from life experiences of Chicago's harassed tenant population, the two spokesmen nailed as "false" the anti-rent control propaganda of real estate interests.

★

IN A 10-PAGE REPORT read to the Senators, Abel, who is vice-chairman of the Chicago tenants organization and chairman of the Housing and Tenant Committee of Local 453 of the CIO United Auto Workers, described Chicago's housing shortage as "the worst in the nation." He warned that without continued rent controls and immediate new building the situation "may prove disastrous."

From files of the Chicago Tenants Action Council, which Abel said "has serviced 30,000 tenants in the past 10 months," he drew statistics of rent increases in low-income areas of the city ranging from 100 to 300 percent, with the rent law in operation.

At 2358 S. Indiana Ave., he pointed out, a 65-apartment building was converted into 300 kitchenette apartments housing 2,000 people. Rents rose by 300 percent.

★

AT 3100 S. Ellis Ave., the landlord won official approval from the Rent Office for a 130 percent rent raise "for making improvements in the building necessitated by the landlord's own neglect."

Citing a number of similar examples, Abel declared: "This is a clear indication of what the unbridled greed of landlords will result in if controls are lifted."

An eight-point program presented by Abel called for criminal prosecution of landlords violating the rent regulations; rollback of rents to June 30, 1947, levels, an enlarged staff at the Office of the Housing Expediter to administer rent control effectively, and provision for tenant and labor representation on all administrative levels of the Office of the Housing Expediter.

★

A STATEMENT released by Sidney L. Ordower, Progressive Party candidate for Senator from Illinois, assailed earlier testimony before the Senate Committee by Gov. Adlai Stevenson.

"Gov. Stevenson went into the committee like a lamb," said Ordower, "and came out like a mouse. Instead of waging a real fight for strengthened rent controls," he continued, "Stevenson agreed to all the 'compromises' which would end rent controls in six months and wreak havoc on tenants."

Ordower challenged the Governor to call a special session of the state legislature to enact a standby state law which would guarantee protection for Illinois renters "regardless of what the Democratic Party's sellout artists do in Washington."

★

THE Progressive Party leader also attacked the "half-hearted" support to rent control offered by Sen. Scott W. Lucas, and the silence of Everett Dirksen, Republican senatorial candidate.

Reports from Washington indicated that both Lucas and the administration generally were in favor of a compromise rent measure which would further weaken controls.

HOLD 'SAVE RENT CONTROL!' CONFERENCE HERE MAY 13

CHICAGO.—As congressional moves to block rent controls became more apparent in the Washington hearings, local interest mounted in the "Save Rent Control" conference called by the Chicago Tenants Action Council for Saturday afternoon, May 13, at the Midland Hotel.

"Tenants will have the opportunity," said one Council spokesman, "to demonstrate their desire for continued controls at the very time when President Truman visits this city. We intend to present him with our program, as as a reminder of his neglected election promises on keeping controls!"

what's on ?

CHICAGO

HOP FOR PEACE on May 6. From 9 p.m. until. In blue jeans and gingham, with Sylvia Woods and Rose Harris to a 3-piece orchestra with Peggy calling the dances. Slovak Hall, 2347 W. Chicago Ave. Donation $1.50 to Peace Fund.

YPA gala peace salute—cultural tribute to youth of all lands. Dance groups, drama, choruses, songs, followed by dance to Charlie Collins Combo. Sat., May 13, 8 p.m., 72 E. 11th St. 75 cents and $1.00.

ALL NATIONS PEACE SALUTE. People's songs and People's dances. Saturday, May 13. At 11th Street Theater, 72 E. 11th St. Tickets 75c in advance; $1.00 at the door. Ilse DuBois Theater Guild. Hear Yugoslav Chorus Matija Gubec. Many others. Arranged by Young Progressives of America.

OVER THE TOP in the Challenge sub drive. Illinois Labor Youth League square dance fest to build the new LYL paper. 55th Street promontory. Saturday, May 13. Professional caller. Dances of all nations.

FIVE CENT BEER AND GOOD MOVIES every Friday night. Also dancing, ping-pong, singing. Illinois Labor Youth League, 1233 S. Wabash. Go steady with LYL every Friday night.

SWING 'EM HIGH and swing 'em low every Tuesday night at Young Progressives' weekly folk and square dance. 8 p.m. 170 W. Washington. Donation 10c.

EVERYBODY is coming to the testimonial dance for Sid Ordower. Music for all. Band will play all evening. Waltz, Polka, Lindy, Rhumba, Samba, Fox Trot. Even the Charleston. Also entertainment. One-act play "Waiting for Sidney." Saturday, May 20. At 1110 S. Oakley. 8:30 p.m. Sponsored by 23 and 24th Wards, Progressive Party. Donation $1.00.

STUDY DISTRIBUTE

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

May Issue

This special enlarged issue contains all the reports of the recent meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party

Including

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Gil Green

United Front to Win Peace
Gus Hall

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Money Talks

FUND DRIVE FACTS

GIL GREEN Award-of-the-Week goes without question or quibble to the PACKING SECTION. Among 18 cooperating contenders for the honor of first arriving at 100 percent completion of the Fund Drive goal, the Communist packinghouse workers, with a burst of enthusiasm bearing out Stalin's contention that "for Communists obstacles exist to be overcome," went over the top on April 26.

Having registered 100 percent of their target, they are now proceeding to drive toward a new mark of 125 percent by June 1. The Fund Drive Committee and the other 17 sections are proud to shake the PACKING SECTION'S collective hand.

SECTION STANDINGS

Section	Goal	Turned in	%
SHOCK BRIGADERS:			
1. Packing	$ 1,200	$1,225	100
2. Loop	10,000	8,190	82
3. Johnstone	3,300	2,555	77
4. 9 South	1,000	729	73
GOOD WORKERS:			
1. Steel	2,300	1,444	58
2. Cacchione	6,500	3,683	57
3. Lieber	1,500	785	53
4. West Side	6,300	3,309	51
5. Crafts	3,660	1,794	50
SUB-PAR PRODUCERS:			
1. Hyde Park	2,200	1,033	47
2. 12th C.D.	5,400	2,186	40
3. 9 North	2,200	790	36
4. Southeast	3,600	1,266	35
5. Southwest	3,000	1,040	35
LAGGARDS:			
1. Central	1,100	350	32
2. Parsons	3,500	841	24
3. South Side	3,500	777	22
4. Southern	1,000	221	22

★

THE SOUTHSIDE SECTION gets our award for imagination, originality and resourcefulness in the fund drive. The section is selling cheesecakes — the finest you ever tasted — with all proceeds being donated to the section by the comrade baker who turns them out.

The section is also doing a thriving business in silk stockings at bargain prices. It can refer you to an excellent photographer. It has a painting for auction donated by an outstanding artist. And if your home needs decorating, call the South Side office, LI 8-3441. Satisfaction guaranteed — not to speak of the fund drive being guaranteed.

The section is also launching one of its biggest money-raising projects — a baby contest — 10 cents per vote.

To Central Illinois we offer our apologies for (until today) incorrectly listing their target. The official figure is $1,100. We hope the confusion produced by the erroneous tabulations is not the reason for their present 32 percent! C'mon, Central!

★

ALSO DUE for considerable attention is the HALF-CENTURY BANQUET now scheduled to take place Sunday, May 28. The occasion will honor the 50 years of contributions made to the American working class by ALFRED WAGENKNECHT (WAG to you and you and you), leading member of the Illinois Communist Party. All charter members of the Communist Party will be invited to attend, as well as all members of the Century and Fifty-for-Fifty Clubs. In addition, clubs which have fulfilled their fund drive goals will be eligible to be represented at the HALF-CENTURY BANQUET. A special feature of the affair will be a message of greetings from William Z. Foster, especially recorded for the occasion. WILL YOU BE THERE ON MAY 28?

Show How Poverty Makes 'Delinquents'

CHICAGO.—Insisting that his court dispenses "individualized justice," Judge Joseph Drucker of Chicago's Boys' Court disclosed that, "6,300 Chicago boys between 16-21 had been arrested or turned in last year, for misdemeanors or violations or simple city ordinances," and had appeared before his bench.

A breakdown on this figure (which does not include murder and felony cases) reveals that the highest percentage came from lower-income families, with 48 percent coming from broken homes due to deaths, separations and divorces, Judge Drucker said.

The Boys' Court Judge spoke at the panel discussion on "Emotional Disturbances and Juvenile Delinquency," sponsored by the Sonia Shankman Foundation on April 25 at the Congress Hotel. This Organization is devoted to the early treatment and cure of emotionally disturbed children housed in the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School of the University of Chicago.

★

"IN THE BOYS' COURT" asserted Judge Drucker, "social workers obtain information on family background on every boy brought in. After cases are heard and if found guilty, boys are often sent to psychiatrists to determine disposition."

Charging that the House of Correction is an 80-year-old institution with a polyglot of hardened inmates, Judge Drucker confided that Boys Court maximum penalty of one year in the House of Correction or County Jail has never been used in his time. He said that this was no place to send boys.

"We have sent boys there recently, however," Drucker added, "because of newly-instituted psychiatric treatment. But its effectiveness has been overbalanced by the surroundings in which they have to live."

★

"IF I GET a youngster," the judge continued, "who acts smart-alecky, I may say one year in jail. But by one or two o'clock in the afternoon, when I have him brought back to me, I usually find that the shock has acted as an adequate punishment. And, often, that is enough."

Individualized justice, as applied by Judge Drucker, is not for criminals, he said, but for boys.

(Continued on Page 10)

MINERS AGAIN JOBLESS

PITTSBURGH.—During April many coal mining companies in Western Pennsylvania cut down the work week to five days or less. A number of small mines went out of business.

The Tylordale Mine in Washington, which in March operated three shifts employing a total of some 400 men stopped operations. Company officials "expected" work would be resumed in October.

The Harwick mine of Duquesne Light & Power Co., and the Springdale mine of the West Penn Power & Light Co. cut back to a five-day week. Both had operated for years on six days a week.

The problems of creeping unemployment on a growing scale is fast becoming a serious problem in the mining fields, even though in this short time since the ending of their prolonged struggles, the miners have not yet been able to recoup the losses sustained them.

READ Young America's Voice for Peace, Jobs and Freedom!

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Sponsored by the Labor Youth League, an organization that meets the interests and fights for the needs of young men and women, Negro and white . . . that stands with the working class on the side of peace, security and progress . . . that looks to a happy future in a land of free and equal people, an America of brotherhood.

ILLINOIS LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE, 1233 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.

'Choose Vacant Land Sites,' Council Told

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—"Build on Vacant Land!" was the angry answer from Chicagoans this week to the City Hall "compromise" which would bottleneck new public housing with a fraudulent "slum clearance" plan designed to rout thousands of Negroes from their South Side homes.

Their patience worn thin with the six-month-long City Council wrangle over choice housing sites, public housing supporters planned to ring last Wednesday's Council session with picketlines demanding an end to the jimcrow maneuvering of its members.

Scheduled to converge in picket action at City Hall were ward organizations of the Progressive Party, a number of women's groups spearheaded by the South Side Conference for Child Welfare and the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women's clubs, as well as labor and tenants' organizations.

★

AS PREDICTED earlier by this paper, the housing site "compromise" worked out in Mayor Kennelly's office threatened an open sell-out of Chicago's non-discriminatory public housing program.

It would cripple new construction by confining 10,500 units to heavily occupied Negro areas of the South Side, resulting in eviction of more than 12,000 families, with no relocation housing in sight for the great majority. It would whittle down to 2,000 the number of units to be built on vacant land.

"A gigantic public housing ghetto!" was the way Dr. Henry T. Heald, South Side Planning Board chairman, described the plan.

★

"IT'S A SELL-OUT," declared Mrs. Alva Delaney, Negro women's leader and president of CNDA.

Sidney L. Ordower, Progressive Party candidate for Senator from Illinois, charged that the emphasis on slum sites versus vacant land sites was "a continuation of the anti-Negro housing drive launched by the Mayor himself with the infamous 'Project 1' New York Life Insurance Company deal."

Earlier in the week Claude Lightfoot, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois branded the Mayor's plan as "a cheap fraud—which will not fool the Negro people, nor their white fellow citizens in Chicago, all of whom would be robbed of a chance for new homes by this tricky proposal."



JAMES W. FORD (left) and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist leaders, shown in Chicago last week where they addressed the May Day for Peace Rally at Ashland Auditorium.

'Jamais!' Vows Anti-War Rally

CHICAGO.—The French word, "Jamais!" became a fighting slogan for Chicagoans who packed the Ashland Auditorium last Sunday night to celebrate May Day for Peace. For the word, which means "Never!" was the symbol of people's resistance to a war against the Soviet Union, described in the stirring speech of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

The Communist leader, reporting on her recent visit to France and to the Congress of the French Communist Party, declared:

"The French people say, 'Jamais, Jamais!' and that word is understood by all to symbolize the words of the French Communist Maurice Thorez when he said that 'Never, never will the French people take up arms against the Soviet Union."

★

SHE ISSUED a plea that Americans take up the fight for peace as "the highest form of patriotism." She recounted telling French women about the war maneuvers of the U. S. government.

"They were horrified," said Miss Flynn, "and asked the question: 'Is this what we bore sons for? Is this the future we are going to give our children'?"

She shared the platform with James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader, who declared, "Our central task is the defense of peace."

★

"NEGROES will not fight a war against the Soviet Union, any more than they will fight to enslave the people of Asia or their brothers in Africa," he said.

Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois, acted as chairman of the spirited rally. He drew the balance sheet of the Marshall Plan and showed its utter failure to halt the forward march of the people.

"They saved little Greece for imperialism," he said, "and lost gigantic China where the people are marching under the Communist banner."

★

LIGHTFOOT called the attention of the gathering sharply to the case of Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party, who faces imprisonment under a contempt citation of the House Un-American Committee. The rally pledged to unloose a powerful campaign for Dennis' defense.

The plea for signatures to the peace petitions by the Illinois Communist leader was underscored in the fighting words of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

"In France, there are 3,000 peace committees, in Italy, 30,000," she said. "How many are there in America?"

★

"THE PEOPLE of Europe expect from us a struggle, a crusade for peace. We have the greatest responsibility of all the peoples in the entire world to make that fight and to win it."

The mood of working class internationalism was established at the meeting with the showing of a stirring technicolor film of the May Day celebration in Moscow last year.

The songs and shouts and applause that rang through Ashland Auditorium were in sharp contrast to the dreary anti-May Day parade which was held in Chicago the previous day.

There, some veterans groups, pro-fascist DP's and other contingents had marched in a so-called "loyalty" parade which was supposed to destroy the tradition of international working class May Day which was born in Chicago.

But at Ashland Auditorium the people celebrated, strengthened in the knowledge that this was part of the great May Day celebrations that were encircling the globe, with one-third of the people of the world already celebrating May Day under a socialist order.

Strike Deadline Set at Harvester

CHICAGO.—A strike in 10 International Harvester plants will be in effect midnight Tuesday, May 9, unless a "satisfactory agreement" is reached, it was announced this week by the UE-FE.

The strike move was taken by the UE National Harvester Conference Board in a special meeting last Tuesday, shortly after the corporation walked out on contract negotiations.

Gerald Fields, head of the Conference, also announced that the union appealed to the UAW for unity in securing a satisfactorly agreement covering all the workers in the Harvester chain.

The FE-UE strike would cover 40,000 workers in 10 plants of the Harvester chain.

★

"THE HARVESTER company is using the technique of agitating local stoppages and then using them as an excuse not to negotiate," Fields declared.

This was in answer to the company's use of stoppages at the Louisville, Ky., and the Richmond, Ind., plants as an alibi for cutting off contract talks.

Among the main issues in the negotiations are:

- A pension.
- A health-welfare plan financed by the company.
- Safeguards for the contract.
- A 12-cent an hour wage boost.
- Wage adjustments for skilled and day-rate workers.

★

BEST OFFERS of the company on pension thus far have been either a non-contributory pension of $100 per month or a contributory pension. The union is demanding major improvements in these offers.

The FE-UE is also trying to improve grievance procedure to overcome the constant chipping-away of contract conditions by the company through compulsory arbitration.

These demands are also aimed at cutting down the huge backlog of grievances which have resulted in numerous stoppages.

★

ANOTHER important change sought by the union is the ending of punitive penalties against the stewards in departments where stoppages and other militant actions take place.

The Relief Slavery Racket

(Continued from Page 1)

doubtedly be cut off the relief rolls.

ONE OF THOSE on the sweatshop project contacted by The Worker was a young Negro woman who had done domestic work at $40 a week. Unemployed, she qualified for relief for herself and a dependent mother at $69 a month.

Last week she was packing Peter Pan Peanut Butter novelties—and still getting $69 a month.

Although Commissioner Rose said these workers receive from 40 cents an hour, they actually are on piecework. They are required to pack the Peter Pan products at 200 an hour. The standard "rate" for wrapping candy suckers is 40 a minute. Other workers stringing tags are supposed to complete 1,300 a day.

Show How Poverty Makes 'Delinquents'

(Continued from Page 9)

Their emphasis is to ascertain the way in which they can be helped in society today.

"The State of Illinois," charged Parole Board Chairman Joseph Lohman, "has a punitive system of justice. The single concern is with keeping them locked up, without referring to what is happening to them in the institutions.

"Ninety-five percent of those entering Illinois institutions," asserted Lohman, "if they come out, are worse than before."

★

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that society has moved into the "era of reclaiming individuals," Lohman commented, a hostile spirit of reprisal, for keeping him away from society, is maintained in our penal institutions. Tendency is to dramatize this individual as "evil" in the public's eye.

"What is needed," declared Mr. Lohman sharply, "is a program in the institutions for affecting the nature and personality of the individual in the society."

Observers pointed out that almost none of the learned speakers exposed the vicious factors in society today which causes hostility in the individual: inadequate housing and exorbitant rents; poverty, mounting unemployment, segregation and the throttling of democratic liberties under the smokescreen of red-hysteria and Washington's cold-war program. Merely light suggestions were touched upon here and there in the discussion.

★

PROF. ROBERT J. HAVIGHURST, of the U. of C. Committee on Human Development, discussed his investigations of juvenile delinquency in some of the small towns in Illinois, which project is partly financed by the Sonia Shankman Foundation.

"Two or three of every 100 youngsters in the numerous county seats we have studied, if living in the city, would have a police record by the age of 21-22," Havighurst charged.

"The difference, I take it," he added, "is that there is more room to run around in out in the country, more room to release surplus energies. In open country, what they do doesn't bother other people quite so much." It doesn't result, so often, in sending one to jail, he said.

★

THE SECOND stage of Prof. Havighurst's studies, he disclosed, will be working with Illinois communities to prevent juvenile delinquency and emotional disturbances.

The present ratio of emotional disturbances in youngsters, in places like Quincy and other communities, he estimated, is about five percent of the population. A large proportion of the youngsters, he said, were "vulnerable to the malady of juvenile delinquency." It would be much better, he said, if preventive work could be done in the early years of a child's life.

"Most public school systems in Chicago," declared Dean Ralph W. Tyler, U. of C. Social Science head, "and Chicago school teachers unwittingly contribute to maladaptation rather than the adjustment of their pupils to society."

★

PUPILS striving for "recognition," Prof. Tyler said, get a "reward" for misbehavior, for fighting, name-calling and sticking out their tongues, getting teacher reactions and special attention. The children doing well in arithmetic, spelling and other subjects do not receive propor recognition from their teachers, in the main. Children want some sort or reaction.

"Delinquent behavior is learned in school," Tyler insisted. "Pupils copy aggressive expressions they find in their homes, depending on the economic bracket, and carry these to school. Youngsters from six on up to 10 get more and more that way, simply because of non-recognition."

Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, principal of the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School of the U. C., explained that the students between 4-14 at the school are selected on the seriousness of the emotional disturbance, and come from social agencies, child guidance clinics, the courts and are brought by individual parents.

"WE SELECT THEM," he said, "in order that we can learn from them. They are not guinea-pigs," he insisted. "All our efforts are geared to help and learn."

In an informal exchange with Judge Drucker about his comments on low-income groups, Dr. Bettelheim cited French-author Anatole France's bitter conclusion that a rich man and a poor man both had a right to sleep under a bridge.

"A boy in a poverty-stricken family who stole $5 from mama's purse might likely wind up in your court," Bettelheim said to Drucker, "but if he did this in a rich family, the act would mean nothing. You'd probably never hear about it."

Phillips Speaks to 3,500 Here; Strikers Hit Deportation Drive

Michigan Edition
The WORKER

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By William Allan

DETROIT. — Freedom of speech was upheld by thousands of students at the University of Michigan and Wayne when they assembled to hear Dr. Herbert J. Phillips who spoke to them as a Communist.

Egged on by the fasist-minded Hearst press, authorities of both universities had refused to allow meetings arranged by student groups on the campuses.

At Wayne last Friday, Dr. Phillips spoke at an open-air meeting and received a friendly and sympathetic hearing from more than 1,000 students.

At this U. of M. he spoke in a cafeteria off campus where several hundred jammed inside while two thousand more stood outside, unable to get into the small cafeteria.

★

AT WAYNE students and faculty formed a committee of 1,000 to sponsor a meeting after president Henry had banned any debate between Dr. Phillips and faculty members.

For a week before the meeting the Wayne Campus was seething with indignation at Dr. Henry's undemocratic action. The hoodlum elements who came to the meeting were completely restrained when they saw the thousand some students massed to hear Dr. Phillips.

It had been planned to have the meeting in a nearby church, but a mass telephone campaign by the American Legion brasshats, cowed the minister who closed the doors at the last minute, forcing the meeting to be held from the library steps.

★

AT ANN ARBOR Dr. Phillips was debated by Professor Slosson. Slosson was supposed to defend capitalism but switched to a smear attack on communism and repeated the Hearstian fables of "slave labor camps."

Dr. Phillips clamly dissected the falsehoods of Slosson. The students at U. of M. gave Dr. Phillips a respectful audience.

Blistering editorials in the university daily newspaper, the **Michigan Daily**, scored U. of M. faculty heads for their cowardice in refusing to meet Dr. Phillips in debating Capitalism versus Communism.

★

WHILE SPEAKING at both universities, Dr. Phillips made his main points the struggle for peace, against fascism, particularly as it had evidenced its undemocratic role in banning him from speaking on both campuses.

The chagrin of the Hearst press and the other organs of the auto trusts here knew no bounds when they were forced to print that not a single act of hoodlumism or disruption happened at the meetings.

Democracy won a round in Michigan with the visit of Dr. Phillips.

The students and faculty of both universities developed a fighting coalition which registered a stinging defeat to the university administrations who made the cold war the issue.



DETROIT.—Led by a large and militant delegation of Chrysler strikers some 350 pickets ringed the Federal Building here last Friday.

They demanded killing of the Mundt-Ferguson bill passage of FEPC and the dropping of deportations against some fifty Detroiters.

Several score of strikers from Plymouth Local 51, marched in the lines, making the street ring with their slogans demanding the immigration department take its hands off Chrysler strike leader Sam Sweet, now facing deportation proceedings.

Not a person passed the mass, singing and slogan-shouting picket line but what the Chrysler strikers saw he or she got a leaflet telling them what the Mundt-bill would do to them, or that they may be next to be deported. Negro workers were on the line in large numbers.

★

WHEN THE USUAL contingent of police arrived and saw the mass of UAW caps on the picket lines, they left and only a handful of FBI stooges remained.

Seldom has Detroit seen a more indignant group of pickets. The reason was last Thursday four workers were picked up starting a new series of roundups by the immigration department.

One of them, named Zelas is suffering from a creeping paralysis and the entire lower part of his body is almost immovable. Despite this the immigration agents hauled him down and wanted a $2,000 bond from him.

Angry protests from any organizations finally forced the immigration department to release Zelas on his recognizance.

While the picket line was marching last Friday before the Federal Building, Judge Levin granted the release of an arrested prisoner of the immigration department, Harry Price, on bond of $500. The department had set bond for $2,000.

Chrysler Settlement Means New Struggles

DETROIT. — The 99-day-old Chrysler strike has ended.

From what is already known of the settlement, it will be far from what the rank and file Chrysler strikers sent their negotiators in to bargain for, and for what the strike was called—38 cents an hour and a better contract.

Here is an unofficial estimate of the "settlement":

• No wage increase covering the 89,000 workers will be forthcoming.

• Some 14 wage inequities will be cut down, in some cases with only a nickel added and in other cases only two cents. Many of the plants outside Detroit will not get any change in existing inequities, many have spreads of as high as 20 cents an hour difference in plants in different parts of the nation.

• The hated company security clause which allows the company to fire workers fighting speedup on the phony charge that they participated in a "wildcat strike."

• The "redapple" clause, that promotions be based on merit and ability. The union demand that promotions be based on seniority was given up by the Reuther-Matthews negotiators. There will be a voluntary checkoff for the first time in Chrysler. Each year there will be a "ten day escape clause" which permits the worker to refuse to continue to have his dues checked off by the company. All workers wishing to participate in the checkoff must sign a slip saying so.

• A three-year contract with two re-openers for demanding economic improvements. This means a three-year wage freeze, as economic improvements have been sought since last Summer, and it will be 18 months again before a re-opener comes due. Then the company will haggle for another year as it is doing now.

The company is insisting that stewards can only work on grievances if they are "legitimate" and the company demands they shall rule on whether they are legitimate. The stewards will be allowed to work on grievances the full 8 hours of a shift but the grievances must be "legitimate." This is the way the company prepares to cut down beefs on their planned speedup campaign when the strike ends.

• No model UAW Fair Employment Practices clause written into the new contract. Once again Reuther, a member of the NAACP National Executive Board, ditches this basic demand.

• Recognition of UAW as sole collective bargaining, but no union shop. This is the same as before.

• Hospitalization: one-half paid for by the company, half by the workers.

• Probationary employees still to work 90 days before building seniority.

• Pensions: 65 years of age, 25 years seniority, same as Ford's no "cents in a fund" agreement. Company will pay $65 a month and the worker gets whatever he gets from the federal government, maybe bringing him or her up to the much publicized $100 a month. Pension frozen for five years. Workers have to work 1,700 hours a year to get $1000 a month hospitalization. Company will probably pay this to

(Continued on Page 10)

MAY DAY RALLY FOR PEACE AND CIVIL RIGHTS

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FRED FINE

National Legislative Director, Communist Party

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WRITE AND TELL US.....

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You who work at Ford Rouge, or at Chevy in Flint, you farmers who would like to see instituted the Brannan Plan, you veterans who are looking for housing, all of you people who want peace and are willing to fight for it—

WRITE ABOUT IT TO THE MICHIGAN WORKER. Let us and the rest of our readers know what your problems are—and what you're doing to solve them.

Write us a letter! Don't worry about literary style or grammar. If you know of some experience of the people's struggle—share it with all of us. Our readers want to know it too!

Let's make the Michigan Worker's "Press Agents" page the liveliest and most interesting page in the paper.

—EDITORIAL STAFF.

How K-F Speedup Killed a Young Welder, Dad of 3

To the Editor:

Here is how speedup means the murder of workers. Paul Vulgaris, welder at Kaiser-Frazer, was killed by an overhead crane while welding on a new conveyor being built for the press shop.

There was only a few inches of clearance between the crane which hit Vulgaris and the conveyor support over which Vulgaris was leaning. He had to lean over to weld the conveyor guards which were being installed over the Die room, about 20 feet from the floor.

Vulgaris was hit by a crane travelling along the rails overhead. He died shortly afterwards.

★

THE COMPANY disregarded all safety laws in their rush to get the job out. Vulgaris was reported to have poor eyesight. He was unable to get a "climber's permit" required by safety regulations before one can climb ten feet off the floor.

Disregarding all safety laws, the company sent Vulgaris up to do the welding job and the huge crane, which he probably never heard or saw with the noise of his welding gun drowning out all other sounds, killed him.

Safety laws also require that when work is being done near a travelling crane, the crane must be shut off or blocks put on the tracks, to prevent it getting too close to men working. This was not done, so Vulgaris was killed.

★

SO FAR the corporation has done nothing for Vulgaris's widow and three children with another on the way. The K-F workers collected some $1,500 among themselves and gave it to the widow. Vulgaris was 24 years old.

Vulgaris' death is the fruit of the K-F policy of speed-up to overcome the alleged $30,000,000 loss in 1949.

K. F. Worker.
Willow Run.

Continental Beaten on Censorship

To the Editor:

Continental Motors in Muskegon, Mich., fired a man for bringing the Michigan Worker into the plant and reading it to other men at lunch time.

A couple of rank and file Local 112 members brought it to the attention of executive board members, and the executive board said they couldn't do anything about it because he violated the company rules by bringing "Communist literature" in the plant.

But the executive board said they would try to get this man his job back. After 5 days they got him back on the job, but the local executive board said they could not get him back pay for the time he lost. Now the Continental supervision are telling this worke if they find any more literature in the plant they will ask every worker to sign that they are not C. P. members. We are waiting to see what they will do next.

A. C.
Muskegon.

OPEN HOUSE MAY 7

DETROIT.—Open House at 3734 12th St., upstairs Sunday evening May 7—and again on May 14th.

Help Betty and Al warm up their new home. The funds will go to the fighting people's newspapers—the Michigan Worker and young America's voice: Challenge.

Tenants at Fisher Pass Out Petitions

To the Editor:

Last week the Tenants Council here circulated petitions demanding:

1. All housing throughout the city should be filled on the basis of need, without discrimination.

2. Build the 10,000 houses on the vacant sites, with available Federal funds.

The petitions are addressed to Mayor Cobo and Housing Director Durbin. So far there are 638 signatures out of 832 families on the project. Many families were not home when visited, etc.

We also have a report that the Southwest Improvement Association met last Tuesday night at the St. Benedict Church.

Fisher Project Tenant.
Detroit.

No Work If Over 30 Years

To the Editor:

In Muskegon, the bosses are hiring workers only 30 years of age and under. Both Continental Motors and the Norge Division of Borg Warner are doing it.

This is the town, you will remember that has been a "distressed area" longer than anywhere in Michigan. We had government experts here and Gov. Williams, who told us, "it's going to be alright."

Well here I am, close to fifty, been here for some 20 years, got laid off two years ago at Continental and now I am told that I am too old to work in this town.

Muskegon Worker.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY
by THE OLD-TIMER

WHAT WAS GEORGE EDWARDS, former City Councilman, doing the other night at a downtown supper club with Harry O'Connor, FBI chief in Detroit?

• • •

Alfred J. McNeil, Dodge Local 3, UAW, tells Chrysler strikers: "If the workers throughout the world could get together it would put an end to wars."

• • •

Briggs Local 742 has just won an 11½-cent wage increase for the Burkart plant employes. President James Cichocki negotiated the win which is divided up, eight cents an hour straight wage boost and three and one-half cents for wage inequities. It is retroactive to last July.

• • •

UAW election notes: three to one was the Shaffer victory in GM's Diesel plant (rest of ticket in runoff). Shaffer is a progressive. Johnny Mitchell won the GM 735 presidency in runoff. Linden, N. J., local of GM swept out the Reuther Administration, as was done in other GM locals like Fisher and Yellow Cab in Pontiac.

• • •

Claud Bland, prexy of Hudson Local 154 lost out running on a slogan of "support American unionism and CIO policy"; Tracy Doll started a comeback by getting 3,702 votes (not enough to win) for chairman of the by-laws committee.

• • •

UAW Ford Local 406 in California has defeated a slate of Trotskyites. GM Local 216, also out on the West Coast, got rid of Trotskyites too.

• • •

Briggs Local 212 got a communication from the NAM asking the local to go along with the idea of an anti-May Day "loyalty parade." It was rejected; too raw even for Reutherite Ken Morris.

• • •

Harry Southwell, president of Local 174, blew his top the other week when the Michigan Worker lifted his nightshirt and revealed that the American Metal Co. workers, part of 174, had gone out and gotten a 15-cent-an-hour wage boost, despite Harry's throwing monkey wrenches into the struggle.

He blew his top so hard that he blurted out that Reuther had instructed him to "get the Communists at American Meal."

• • •

In Cleveland, the big progressive-led Fisher Body Local 45 returned a full progressive administration with no opposition to most officers for the first time in the local's history. Similarly at Cleveland's GM Station Wagon local, a coalition of progressives swept out the right wing administration. Local 45 not only elected four Negro executive board members but chose a Negro for chief shop steward.

Oakman and the Socialists

DETROIT.—The fragmentary Socialist Party of Michigan inherited a big estate this week here left to them by a member of one of Michigan's most ardent Republican families.

Joseph Oakman reputed to be "a lifetime socialist" was the giver. He died recently. He is the brother of Robert and Milton Oakman notorious reactionaries here, who made a huge fortune in real estate.

Somewhat ironically the trustee of the will is Charles Oakman, member of Detroit's City Council, leading white supremacist and darling of the auto trusts here. Oakman is a nephew of the late "lifetime socialist" Joseph Oakman.

Negro Vet Denied Entrance To Trade Schools on GI Bill

To the Editor:

Most Detroiters instantly connect Jimcrow schools with the South. I would like Michigan Worker readers to know of one case that shows the extent to which it exists here at home.

A young friend of mine recently applied at two business schools for training under the GI Bill. At both he was refused admittance for no reason other than that he is a Negro.

Here is another shocking fact: at least one third of the students at one of these schools are veterans which means the school is in a large measure subsidized by Federal tax money, of both Negro and white workers.

★

FROM THAT it would seem obvious that all the Truman administration must do to rid American schools, public and private, of segregation and discrimination is to withhold V. A. approval.

The veteran involved is already fighting back. He has taken this humiliating discrimination case to the Michigan Civil Rights Congress and is receiving their help. Your readers can aid this veteran by sending letters of protest to V. A.

Personally I feel strongly that Gov. Williams should be advised to investigate for this type of discrimination before private schools receive licenses in any city of our state.

Some of that $35,000 he wants to spend to investigate Communists as "subversive" might better be spent for this very real subversiveness.

ZINA BRANDI
Detroit

(Editor's Note: Any other reader who has had this happen or knows of such a case write or call the Michigan Worker.)


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The Town I Live In

by VICKY STEELE

CHICAGO.

FARM EQUIPMENT LOCAL 139, jubilantly says "there sure were mad UAW boys at Tractor and Ingersoll Gates, Thursday morning." That was the morning-after union election returns at both shops proved that FE had overwhelmingly scored a double-header against UAW-aids. And did they celebrate!

They tell the story about one of the loudest supporters for UAW at Ingersoll Gates during the campaign; one of those guys who know-it-all and says UAW every other word: When he was asked if he knew Walter Reuther (UAW president) said: "Who's he? You think I know everybody working in this plant?" . . . Honest! It actually happened.

★

PTA CHICAGO REGION: Parents and teachers of Chicago are witnessing a hot battle in their organization over the main issue of Negro representation. With only one Negro woman on the Board of PTA, Mrs. Alice Johnson, two others have already been nominated to fill important chairmanship vacancies. The rub is that with all the confusion that has been engendered, victory is not certain.

Negro and white progressive mothers are busily working to ensure proper representation in the leadership.

★

"NOBODY WANTS WAR," said Johannes Steel (Radio Commentator and Journalist) who has just returned from a Moscow Peace Mission; at the thronged informal reception held in his honor by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, at the home of Odell and Lee Umble, last week, on the Southside.

Mr. Steel spoke of the Peace Conference in Moscow and about his European trip afterwards. He said everybody is united for peace, even in the so-called "neutral" places including American-controlled zones. Though individually they may differ on the specific methods for achieving peace, he said, they were willing to lay aside differences, and are working together. The least we can do, it seems to us, is follow their example.

★

HAT'S OFF TO Betty Millard, secretary of the WIDF (Women's International Democratic Federation) for the recent series which appeared in the Daily Worker on the Dec. 10 Conference of the Women of Asia held in Peking. Reporting as one of the American delegation at the Conference (which included Mrs. Eslanda Robeson and Mrs. Ada Jackson) Miss Millard recounts a "moving moment" when a lovely, tall African delegate, with tribal caste-marks on her temple, dressed in a native antelope-print costume, came forward to speak. "I come from my distant forest on the Ivory Coast, to salute the Chinese victory in the name of the millions of Negro women, who, back in my country are dreaming of liberty!" she said.

One of the Chinese women in the typical padded-cotton blue suit, ran forward and threw her arms around the African delegate. As they hugged one another, Betty Millard said all the delegates saw not two women, but two continents of millions of struggling people, reaching out to each other, embracing in a common love for freedom which knows no boundary of country or color.

SOS—What happened to those contributions to the fund drive??? You're not forgetting us, are you? How's about a little gesture to prove it. Any amount—anything at all.

Jimcrow Nipped In Bud by Packers



ALFRED WAGENKNECHT (left), Illinois Communist leader, shown here with the British Communist former M.P., Willie Gallacher, will be honored here at a banquet on May 28 at Viking Temple for a lifetime of service to the struggles of labor and the Negro people.

CHICAGO. — Unlike certain high-powered politicians, leaders of Swift Local 28, United Packinghouse Workers-CIO, aren't reserving Fair Employment Practice for an issue to win votes and influence elections. In department after department, day-in-, day-out, president John Lewis, other local union officers, grievers and stewards, who comprise Local 28's in-fighters, battle discrimination where it's most vicious: right on the job.

The Swift Packing Co., meanwhile, which has never abandoned hope that Negro and white labor can be maneuvered into scabbing against each other, misses few opportunities to give exponents of equal rights their chance to prove it. The attempt made by pork cut foreman Bill Cummings to bypass seniority in that department is typical.

Despite the fact that more than seventy percent of the pork cut's five hundred works are Negro, Fred Yates, griever for that department, noted that more than half of the people recalled immediately after the coal strike were white. Names and numbers, which show each worker's length of service, were significantly left unposted, a violation of contract.

★

YATES, A WHITE worker, learned long ago that job security is something everybody has—or nobody. Calling president Lewis from a nearby department, Yates demanded to be shown the service records of all pork cut employees. Backed by personnel superintendent Holstein, Cummings refused to make the records available. Instead, they evaded by charging the union representatives with "threats."

Intimidation, however, means no more to these seasoned union men than Taft-Hartley does to the coal miners. They persisted in their right to examine the seniority files.

Pork cut employees, whose seniority rated it, were restored to their jobs without further delay. Among those hastily recalled after the vigorous protest from Lewis and Yates were a number of veterans, both colored and white, of the '48 strike.

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DISCIPLINARY LETTERS, preliminary to firing John Lewis and Fred Yates, were forwarded to the International Office. Rejected, the letters are awaiting possible further action.

Neither president Lewis, nor grievance committeeman Yates, who is also financial secretary of the local, are worried about it. The growing unity of Negro and white members of Local 28 guarantee these leaders' security along with their own.

Negro Voters, Let's Face Facts!

An Editorial

IT IS NOW four weeks since the primary elections, and many Negro voters are still trying to figure out what happened to the Negro candidates running for office in both the Democratic and Republican parties. They want to know why the Negro candidates did not win their nomination within these parties.

Let us face facts: the primaries showed clearly that Negro Americans cannot secure equal representation or civil rights through either of the old parties.

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THE DAWSON MACHINE preached the theory of the "All-American Team" while their white bosses took the major offices for their white candidates. They even had the audacity to reach right into the back yards of the heavily Negro populated areas, the first and fifth senatorial districts, and prevented their parties from nominating Negroes for the post of state Senator. Their open contempt and disregard for the Negro people is nauseating.

However, this is typical of the Democratic Party. Unceremonious burial of the FEPC by President Truman and Sen. Scott Lucas in the Senate showed the intention of that party with reference to civil rights.

It is equally obvious that the Republican Party offers no solution to the problems of our people. Even though they nominated a few more Negroes in the primary than the Democrats, their record on the question of civil rights is so shameful that it does not bear inspection.

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FOR THE PAST 16 years they have joined hands with southern Democrats to knife every piece of legislation that would have guaranteed our people some measure of civil rights. In Illinois, under Gov. Dwight Green and now in a Republican-controlled state Senate, the Republicans have united with reactionary Democrats to prevent a state FEPC from being passed. And we could go down the line on non-segregated housing, mob violence, etc.

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NEGRO VOTERS, looking forward to the November elections, must move in the direction of supporting independent candidates. They must support candidates free from the machinery of the two old parties. When, in special instances they do back a candidate in one of the old parties, it must be done in the light of his consistent and determined fight for the rights of the Negro people. However, even in these instances they must not lose sight of the parties whom they represent and whose interest these parties advance. Negro voters should support the Progressive Party, whose program gives full recognition to the problems facing the Negro people. Although the problems of Negroes will not be solved within the framework of capitalism, the Progressive Party program represents a step forward in the direction of equality for the Negro people within that framework.

Negro voters must not be diverted from their course as they were in the elections of 1948. They listened to those who said "Wallace can't win—Truman can." The fact is Truman and the Democrats won, and we are still losing.

The fallacy of this approach is the conception that a political campaign is like a horse race, and the thing to do is to bet on the "sure winner." Most often this means the surrender of basic principles for small, insignificant, immediate gains. In the long run it means a real setback and a hard fight to recover the ground lost.

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THE ALTERNATIVE is hard, consistent work in building the People's Party. The building of such a party, as in the case of all pioneering, will require a high capacity of sacrifice, toil and sweat. We must accept this responsibility and work to build new political machinery for the party.

The Negro people can meet this challenge. Work is not something new to us. Our labor helped build America. Sacrifice will not deter us—we have sacrificed for years for lesser gains. The vision of an America free from prejudice, discrimination and exploitation will give us new courage, new determination and new strength if we take a realistic view.

Frederick Douglass once said, "He who would be free must strike the first blow." This is doubly true today.

New Trial Asked For Frame-Up Victim

CHICAGO.—A 30-day extension for the filing of a Bill of Exceptions, which is an account of the errors committed in a trial, gave a faint glimmer of hope to Joe Cunningham, a young Negro sentenced to 35 years in prison for a crime which circumstances prove he could not have committed.

Cunningham was found guilty of being an accomplice to Joe Jones in the shooting of John Barr, milkman for the Bowman Dairies. Barr was robbed and shot in an alley south of 51 St. between Prairie and Indiana Ave., on Feb. 9, 1949, at 10 a.m. Cunningham worked at a coalyard on the North Side, having gone to work on that day at 6 p.m. and worked for six hours. This fact was substantiated by his Social Security record but ignored in the trial.

The case of Cunningham is another flagrant denial of justice to a Negro accused of a crime which he maintains he did not commit. He was convicted on the evidence of an alleged confession made to Assistant State Attorney John M. Long. Despite the absence of a written confession, the denial of the confession by the accused, and the overwhelming evidence to prove his innocence, Cunningham was found guilty.

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THE INCONSISTENCY in this case is appalling. For example, the conviction of Joe Jones had many questionable features. Joe was a narcotic addict and confessed while being denied the drug.

He is alleged to have stated that two men, Buddy and Johnny, were with him when he committed the crime. Yet, the proof that he, himself, was in Berwyn, Ill., at the time that the crime was committed was not taken into account. The testimony of the secertary of a business concern that he answered a long distance call at the time of the crime, and the record of the call was not even considered.

Another discrepancy in the relationship of the three men existed but was ignored. In the trial of Jones it was asserted that there were only two men—Jones and Cunningham. However, in the trial of Cunningham it was maintained that there were three men—Cunningham, Jones and one McCormick. The latter was arrested in Detroit but acquitted due to lack of evidence. And all tried for the same crime!

Joe Cunningham, a 24-year-old father, is being railroaded to prison. A special fund is being raised to fight his case. Contributions may be mailed to the Cunningham Defense Fund, 113 W. Elm St. Negro voters of Chicago have made up their minds that such gross injustices to their people must cease or those responsible will be held accountable in the coming elections.

UPW Backs Ban on Lily-White Show

E. ST. LOUIS.—Local 42 of the United Packinghouse Workers of America demonstrated their determination to support the anti-discrimination program of the International by passing a resolution to boycott the lily-white Majestic Theater and to fine any member $10 if found violating the boycott.

Said Tony Stephens, International vice-president of the union, who was present at the meeting, "This is entirely consistent with the policy of the International to fight against discrimination, not only in the shops, but in the communities."

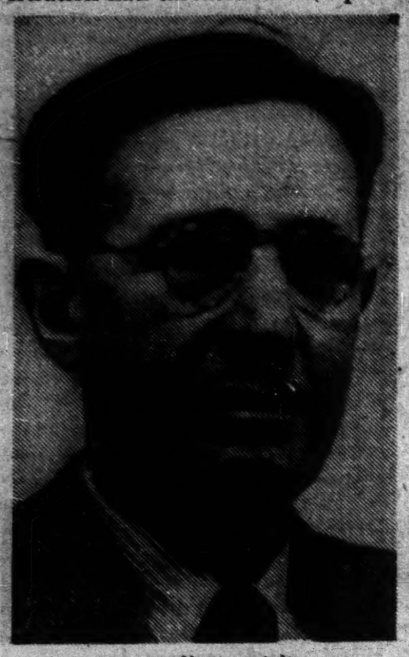
Freedom's Sunlight Warms Wayne U.

By LENNY COHEN

DETROIT.—At three-thirty last Friday nearly 1,500 Wayne University students stood in the sunlight outside the Student Center, and in the street, and across the street in front of the Science Building, and waited for Communist Prof. Herbert Phillips to appear and speak to them.

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THERE WAS a holiday atmosphere, but there was also a tenseness in the air. The students knew the university administration had threatened "disciplinary action" against any student who joined the Committee of One Thousand student and faculty members which had been formed to sponsor Dr. Phillips' appearance near the campus.



DR. PHILLIPS

They knew they were also defying the hoodlum elements among the students, some of whom carried steel pipes, who, many charged, were organized by the administration to terrorize liberal elements among the students.

They were defying the Hearst press, the American Legion and the Mundt-Ferguson cold war advocates.

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THE STUDENTS waited more than half an hour. Then, someone yelled, "He's coming from Warren!" and everybody started walking quickly toward Warren. The Gas House Gang in their identifying jackets, some of whose members had been identified as those forcibly stealing petitions of the Committee of One Thousand earlier in the week, ran as a group toward Warren.

But no one will ever know what they intended to do. Phillips was surrounded by a large group of students. Phillips moved down the sidewalk, attracting students like a magnet.

At the corner of Cass and Putnam, surrounded by hundreds of tightly-packed students, Dr. Phillips gave an interview to the Detroit Press.

Then, the Communist professor led more than a thousand students across the street to the steps of the Main Library and delivered a short speech on the need to stop the growing danger of fascism and war.

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And THAT'S the way it was last Friday afternoon in the bright sunlight of democracy at Wayne University.

Those students knew from their own experience that in defending the rights of a Communist they were defending their own right to hear speakers of their choice and to make up their own minds on the vital question of war or peace.

MICHIGAN ROUNDUP:

Rabbi Fram Hits Papers' Hate Series

DETROIT.—Rabbi Fram in a recent sermon scored Detroit daily newspapers for publishing hate propaganda. He mentioned specifically the Fulton Oursler series in the Detroit Eree Press and the Frank A. Picard series in the Detroit News. Oursler's series was described as an insidious instrument for propagating hatred. Rabbi Fram expressly noted the quotes wherein the Jewish High Priest was supposedly planning the extermination of all Christians, something, Rabbi Fram said, for which there is no factual evidence.

Picard's lenten series was called "inflammatory," as it places the guilt for Christ's death on the Jews.

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POLISH-VATICAN PACT

DETROIT. — The Michigan Worker can assure the MICHIGAN CATHOLIC, official organ of the church hierarchy here, that the accord between the Polish government and the Polish Roman Catholic Episcopate is a fact and is genuine. The Michigan Worker welcomes it as a major contribution to peace.

A couple of week's ago the Michigan Catholic pooh-poohed the possibilty. It didn't jibe with their regular propaganda stories of "worsening" of relations between the church and the Polish people's democratic government.

The MICHIGAN CATHOLIC was following the foreign power Vatican State line of an alleged "increased persecution of the church in Poland." The 19 point accord signed in Warsaw April 14 by representatives of the Polish government and the Polish Roman Catholic Episcopate was a spike in the cold war plottings of the Vatican, which the MICHIGAN CATHOLIC finds it hard to admit.

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GERMAN MOVIE HERE

DETROIT. — The East German zone produced movie "L'Affair Blum" will be shown in Detroit Saturday night, May 20 at 6 p.m. The program will run two hours.

The picture has been described as the "German Dreyfus Case." It started a run at a local theatre several months ago, and was mysteriously withdrawn after the second day on "order from the New York management."

It was suspected at the time that the theatre management was pressured by the U. S. state department to ban the film.

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WHERE THE MONEY GOES

LANSING.—Governor Williams has answered Detroit Mayor Cobo that he will draft a special message to the Legislature in session here hacking the spending of $100,000,000 for express highways, a pet project of the auto manufacturers.

The Governor meanwhile has no time to draft special messages for passage of a FEPC law; for emergency relief for the 25,000 idle workers in the Upper Peninsular. He has also asked the legislature for $15,000 to be given to a special commission to study "Communism."

While the Governor was approving spending of $100,000,000 for express ways, the Legislature passed $2,000,000 to take care of relief for 54,000 welfare cases, the highest in Michigan since the depression days of 1930. An average of $11 a week is provided for a family of four people out of welfare funds

CHRYSLER SETTLEMENT MEANS NEW STRUGGLES

Continued from Page 1

the tune of several cents per employee per hour.

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SOME things are still holding up the actual signing. Reuther is staging a big show of "60 hours straight negotiating" in order to convey the impression that he is 'fighting hard." Actually most of the above points were agreed to a week ago, either verbally or in a rough written form.

The company is holding out for a four-year contract and for cutting down the capacity of stewards to handle grievances, especially speedup beefs.

Everyone in the 'know" circles of the union admits the contract will be no stronger and that economically little gains made.

If the Reuther clique running the strike had fought for 10 cents an hour wage boost it would have cost the company $18,412,000 a year. A pension costs them for the 1,400 eligible workers $1,092,000 a year.

It was learned today that General Motors will issue their offer to the UAW this week answering the demand of 31 cents an hour of 250,000 workers.

DETROIT. — The following poem is reprinted from the letter-box of the Wayne University student newspaper, the Collegian:

"We can't permit a Communist,
To force his way into our midst,
Because the 'Times' would be displeased,"
Says Dr. H. on bended knees.
Though education does come first,
It's not so important as Randolph Hearst.

The next thing Marx Bros. movies will be barred from Wayne.

—JOHN MELSON.

The Michigan Worker is your paper. It will contnue to publish only by the contributions of its readers. Mail yours in today!

Don't delay! Freedom won't wait. Mail your contribution to the Michigan Worker's $7,500 fund drive right now!

Detroit May Day Celebration Sunday

DETROIT.—Detroit's May Day celebration, being held on May 7 at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road at 2 p.m. will have as its theme "Rally for Peace and Civil Rights."

May Day, now celebrated throughout the world, was born in 1886 in the midst of the struggle of American workers for an 8-hour day.

Having just returned from Paris, Fred M. Fine, national legislative director of the Communist Party, will give a first-hand account of the French workers' refusal to unload armaments from the U. S. in their fight for peace. He will also tell the true story of the French Ford workers and English dock workers' strikes.

James E. Jackson, Jr., has just returned from an extensive tour of the South and will speak on "Your Stake in the Fight for Civil Rights." Dr. Jackson was among the founders of the Southern Negro Youth Conference and is an authority on the history and culture of the Negro people.

The meeting is being sponsored by the Michigan State Committee of the Communist Party.

Michigan Worker Peace Petition

In Commemoration of the Death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt on April 12, 1945, We Petition for Peace

STOP THE H-BOMB

END THE COLD WAR—

NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE!

President Harry S. Truman and
The Congress of the United States

Gentlemen:

We workingmen and women of Michigan, who, with all American workers, will suffer most in the event of another war, hereby, petition the President and Congress of the United States for:

1—Immediate action through the United Nations to outlaw all A-Bombs and Hell Bombs; to prohibit their manufacture; to destroy existing stockpiles and to adopt measures of control through UN to enforce this policy.

2—Immediate return to the Roosevelt policy of international cooperation and the initiation of negotiations with the Soviet Union, to end the cold war and settle outstanding differences.

Name	Address	City

(Paste a sheet of paper here and collect more signatures. Mail as soon as possible to: Michigan Worker, 2419 Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich.)

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Jobs? None Around D. C.

—See Page 3

They Wouldn't Unload Arms

—See Magazine Section

Drive Opened for Freedom of Dennis

See Page 3

N.Y. Unionists To Ring Doorbells For Peace

By Bernard Burton

New York trade unionists—rank-and-filers and officials—are swinging into the fight to outlaw the atomic bombs as an instrument of warfare. Petitions have begun to roll in the garment shops, shipyards, machine plants, at the taxi garages, calling upon President Truman to open top level peace discussions with the Soviet Union.

Goal of New York's newly established Labor Peace Conference is to bring 250,000 signatures to President Truman. The New York group, composed of representatives from AFL, CIO and independent unions, and headed by Marcel Sherer, veteran labor organizer, was set up to provide central impetus to the campaign.

But the peace campaign has begun to mushroom. Peace petitions were being circulated in industries, with or without connection to the Labor Peace Conference. One example was the newspaper industry, where three shops of the CIO American Newspaper Guild initiated petitions to go through the whole industry and among all crafts.

Even among the taxi drivers the last big unorganized group of workers in New York, a hackmen's committee for peace was getting signatures from their fellow workers. At last report there were better than 3,000 collected from the hackies.

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RANK AND FILE garment workers are out to get 10,000 signatures, confident of attaining their goal. And members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers expect to turn in 5,000 names.

Though the peace conference in New York has scarcely had time to organize itself and though the campaign has begun without any great fanfare, estimates are that some 20,000 signatures have been collected.

But a well-organized campaign was mapped out in two conferences, one in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. High point will be a specially designated Peace Day on Thursday, May 25.

On that day every worker for peace will be out on the streets, in the industrial areas and the working class communities, filling up their petitions. The day will be marked by outdoor rallies, door-to-door canvassing and other activities.

Brooklyn labor kicked off in the campaign when 70 delegates from 16 unions and 40 shops gathered at headquarters of United Electrical Local 475. Delegates brought 10,000 signatures to the conference, collected before the "official" launching of the drive.

It was followed a few days later by the city-wide conference. A rundown of activities by some of the unions affiliated shows an auspicious beginning, though Scherer points out "it's just a beginning and much more has to be done to get the 250,000." He's certain it can be done.

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THE FUR UNION is out to get 25,000 signatures. The union inaugurated the campaign in a series of activities. They were the well-attended FDR memorial meeting, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising memorial, which was part of the union's observance of Jewish History week, and in the observance of Negro History Week.

Distributive Workers Local 65, which has officially endorsed the conference and is circulating its own petitions, has set a goal of 10,000 signatures by the opening of its convention in the middle of the month.

The Office Workers are out for 20,000, and in one local, Social Servcie Employes Local 19, better than 2,000 were collected within a few days.

UE Local 475, whose president, Charles Fay, is one of the leaders in the Brooklyn peace campaign, collected about 1,500 signatures within a few days.

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SIMILAR REPORTS were made by Scherer on the Transport Workers Union, where shop leaders are circulating the petitions, on Shipyard, Longshore, Maritime, Bakers, Chemical (close to 2,0000 signatures already collected), Brewery, Electrical, Machinist, Painters, Hotel and Restaurant.

Leaders of nearly all these groups reported that their industries are being hit by cold-war economy, where the curtailment of trade with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China has cut in on jobs. It was especially clear in longshore, maritime and shipyard.

But, above all, they pointed out, the workers are sick and tired of the drive to war.

United Action Wins New Housing for 520 Families

AUSTIN, Texas.—United action by the common people of Austin has forced the approval of 520 new units of public housing. The slum clearance program, violently opposed by the Real Estate Board and the local Dixiecrats, was backed by a vigorous united movement of Negroes, Mexican-Americans, and white workers, students, and small businessmen.

Some 600 people jammed the City Council public hearing on the public housing plan. Speakers included Rev. Harold Branch, Negro Baptist Ministers Union, Charles Birdwell, AFL Central Trades Council, Pat Mendez, League of United Latin-American Citizens, Mrs. Emma Rotch, League of Women Voters, Maj. Horace Shelton, American Legion.

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MEANWHILE, the fight for adequate bus service pressed ahead. A City Council public hearing brought another overflow crowd which demanded immediate action on 14 specific grievances against the Austin Transit Co.

A permanent organization, the Austin Bus Riders Association, has been formed around the question after a mass protest meeting. The Association president, Rudy Rice, summarized the people's charges against the company.

Mrs. Ana Murray, militant Negro worker, said that she has complained so frequently that when the bus company's phone rings, the president groans, "Is that Ana Murray again?" Mrs. Murray has obtained hundreds of signatures on a petition demanding better service in East Austin.

The Dixiecrats rushed to the defense of the bus company and the Mayor claimed that Austin "has better service now than ever before," a statement which was greeted with a chorus of boos. The Mayor, greatly disturbed by the growing mass movements for civic betterment, continually tried to silence the people crowded into the council room.

One citizen rose and declared, "This is America and I'll applaud when I want to." This set off another round of cheering.

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ATTEMPTS by Councilwoman Emma Long to redbait those whom she called "young party-liners" fell flat. In a letter published in the local press, Communist youth leader Wendell Addington pointed out that "Communists are adding our modest part to the growing movement for better living conditions in Austin from the same motives as other working people and students—we do not like to wait an hour for an ancient overcrowded bus; we do not like to pay high rents for sub-standard housing."

He warned that reactionaries "would attempt to intimidate, confuse and divide the Austin citizens who are demanding improvements."

Communist Election Program

Demand $35 Weekly For Unemployed

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A call for $35 a week for unemployed, a state $1 an hour minimum wage, and a better deal for tenant farmers are among some of the planks in the Alabama Communist Party 1950 election platform. The platform demands that all in Alabama, Negro and white, have the right to vote.

With unemployment skyrocketing in Alabama, the Communist Party demands that jobless receive $35 a week with $3 a week additional for each dependent. Payments should be continued as long as unemployment lasts, the platform says. Waiting period should be cut down to one week.

The first plank for labor in the Communist platform calls for a $1 minimum wage. Many workers, especially women, receive less than 30 cents an hour for their work. Living costs have gone way up in Alabama and workers are unable to buy proper food, homes, or other essentials for their families. The platform calls for a bill "to force all national corporations to pay Alabama workers as high wages as paid workers in corporations' plants in any other state."

FOR ALABAMA'S FARMERS the platform calls for federal loans to buy farms. It calls for the "fund to be handled in each county by working farmers, Negro and white. Payments to be on a sliding scale, based on crop and market conditions each year."

The platform asks for a written contract between landlord and sharecropper and tenant. Because there are no such contracts and because the word of the white planter against the Negro and white tenant is "law" many croppers are cheated out of the products of their labor. It is important to notice that the platform calls for repeal of all crop lien laws. These laws force the sharecropper to be dependent solely on the planter for credit at the highest rates of interest. If the sharecropper can't pay then his share of the crop can be taken and his family left in complete poverty.

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IN ALABAMA only a small number of working people and farmers may vote. The Alabama Communist platform demands the right of all, Negro and white, to vote. It also demands that the legislature live up to its state constitutional duty and "reassign legislature representation in each county on the basis of population." This is something the big mule politicians have refused to do for the last 50 years and the big city centers like Birmingham, Mobile, Gadsden, and Montgomery are without proper representation in the legislature.

The Alabama Communist Party 1950 platform is a people's program and calls for democracy, money for welfare instead of warfare, more funds for education, and $100 a month pensions for the aged. It speaks out squarely against prejudice used by the big mules to divide the people of the state. It says that the key to the people's victory is unity in the struggle against Wall Street corporations and their plantation partners.

Vice Cleanup Shuns Bigwigs

NEW ORLEANS, La.—One of those periodic vice "clean-ups" is going on in the French quarter of New Orleans. A few civic organizations got up on their hind legs a few weeks ago, when a wealthy tourist was murdered in a night club, and put pressure on City Hall for an investigation. Ever since, a Mayor's Committee, which includes Gasper Gulotta, self-styled "Mayor of Bourbon Street," and one of the biggest racketeers in town) has been meeting and making futile passes at vice.

They needled the graft-ridden police department into public statements that they would crack down on "sex degenerates" in the city. Admittedly, sex degenerates of all sorts are plentiful on and around Bourbon Street but since all they get is a night in jail—no confinement, examination or treatment of their illness—it's doubtful whether the police are helping much.

The Mayor's Committee is also calling for the removal of indecent pictures in nightclub displays, has banned parking on Bourbon Street because solicitation often goes on from parked cars, and is talking of restraining sidewalk barkers and cab drivers, many of whom openly and constantly solicit for houses of prostitution.

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AND OF COURSE, the usual whipping boys of the police department are taking an extra beating—the "B-girls" and prostitutes who have either been victimized into this life by economic desperation or even actually kidnaped or tricked into houses of prostitution by racketeers. A few months ago a few fifteen and sixteen year old girls made the headlines when they told how they came into town from the country and were immediately taken in hand by an experienced madam.

They had applied for positions as barmaids in answer to an ad in the paper and found the "employer" to be a madam, who by a combination of bribery and trickery, got them into a brothel. Although there was a lot of talk about the owners of these houses and the "big people" behind these madams, nothing was ever done to track down these "big people."

After all, these big operators are the ones who pay off not only the police department but City Hall—and probably, though it can't be proved, some of the members of the Mayor's Commission.

You wouldn't expect a man to jeopardize his income, would you?

Packing Plant Workers Rebuff Jimcrow, Red-Baiting

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Rejecting red-baiting and appeals to prejudice and disunity by rightwing leaders of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers of America, employes in the Pilot Plant of Swift Packing Company voted six to two for Local 19, FTA, in an NLRB election here.

The election involved a small group of white workers newly employed by the company and in a separate unit apart from the Swift Cotton Oil Plant, where FTA already has a contract. Nearly all workers at this plant are Negroes.

Realizing the need for joint strength and unity the Pilot Plant workers joined Local 19 when the company refused to give them the same contract conditions guaranteed the FTA oil mill workers.

Negro FTA Shop stewards originally signed up the Pilot Plant workers. When CIO area director W. A. Copeland and his assistant J. D. Harris learned of this along with UPW of A international representative Boone they appealed to some of them to sign Packinghouse cards for an all-white unit and forced an election. In the election the workers rejected prejudice for honest trade unionism.

Present as witnesses of the election and guests of the Memphis CIO were a delegation of West German trade unionists. Here they should have received a good lesson as to what Memphis workers consider real democracy.

Bureaucracy, Jimcrow Peril Dixie Unions

CIO Rightwingers Teach German Rightwingers How to Betray Strike

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Six selected German "labor leaders" from the U. S. zone arrived in this city on Sunday, April 23, for a two week study of Memphis trade unionism. While there is not much that these Labor Department guests are apt to learn about democracy from the lily-white AFL unions or the raid-minded CIO, whose local hall has separate toilets for Negro and white, Memphis does offer an unusual opportunity in the case of the strike at the American Snuff company for a study of the disastrous results of right-wing trade union leadership. Chances are that neither J. D. Harris, Political Action director of the Memphis CIO, nor Frank Miles, president of the Memphis AFL Trades-Labor Council—hosts to the German group—will point out these lessons; but they are already well known to the rank and file Memphis workers.

The Snuff strike, involving some 400 workers, started Jan. 13. Workers were getting 75c an hour minimum, as compared with the dollar an hour minimum the snuff workers at U. S. Tobacco in Nashville (organized by FTA) were getting. The Memphis plant had been organized in 1941 by an AFL company union, but the dissatisfied workers joined the CIO late in 1949 in the hopes of getting a better break. The local CIO organizing committee refused to let Local 19 of the progressive-led FTA have jurisdiction, and instead sent in the Steelworkers Union, led by Earl Crowder, on the technicality that the company made its own cans.

★

A MORE MILITANT GROUP of workers than these strikers, the majority of whom are middle-aged and elderly women who had been working in the plant for years, would be hard to find. Despite the injunctions, prejudicial court decisions, police violence and strong-arm company salesmen protecting the strikebreakers, the workers showed they would not be beaten.

Yet they face defeat—for Crowder's conduct of this strike has been one series of betrayals of the workers' interests. From the outset he refused support from progressive led unions—even though it was on the initiative of the FTA that a strike aid committee was established. He even went to the extent of ordering off the picket lines, progressive workers who had sisters on strike in the plant. And when the NMU local here passed a resolution condemning Judge Bejach's intimidation of strikers hauled into court by the police, Crowder hastened to defend the court and repudiate the NMU resolution, principally because one of the signers is a prominent Memphis progressive.

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THE ATTITUDE of this bureaucratic labor leader towards Negro workers can be guessed. Negro strikers are relegated to jimcrow picketing and have been treated throughout as second class citizens. The company has been using many Negroes as strikebreakers, hauling them to the plant in locked, covered trucks. (A recent Fire Department ban finally put a stop to this practice.)

Instead of attempting to win the Negro workers over, Crowder and other union officials have done nothing to prevent some of the white workers from hurling racist epithets at these Negroes. On the contrary, Crowder added his voice to the white supremacists by making a public statement singling out these Negro workers for special attack, thus playing into the hands of the company, which quickly played this up for the racist provocation that it was.

With such "leadership" as this, the company has had an easy time breaking the strike. The company issued its annual report recently, showing that it could easily meet the strikers' demands. They sold $13,351,145 worth of snuff in 1949, with an income of $3,011,801. They paid stockholders $1,409,238 in dividends and valued its assets as 1950 opened at $22,982,456. Yet they have steadfastly refused to pay more than 84c an hour minimum—a figure to which Crowder has now agreed.

However, the company is not just intent on keeping wages down—they also want to guarantee that they will stay down in the future, by breaking the union. Thus they refuse to make any settlement obliging them to take back their strikers. Crowder has agreed in principle to this last demand—in other words the exclusion of all the militant unionists.

★

MEANWHILE PICKETING has practically come to a halt, since the workers now feel that to appear on the picket line would jeopardize their rehiring chances—with the result that production at the plant is now practically back to normal.

This tragedy of right wing capitulation might not mean much to the phony German labor leaders if it were told to them on their visit here. But it does mean a lot to the Memphis workers who are getting fed-up with the sell-outs of the Crowders and their ilk. And though these particular Germans may not be aware of it, it was just such betrayals that brought Hitler to power in their own country.

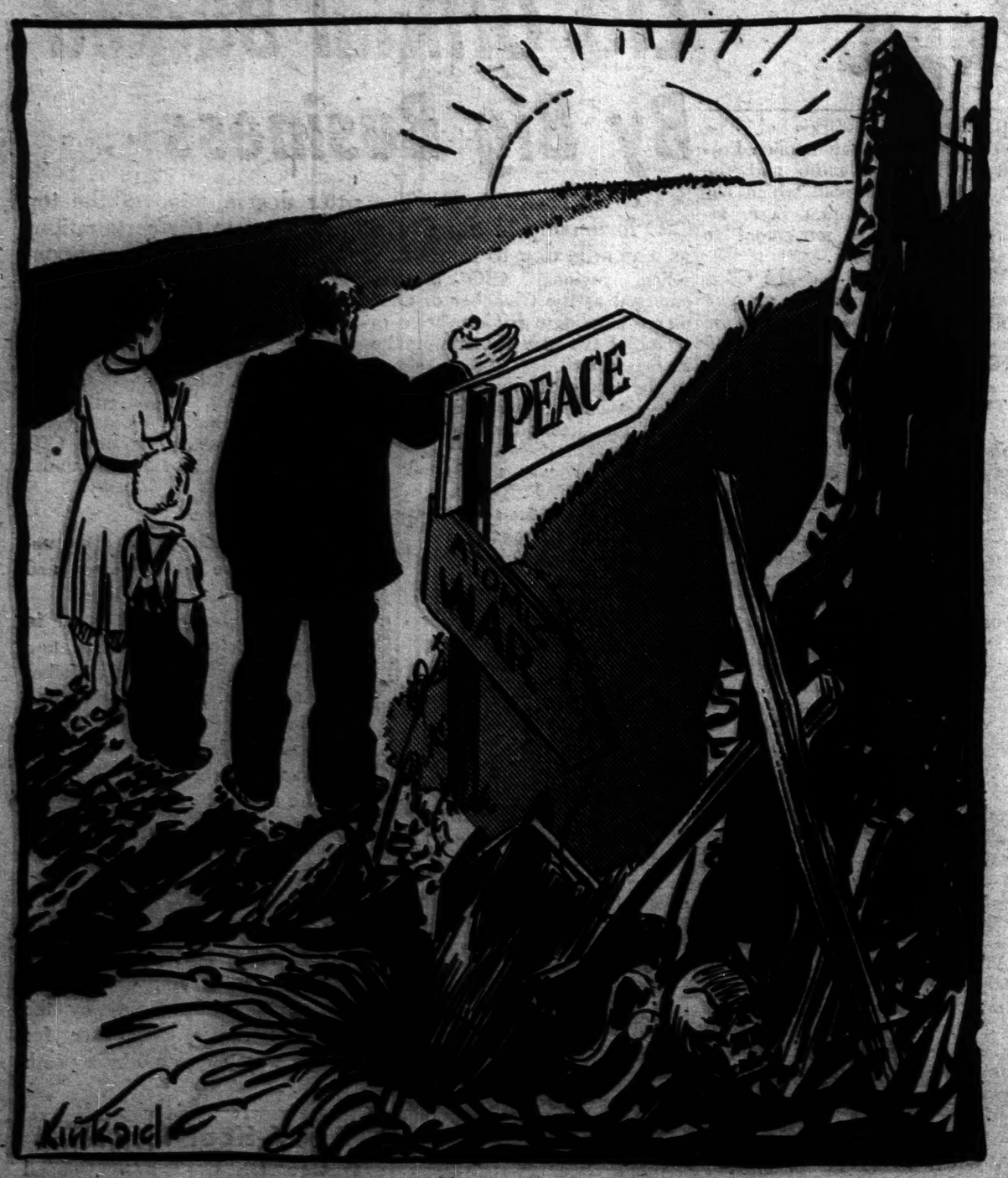
JURY VERDICT EXPOSES CANTON POLICE FRAMEUP

OHIO Edition of the WORKER

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Open Drive for Dennis' Freedom

—See Page 3

Mrs. Pope Cleared In Quick Verdict

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

CANTON, O.—One of the crudest frame-ups ever attempted by a police department was shattered here when an all-white jury returned a verdict of not guilty after deliberating only one hour and ten minutes in the case of Mrs. Clara Pope, charged with stealing a pocketbook containing $22.

Mrs. Pope, Negro mother of five children, was charged with the "theft" by police in a desperate effort to cover their brutal beating of the Canton woman both at her place of employment and later at the police station.

She was hospitalized for three weeks after the beating and has had to return to the hospital for further treatment.

The police were seeking her conviction in an attempt to offset lawsuits against them for false arrest and brutality.

★

THE PROTEST against the beating and arrest of Mrs. Pope, first brought to public attention by the Labor Youth League and the Communist Party, widened into an informal but powerful united front movement.

The dingy municipal courtroom was packed to standing capacity during the days of the trial with a Negro-white audience intent upon seeing that Mrs. Pope won justice.

From the time of her arrest in December, a mass movement developed behind Mrs. Pope which included the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, CIO steel unions, the Bill of Rights Committee, the Federated Negro Women's Clubs, the Young Progressives, the Progressive Party, and the Interracial Women's club.

Mrs. Pope, who was working at the State Theater, a burlesque house, as a cleaning woman, found a purse in the women's rest room. She was bringing it to the office of the manager when she was accused of stealing the purse.

She was her only witness regarding the events in the theater.

The police brought in six witnesses for the prosecution, all of them white.

But the jury of nine women and three men decided that the six lied and that Mrs. Pope told the truth.

★

THEIR verdict, which staggered a large collection of police who rushed to the courtroom to hear the verdict, was a condemnation of the frameup and a substantiation

(Continued on Page 1A)

Taft Backs $50 Million For Fascism

—See Page 1-A

Taft Lauds Starvation by Franco

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The senior Senator from Ohio, Robert Alonzo Taft, weighed the respective merits of finances for American students and millions for a Spanish fascist and, true to his unsavory record, decided in favor of the fascists.

Taft took his stand against federal aid to education at a speech before the Ohio College Association at Columbus, and followed this with a vote in Washington for a $50,000,000 loan to Franco Spain. The author of the Taft-Hartley Law stated at the Columbus gathering that it was not possible to "justify" federal aid to schools "because of our burden from the cold war."

He added this:

"I should certainly oppose any system of direct subsidy to colleges and universities for standard college education even if it is applied to special cases like medical schools and other schools for the training of specialists in fields required for the national welfare."

In other words, Taft wants education reserved for the children of the rich. With the present high tuition fees, students from working class families are virtually barred from higher education.

A medical education at such a school as Western Reserve University in Cleveland costs several thousands of dollars per year.

Not even government funds under the GI Bill are sufficient in many cases to put students through college. Many veterans have been forced to quit because of financial difficulties.



SENATOR TAFT

Taft said: "I am not in favor of the presumption of any system like the GI Bill of Rights or the National Youth Administration prior to the war."

It was only a few days later that Taft warmed up to a different kind of expenditure, the proposal to give Butcher Franco $50,000,000.

The measure was defeated, largely through the efforts of the Truman administration which wants to give the money through the Export-Import Bank. This is a typical piece of Truman hypocrisy and an effort to avoid a vote of record in favor of fascism.

"It would have been a friendly act toward a nation with a sound economy," Taft said. "Personally I want to keep Spain on our side.

Spain's "sound economy" consists of starvation for millions of workers and peasants while the ruling class reaps a fortune.

Possibly Taft, in the future proposal of amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, will draw on the situation in Spain where a strike brings the death penalty.

The hangman supported by Taft, General Franco, recently gave his only daughter in marriage, and clubbed his fascist friends for wedding presents totaling $6,000,000,000 in value. But Taft does better.

In 1936 the Taft family fortune was estimated at $20,000,000. It probably tripled during the war years.

Taft's undisguised hatred for the plain people has always been evident. He is not concealing it in this election year because of his knowledge that the Democratic leadership, plus prominent labor leaders, have agreed not to make any serious attempt to bring about his defeat.

But he is reckless in his miscalculation of the mounting sentiment against him. Unorganized for the most part at the moment, there is the promise that the anti-Taft movement will take form from the rank and file in the shops and among the decisive independent voting population of Ohio.



FASCIST FRANCO

Poverty Bars Education For Negroes

CLEVELAND, O.—An appalling picture of the denial of educational opportunities to Negro youth in this city because of the low income level of families was revealed here at the same time Senator Robert A. Taft was denouncing the idea of federal aid to education.

Only 90 Negro boys—and this includes veterans of World War II—were graduated from Cleveland high schools in June of 1949.

Of 3,087 students between the ages of 16 and 17 dropping out of school in the year of 1948-49, two thirds were from the Negro ghetto area of Cedar-Central.

A survey revealed that most of the children dropped out of school because of the need of adding to inadequate family incomes.

Public agencies are encouraging Negro youth to enter the labor market at the age of 16 for full time work, according to a report made at the Social Services Council.

The entrance of Negro youth into the labor field is looked upon by employers as a means of keeping the wage level at a low standard.

Nix on Mundt

CLEVELAND, O.—The AFL Moulders Union and the CIO Auto Workers Union at Fisher Body have adopted resolutions opposing the Mundt thought control bill.

Bar Opposes Mundt

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cuyahoga County Bar Association has gone on record against the Mundt thought control bill.

Jury Acquits Mrs. Pope

(Continued from Page 1)

of Mrs. Pope's accusation that she was beaten unmercifully by the police.

One of the prosecutors, W. M. Huebner, admitted in his summation to the jury "that the stories of our witnesses varied."

He made the fantastic argument that "this proved they did not rehearse," and on the other hand he contended that Mrs. Pope's story was rehearsed because she could not be budged from her straightforward account of what had happened.

Huebner's shocking remarks exhibiting his deep-seated dislike of the Negro people caused the audience to gasp with disgust.

He also revealed his class thinking when he rejected any consideration for civil rights and said to the jury that "my duty as a public official is to see that your property is protected."

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HUEBNER asserted that "the defense would have you believe that this is a frameup."

One of the defense attorneys, W. Howard Fort of Akron, neatly recalled this statement and pointed out to the jury "that not once during this trial have we spoken of a frameup."

The chief witness for the prosecution was a sample of the shabbiness of the scheme to convict Mrs. Pope.

She was Mrs. Leona P. Norman, a dowdy woman once convicted of disorderly conduct. Mrs. Norman, a former resident of New Orleans, claimed that Mrs. Pope had stolen her purse, although she did not sign the complaining affidavit which bore the signature of a Canton policeman.

Here is a sample of Mrs. Norman's testimony:

"Where did you get the money?"

"I won it in a bingo game that night."

"Did you go to the burlesque house from the bingo game?"

She answered that she had gone first to a local saloon, one of the most notorious skid row joints in Canton.

"Did you go alone?"

"No, my girl friend went to the theater with me."

"What is her name?"

"I don't know."

"You've known her for two years and you don't know her name?"

"That's right."

"Where does she live?"

"I don't know."

"Where do you meet her?"

"Oh, on the street corner."

★

ASKED if she disliked Negroes, Mrs. Norman said: "Oh, no."

Then she added: "In New Orleans they stay on their side of the sidewalk and we stay on ours."

This was later declared by Prosecutor Huebner as "evidence that Mrs. Norman didn't dislike colored people."

"She only followed the customs of the south," Huebner said. "When in Rome do as the Romans do."

When the case went to the jury, Huebner and his associate, Sam Krugliak, were confidently predicting to police officers that a guilty verdict would be returned in short order.

But from the moment the jury walked into the room it was evident that Mrs. Pope would be acquitted. The jury was smiling and a convicting jury does not smile.

Mrs. Pope, whose serene attitude throughout the trial, lent strength to her many anxious friends, had this comment to make while the jury was out.

"I have faith," she said with her eyes embracing her many supporters.

★

THE OUTCOME of the trial was a hard blow to the Canton Repository, the city's only newspaper. The Repository refused to print anything about the Pope case until the Ohio Edition of The Worker publicized the police brutality. The local radio and the Akron Beacon Journal, which has considerable circulation here, ascribed the protest movement to the Communist Party.

While it is true that the Communist Party threw all its energies into the case, the supporting movement included persons of all political beliefs.

★

TWO outstanding fighters for Mrs. Pope were the Rev. J. C. Gilmore, chairman of the Bill of Rights Committee, and Willie Lige, president of the local branch of the NAACP.

Lige, a powerfully built foundry worker and staunch unionist, rejected several attempts to restrain the NAACP from engaging in a vigorous campaign. And in the course of the defense of Mrs. Pope the NAACP gained in strength and membership. Lige also fought against confining the defense to the Negro people alone and worked effectively for Negro white unity.

A considerable share of credit was merited by the Labor Youth League and the Young Progressives. Mass delegations were brought to the city council and the mayor, and petitions were circulated demanding the removal of the police responsible for the arrest and beating of Mrs. Pope.

When Mrs. Pope was in the hospital, the Young Progressives offered to provide baby sitters for the Pope family whenever wanted, and the LYL visited the family on Christmas Eve with presents and special songs written for the occasion.

★

WHILE Mrs. Pope was without witnesses to support her story of what happened, numerous character witnesses appeared in her behalf. They included former employers: Mrs. Esther Archer, believed to be the first Negro woman elected to a municipal council in an industrial city; the Rev. Ezekiel Bell, assistant pastor of her church, and James Mason, CIO-PAC director in Canton.

CIO Official Backed By Big Business

CLEVELAND, O.—The utter degeneration of the top CIO leadership in this city, which caters to the corporations as a poodle dog to its master, was revealed when Sam Sponseller, regional CIO director, emerged as the Chamber of Commerce candidate for executive director of the new Community Relations Board.

The Board is charged with the enforcement of the fair employment practices ordinance enacted this year.

Sponseller was nominated for the post by F. E. Verdin, director of employee relations for the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., and T. Keith Glennan of Case Institute of Technology.

But Sponseller was defeated by Frank W. Baldau, the present executive director, who has been the target of criticism by forces who first tried to defeat the ordinance and now want to sabotage its operations.

★

BALDAU had the united backing of the Negro and Jewish community and all the forces that are united to bring about passage of the FEPC ordinance.

The two who nominated Sponseller, Glennan and Verdin, face the unpleasant possibility that their own discriminatory employment tactics will be under fire.

The Illuminating Co. has a record of discrimination which it has attempted to cover by a few token hirings, and Case Institute not only discriminates against Negroes and Jews in the hiring of the teaching staff but also bears that reputation on student enrollments.

★

GLENNAN and Verdin, appointees to the Board by Mayor Thomas A. Burke, were on the nominating committee with John Jurkanin, business agent for the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters union.

Jurkanin refused to go along with the Chamber of Commerce for the nomination and supported Baldau.

Ever since Sponseller came to Cleveland through appointment by Philip Murray his task has been to water down the militancy of the CIO movement. He played a leading role in bringing about the denial of democracy in the CIO Council, which was placed under an administrator by Murray.

★

INSTEAD of organizing the unorganized, he had aided and abetted raids on union shops.

Much of his time is spent in speaking before pro-corporation "civic" groups where he preaches that labor and capital have a common interest.

Sponseller has attempted to parade as a defender of civil rights, but his nomination by big business interests has demonstrated the sham of this strutting.

Sign for Peace

CANTON, O.—Two hours work brought 400 signatures on petitions to outlaw the atom bomb. The petitions, sponsored by the National Labor Conference for Peace, were circulated by a youth group.

Ask 6-Hour Day

CANTON, O.—The CIO Council of Stark County has gone on record for the six-hour day.

Denounce Bomb

CANTON, O.—Members of the Townsend Club here viewed a film on the atomic bomb and then signed the petition of the National Labor Conference for Peace calling on [illegible] the weapon.

Jimcrow Housing and Mob Violence: Two-Edged Sword

By Ann Fronten

CHICAGO.—I saw the sinister, hushed-up evidence last week of the double jeopardy into which Chicago's slum clearance program has placed this city's Negro citizens. That evidence was a window in the bedroom of Mrs. Arlena Pennington's cottage at 1110 W. 64th St.—a window smashed with a brick hurled by Engelwood hoodlums on Friday night, April 14, at 10:30 P.M.

"Luckly I had a chair in front of that window," Mrs. Pennington said, "or the brick would have landed in the bed!"

The middle-aged Negro widow told how she had bought the modest little wood-frame dwelling with the aid of a loan from relatives, after being forced to move last summer from her flat in a Cottage Grove Avenue building on the near South Side.

★

"THE LAND CLEARANCE Commission said we had to get out because the New York Life Insurance Company wanted to build a project there," she related. "It was impossible to find another place to rent. I had to buy."

She had managed to keep up payments on the home by giving piano lessons, she stated, and caring for two foster children.

"The city put us out one place," she commented with quiet anger, "now white prejudice is trying to drive us from here!"

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WHEN THE BRICK crashed through her window, she said, she called police, hesitating to look out for fear other missiles would be thrown.

"Four policemen arrived," she went on: "and I saw them talking to a tee-age girl wearing dungarees and a pea-coat. They let her go," she continued, "and when I asked them later who she was, and where she lived, they said they didn't know."

Neighbors later told her that several youths were outside her house when the brick was thrown. But no arrests were made.

★

NO ARRESTS—even though a police squad car had been present throughout the entire hoodlum incident! For this was the second anti-Negro incident on her block this year, Mrs. Pennington explained.

Early in Jaunary a young couple by the name of Duncan had opened a radio service store at the corner of Carpenter and W. 64 Sts., a few yards from the Pennington home. Two weeks after the Duncans had moved into the rooms in back of the store with their three little children, rocks smashed the plateglass window.

Since that attack, a police squard car had been assigned to guard them. Police were stationed at the corner on the night of April 14, when the Pennington home was hit!

★

THINKING BACK to the beginning of "the trouble," Mrs. Pennington said, "I'm sure the idea of throwing bricks didn't start with the teen-agers!"

At the time the Duncans were attacked, she recalled, she found a card in her mailbox from a Gerald H. Crane at 100 N. LaSalle St. The card advised that "white buyers" would like to purchase her cottage. She was invited to get in touch with Crane at once.

Who was Mr. Crane? Mrs. Pennington remembered him well. "Crane, and a Mr. Jay Cozzi, of 100 N. LaSalle St., advertise that they can help Negro buyers locate homes," she said. "Before I bought this house, they showed me places that were for sale to Negroes!"

SOUTH SIDE IN Action

By Raymond Tillman

IT HAS BEEN SAID on many occasions that the pro-fascists would attempt to foist fascism upon the American people by cloaking it in the garb of democracy.



Huey P. Long, assassinated fascist-minded politician of Louisiana often made this boast as he consciously used every form of democratic-sounding demagogy to saddle the people of that State with his vicious dictatorial political machine.

In the recent Chicago Municipal elections we witnessed another form of utilizing progressive slogans to advance the interest of reaction. Here on the Southside the Democratic machine-politicians used the slogan of "Vote for an All-American Team," to take advantage of the honest and healthy desires of the Negro people for full representation.

It is clear that the Democratic machine politicians had not the slightest desire to advance a Negro-white unity through Negro representation, but were concerned solely with guaranteeing the perpetuation of jimcrow government and white supremacy. Their "All-American Team" turned out to be an all-white American team.

★

CERTAINLY one of the most progressive and democratic demands of the workers is that of adequate housing. Yet after weeks of betrayal and double-cross in which the question of building of adequate, low-cost housing has been utilized as a political shell-game. Mayor Kennelly and the City Council have used even this democratic demand of the people to serve their vile and reactionary purposes. They have used it as a means to continue the jimcrow ghetto in which the majority of Chicago's Negro people are forced to live. The refusal of the Chicago City Council to develop an adequate program for the building of low-cost housing units on vacant lands serves to aggravate the housing problems especially for the Negro people.

★

HERE AGAIN, a democratic demand of the people is used to strengthen reaction.

Both in Chicago and New York the politicians of the cold - war forces have attempted to steal from the working people May Day. This day, which originated out of the militant and progressive struggles of the working class for the eight-hour day and for the democratic rights of labor is now being used by the anti-labor pro-fascists to split and divide the ranks of the working class.

Here the Social-Democrats, the Murrays, Careys, Reuthers, Abners, Townsands, play a decisive and infamous role. For it is they, most of all, upon whom the pro-fascists place major reliance in carrying out of this treacherous plan. It is they, who are most glib in the mouthing of progressive-sounding slogans in their attempt to demobilize the working class and their progressive allies in order to better deliver them to the reactionary pro-fascists.

As the reactionaries became more desperate in their drive toward fascism and war we must exercise increasing vigilance to expose their role of demagogic double-talking and double-dealing. The workers and the Negro people must demand more than lip-service and high-sounding phrases. We must fight more determinedly against all attempts to utilize our just demands in the interest of reaction and warfare.

Negro Wants Full Rights Says Leaders

CHICAGO. — Despite rainy weather and the unavoidable non-appearance of the main speaker, Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, 500 people experienced a stimulating panel discussion on attaining Civil Rights on April 24 at the DuSable High School under the sponsorship of the Forum Committee of the St. Marks Methodist Church.

"Everybody wants to know what the Negro wants," charged Moderator Attorney Theophilus F. Crawley, "Well, I'll tell them. The Negro wants every right, every privilege, every immunity, and every economic opportunity enjoyed by other full-fledged, first-class citizen."

"We want it," he asserted, "not as some special dispensation given in a patronizing manner, but we want it as a natural, God-given, inalienable right as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States of America."

Emphasizing the fact that the National Bar Association is dedicated to the task of removing every trace of second-class citizenship, Mr. Crawley gave unequivocal notice:

"We are going to continue our fight for first-class citizenship, in the Courts, legislative bodies, the churches, schools, through labor relationships, and before the bar of public opinion," he said, "until the battle is won!"

"As long as I am in the City Council," warned Alderman Archibald Carey, "I will see to it that everything within my power is done for adequate housing without segregation."

IN ONE OFF-THE-CUFF speech, Rev. Carey charged that anti-Negro forces in the community were blocking the selection of housing sites.

"Bitter struggles are going on in the City Council," he disclosed, "waged by opponents of the housing program. Add to this certain aldermen who are against it; as well as real estate boards, and you have a picture of what is going on. They are the chief obstacles in the selection of housing sites," he declared.



South Side relief clients wait patiently to be served at the Surplus Commodities Station at 3158 S. State St.

All Those Potatoes And No Meat

By Sylvia Alexander

CHICAGO.—What does a person think about as he stands in line at the relief surplus station waiting for surplus foods now being distributed by the federal government? The DuSable Worker decided to find out.

"Why can't the government see that we get jobs?" "How can I raise my baby on such little money?" "What's happened to the low cost housing projects promised us by the city?" These are some of the questions relief clients ask themselves as they await their turn.

Talking to the people at one of the South Side's busiest distribution centers, 3185 S. State, the DuSable Worker was told over and over again that "Sure the potatoes and dried milk and eggs help, but . . ."

". . . But we still don't have enough from the relief money to get meat or lard to go with the potatoes," one woman said, "and my baby should get fresh milk."

★

ALL DAY the people come, carrying shopping bags or baskets. Quietly they take their places in the line that often spills over into the streets outside and around the corner of the building.

As they get to the counter they hold out their bags and baskets. A couple of pounds of potatoes and small quantities of powdered milk and eggs are dumped in. Then they move on quickly to make room for the next ones. All day long the line keeps growing.

"Seems as like the government'd try to get us jobs for them that want them," a man declared. "I go every day to the employment office, but always it's the same. Seems like every time it's the colored people who don't get the jobs and the colored people who gets laid off the jobs first," he added.

AND AS THE CROWD around the Worker reporter grew, a small thin woman spoke up.

"It don't make sense sometimes," she said. "How come they burn all them oranges in Florida? Then my babies drink skim milk and never see no oranges. And my husband he can't get any job to work."

The highest point in Illinois is in Jo Davies County, Charles Mound is 1,241 feet above sea level.

The lowest point in Illinois is at Cairo, 268.58 feet above sea level.

Score Against ABC

By Harriet Tully

CHICAGO.—Illinois bowlers scored a strike against jimcrow this week when Superior Judge John A. Sbararo ruled the American Bowling Congress guilty of racial discrimination. He levied a $2,500 fine against the organization.

In a test case handled by Assistant State's Attorney Eward E. Plusdrak, the nation-wide ABC, boasting over a million members, was charged with limiting its membership to white males, inflicting penalties against bowling alleys which allow Negroes to participate in tournaments, and otherwise violating state and federal laws.

"The by-laws of the American Bowling Congress violate the Bill of Rights of the State of Illinois, the Illinois Civil Rights Act, and the general public policy of this state," Plusdrak told the DuSable Worker shortly after the decision had been handed down. "The American Bowling Congress violates its state charter as well as Section 1 of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution," he declared.

But Floyd Thompson, ABC attorney, gained delay of the revocation order on the plea that similar suits pending in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio would take similar action, making it impossible to amend the by-laws at the ABC convention May 8.

It was learned by the DuSable Worker this week that the American Bowling Congress has appealed the decision.

★

STRIKING DIRECTLY at the racist dictatorship of the ABC, State's Attorney Plusdrak asserted, "They contend that they are a fraternal organization and therefore can discriminate. That reasoning is not correct because of the power granted them by the State of Illinois."

Attorney Plusdrak pointed out further that the ABC's charter states that they shall have supreme power over all bowling interests in the U.S.A. excluding general care and supervision."

Mundt Bill Opposed by 135 Professional Leaders

CLEVELAND, O.—One hundred and thirty-five professional men and women of Cleveland, largely from colleges and universities, have addressed a joint letter to President Truman asserting that the Mundt thought control bill would "actually undermine and negate the very democratic system of government it purports to protect."

Urging the nation's chief executive to "use your full powers" to bring about the defeat of the measure, the letter asserts that the bill would be "an omnipresent weapon against any organization or individual desiring to change any aspect of our present society."

In addition, the letter continued, the Mundt bill constitutes "an unconstitutional destruction of our many civil rights."

CLEVELAND, O.—The District Council of the Machinists Union, representing a membership of 20,000, voted opposition to the Mundt Bill. A motion to table the resolution, offered by a delegate allied with the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, was rejected.

Those signing the letter included:

Marie D'Angeli, Dr. Duchan Adamov, James A. Bard, Prof. Mordecai Bauman, Mrs. Netta Berman, Richard Blumberg, Prudence Burchard, Natalie C. Crouter, William J. Cohen, Alexander Darges, Prof. Charles C. Davis, Stanton L. Davis, Dr. Ralph Dorfman, Lawrence Dembrose.

Also Marian Epstein, Mort Epstein, Dr. Leslie L. Foldy, Prof. Joseph Friend, Stanley Friedman, Frederick Funkhouser, Raymond Ginger, Max J. Gartenberg, Minnie Golden, Prof. V. R. Gulbenkian, Prof. Calvin S. Mall, Leonard Hinds, Doris Hall, Edward M. Hodgman.

Also Anthony Jansic, Dr. Major B. Jenks, John C. Kennedy Hanna Kirtz, Dr. A. S. Kochman, Bertram S. Koel, Kalman Kubinyi, Dr. Daniel J. Levinson, Philip Litchtenberg, Dr. Sidney Lobe, Dr. Victor Lorber, Robert P. Madison, Renee Meer, Samuel Meer.

Also Ann B. Morrow, Dr. William R. Morrow, Dr. John Muntz, Herbert Nechin, Dr. H. E. Paine, P. H. Pasch, Dr. Harlan Burr Roney, Fred Rosenberg, Dr. Philip Sharnoff, Rev. D. R. Sharpe, Bernard Solomon, Elizabeth R. Solomon, George Steckler, Elsie R. Tarsai.

Acheson Aids Ohio Corporations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Truman Administration, through Secretary of State Acheson, has given its indorsement of a bill sponsored by steel, shipping and iron ore interests in Ohio to open up the St. Lawrence waterway.

Originally opposed by the Ohio corporations, the waterway now is favored because public funds would be used to bring iron ore into the Great Lakes area from new fields in eastern Canada, Liberia and South America.

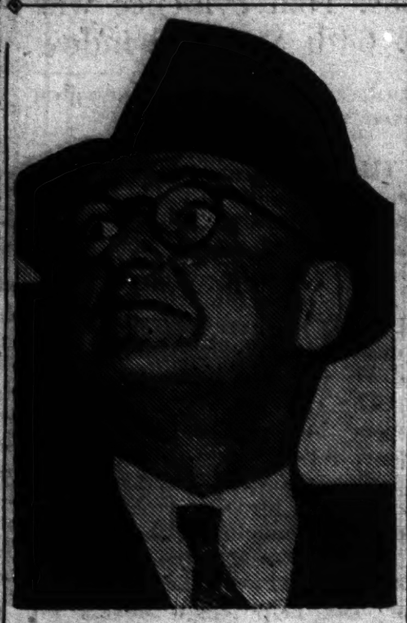
The Ohio corporations are grabbing for the taxpayers' money under the cry of "defense," and they are expected to insist on the elimination of the power project aspect of the waterway development.

Ohio Edition The WORKER

Address all editorial material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Ohio Edition of The Worker to Room 203, 1426 W. 3rd St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Telephone: MAin 1-9454.

Editor: Elmer O. Fehlhaber.



TOM GIRDLER

Girdler and Nazis in Cartel Plot

CLEVELAND, O.—Tom Girdler, chairman of the board of the Republic Steel Corp., was one of several American steel executives who met with Nazi cartelists both before and after the war in a scheme to divide the world steel market.

This is the charge made by James S. Martin, former chief of decartelization of the American Military Government.

Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York said that Martin had papers seized at the headquarters of the steel cartel abroad showing that the American steel industry had ben engaged in "prewar plotting against the national interest."

Republic's executives have played a large part in the reorganization of the steel industrw in Western Germany, and it is generally agreed that the decartelization program has been an utter failure.

This could not have been carried out without the approval of the Truman administration.

Malleable Votes CIO

CLEVELAND, O.—Workers at the National Malleable & Steel Castings Co. have shifted their union affiliation from the AFL Auto Workers to the CIO's union in that industry.

Six hundred and six voted for the CIO as against 306 for the AFL.

The local has been affiliated with the AFL since the days when Homer Martin, trade union renegade, broke away from the CIO United Auto Workers.

There is a substantial number of Negro workers at National Malleable. It was their vote that was decisive in breaking the local's affiliation with the AFL.

The AFL Auto Workers still has a number of foundry shops in Cleveland. The decision by the National Malleable workers may lead to additional changes in affiliation in these shops that account for a considerable portion of Negro industrial workers.

Foremen Get New Name For Speedup

LORAIN, O.—The foreman at the big National Tube subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corp. have been instructed to use a new word for speedup—"method improvement"—but the physical exhaustion from increased production hasn't abated one bit.

Not only that—jobs are disappearing. Two hundred and fifty jobs were eliminated when the new blooming mill went into operation. Only men with eight years seniority work in the new mill.

The displaced men were sent to other departments where they start without seniority.

The management in a bulletin to foremen views the displaced workers as expendable and compares them to Germans employed in the Nazi factories during the war.

★

AFTER relating that there was opposition to bombing jet airplane factories in Germany because the losses are bound to be high, the bulletin declares:

"Supervisors in industry are often faced with a similar type of decision when they want to make method improvements. They, too, encounter resistance—from workers. And they, too, can not afford to miss out by neglecting to go ahead with the improvements.

". . . when a worker's own job is threatened, his resistance to method improvements is normal and natural. The supervisor, at this point, must decide whether to give in to pressure from workers to protect their jobs, or whether to stick to the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number (this means the stockholders)."

Threaten Strike

CLEVELAND, O.—Refusal of the Murray-Ohio Manufacturing Co. to grant pay increases to 22 timekeepers brought a threat from the entire force of 1,400 to shut down the plant. The union is affiliated with the CIO United Auto Workers.

Press Drive

$11,483.26

WITH THE RETURNS from the May Day weekend not yet included, the Ohio fund drive was over the $11,000 mark and it was predicted that the new tabulations would raise that amount to approximately $15,000.

Although several sections have taken a decided spurt, the general lag outside Cleveland was still holding the campaign for the support of the press and organizational activity below the pace required.

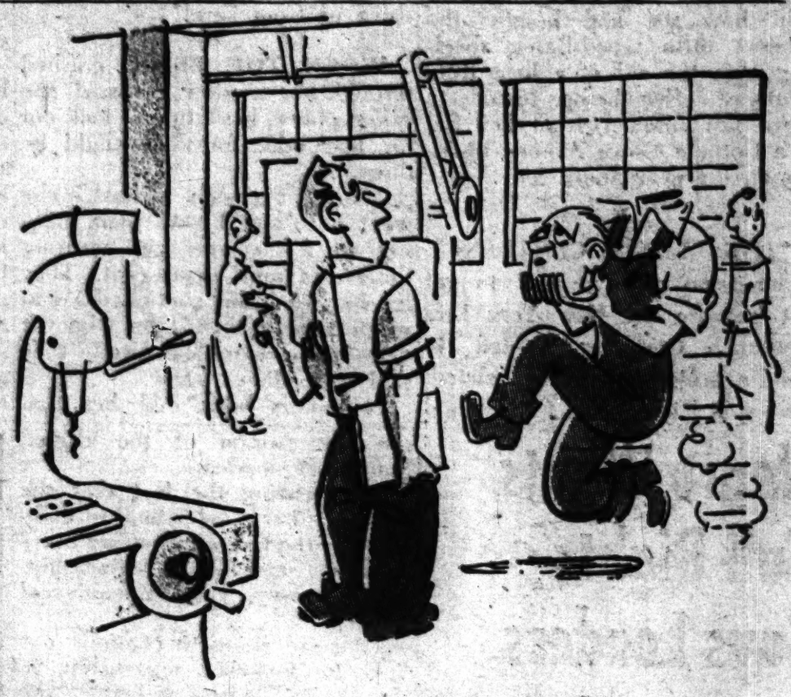
The Cleveland total now stands at $8,422.24 and the total for the balance of the state was $3,061.02.

Here is the standing of the Cleveland sections:

Southeast	$1,949.70	Glenville	1,284.56
West Side	1,414.50	Cedar-Central	107.00
Professional	1,897.80	Youth	110.00
UE	110.00	Lorain	252.25
Collinwood	679.00	Miscellaneous	717.43

Sections outside Cleveland are as follows:

Ohio Valley	165.00	Youngstown	506.72
Mansfield	101.00	Dayton	493.30
Toledo	410.00	Columbus	721.00
Warren	19.00	Cincinnati	375.00
Akron	170.00	Canton	100.00



The dispensary's straight ahead . . .

Alert Czechoslovaks Against Kudrak

MANSFIELD, O.—Progressive Czechoslovak circles were warned to be on the lookout for John Kudrak who has posed as a member of the Communist Party and claims to have served with Czech troops in the Soviet Union against Germany.

A braggart who likes to force his way into meetings, he is believed to have connections with the FBI, the police and clerical fascists of the Catholic Church.

Kudrak worked at Ohio Brass in Mansfield and tried to work his way into the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union at a time when leaflets were being distributed at the Westinghouse plant.

He worked at Westinghouse for a time but left his job at that plant.

Kudrak speaks fairly good English, borrows money on frequent occasions and is a fanatic at playing slot machines and punch boards.

He is expected to reappear this summer at nationality picnics and other affairs.

One of his friends is a priest, Msgr. Nicholas Krejar, believed to be stationed in the New York City-New Jersey area.



The Mail Bag

DENOUNCES UNCLE TOM

LORAIN, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

The leaders of Local 1104 of the United Steelworkers of America keep pushing an Uncle Tom to the foreground here. If they think that the Negro workers like myself are taken in they are badly mistaken.

This bootlicker is Harry K. Atkinson who wrote an article for the Lorain Labor Leader recently bawling out "the colored brothers." He claimed that the Negroes in National Tube were guilty of "mental isolation" and warned Negroes against what he called "washroom lawyers," "race specialists" and "interracial strategists."

We know the men he refers to. He has in mind those white brothers who will really put up a fight for equality.

Atkinson proved how sincere he is in the fight against discrimination when he opposed a resolution asking the union to elect a Negro to the executive board.

Atkinson, unfortunately, is head of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It has steadily declined in influence under his so-called leadership. You can't get the Negro workers to join the NAACP because he is president.

I think this is wrong to stay away. He should be told off both in the union and the NAACP.

NEGRO STEEL WORKER.

• • •

COPS GET CULTURE

CLEVELAND, O.

Editor, Ohio Edition:

I never thought the day would arrive when I would attend a concert surrounded by 150 police.

But that's what happened in Cleveland when Paul Robeson sang at the anniversary celebration of the JPFO.

Robeson has exposed more cops to culture than could be done with free box seats.

The culture doesn't take, however. I heard one cop say that: "I'd rather be at the Roxy burlesque."

G.J.C.

WORKER EXPOSES RELIEF-JOB HOAX

The WORKER
DuSable edition

[redacted] 26
In 2 Sections, Section 1

NEW YORK-CHICAGO [redacted]
24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

CHICAGO.—A notorious scheme to exploit relief clients and enrich private companies has been unearthed by the DuSable Worker through the alertness of one of the prospective victims. An elaborate set-up designed to defraud workers, clothed in the guise of "Vocational Rehabilitation" was exposed as a method of securing labor at sub-standard wages to do jobs formerly performed by regular employed workers.

The scheme is operated against Negro men, teen-agers, a few white men and women, but primarily against Negro women. Fifty-two of the 60 workers usually found in the operation are Negro women.

These relief clients are referred to a work project housed in the relief center at Halsted and 14th St. where they provide cheap labor for private firms.

★

IN THE MORNING they assemble at the welfare office for work. A "foreman" calls them by name and they report to the desk for assignment. Sometimes they wrap all-day suckers and box them, other times they stuff "gift boxes" of the Derby Food Co. containing a ring and "red jar top" of the Peter Pan Peanut Butter to keep th e peanut butter moist. Most recent addition to the motley array of work details is the packing of plastic bags into cellophane packages.

Besides the Derby Company there are contracts with the American Tag Co., the United Hardware Co., Rolling and Engraving Co., Inc., Ringley-O'Brien Press, a mailing firm and the concern which markets the plastic bags.

According to Welfare Commissioner Alvin E. Rose workers earn from 40-90c an hour based on piece work until they have earned their monthly allowance. However, relief recipients said they were told that when their earnings exceeded the relief allotment, they would receive the difference. But, they assert, this never happens. As they have no way of accurately checking the time worked, they have no way to figure their own earnings. Neither are they told what the rates of pay is for their piece work.

★

SPEEDUP IS ALSO used to gouge extra profits from the already exploited workers. According to one teen-age worker, they are required to make 500 rings a day, wrap and pack forty suckers a minute or string 13,000 tags a day. One "model" worker stuffed 15,000 Peter Pan packages a day—as a reward her relief check was cut from $94 to $28. As a new prospective buyer of forced labor views the sweatshop, the fastest workers are called out to "make a test" in order that he may become convinced of their efficiency and speed.

Commissioner Rose told The Worker reporter that the people assigned to the project are unable to find regular jobs because of physical handicaps or lack of skills and aptitudes. Under this ruse private concerns let contracts to the Welfare Department in exchange for cheap labor. Their check is issued by the Illinois Crippled Association.

Some of these "handicapped" people were interviewed by DuSable reporters. Afraid that their welfare check would be cut off completely, they asked that their names be withheld but willingly told of their experience. One was a teen-age youngster trying to earn a living. He used to earn $3 a day helping on a coal truck, but now his earnings range from $1.16 a day to $3.21. Union wages at the 75-cent minimum would be $4.80 a day.

★

ANOTHER EXAMPLE of the people referred to the project is a 26-year-old woman, supporting herself and her mother. She used to be a maid earning $30-40 a week. At the welfare station she worked three weeks and earned $7. Her relief budget was $62.

Commissioner Rose is famous for such "bright ideas." The Welfare Department indicated that the whole thing is "an experiment." However, union officials contacted by The Worker expressed alarm as to what would happen if the "experiment" is broadened.

Said one of the workers, "We want jobs, but not under a dole system. We want union wages and work standards; we want dignity and job security and we want to become a part of the mass of legitimate workers in industry."

Please arrange to call at the address shown on the reverse side of this card. Report ready to work—bring lunch.

on 3/13/50 (Date) at 8:30 AM (Hour) to see Miss Lebow

Placement Office

If you cannot keep this appointment, please notify us by return mail or telephone.

BRING YOUR IDENTIFICATION CARD AND THIS APPOINTMENT CARD WITH YOU WHEN YOU CALL

CWD Form CW-76 (Rev. 12-5-45)

Order to report to work at welfare slave labor shop issued to relief clinents.

Billy Jones Wins in E. St. Louis Primary

E. ST. LOUIS.—In an amazing political upset in a St. Clair County primary for state representatives, Billy Jones, militant NAACP attorney who led the fight against segregated schools in E. St. Louis, swept in to top all Republican candidates in the field.

The machine-endorsed candidates—white—were badly beaten. Political observers see Billy Jones' chances for election in November as excellent; accounting for his victory by pointing to the fact that many Negro voters entered the Republican primary just to vote for Jones and expect that Jones will get a solid vote in the Negro communities in St. Clair County from Democrats, Republicans, and independents alike.

If elected Jones would be the only down-state Negro representative in the entire state of Illinois.

GETS BIG VOTE

E. ST. LOUIS.—Progressives in the all Negro suburb, Fire Works Station, are enthusiastic about the showing made by Austin England, well-known Negro militant, in the recent school board election there. England was given 331 out of the 700 votes cast.

Alarmed by an early afternoon check which showed the progressive candidate a 2 to 1 leader over his machine opponent, old line politicians rounded up more than a score of automobiles to take enough voters to the polls to give their man his narrow majority.

Packers Fight Job Bias on Two Fronts

See Page 2-A



A photo of the actual product of the labor of relief workers

Jimcrow Housing and Mob Violence: Two-Edged Sword

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—I saw the sinister, hushed-up evidence last week of the double jeopardy into which Chicago's slum clearance program has placed this city's Negro citizens. That evidence was a window in the bedroom of Mrs. Arlena Pennington's cottage at 1110 W. 64th St.—a window smashed with a brick hurled by Engelwood hoodlums on Friday night, April 14, at 10:30 P.M.

"Lucky I had a chair in front of that window," Mrs. Pennington said, "or the brick would have landed in the bed!"

The middle-aged Negro widow told how she had bought the modest little wood-frame dwelling with the aid of a loan from relatives, after being forced to move last summer from her flat in a Cottage Grove Avenue building on the near South Side.

★

"THE LAND CLEARANCE Commission said we had to get out because the New York Life Insurance Company wanted to build a project there," she related. "It was impossible to find another place to rent. I had to buy."

She had managed to keep up payments on the home by giving piano lessons, she stated, and caring for two foster children.

"The city put us out one place," she commented with quiet anger, "now white prejudice is trying to drive us from here!"

★

WHEN THE BRICK crashed through her window, she said, she called police, hesitating to look out for fear other missiles would be thrown.

"Four policemen arrived," she went on: "and I saw them talking to a tee-age girl wearing dungarees and a pea-coat. They let her go," she continued, "and when I asked them later who she was, and where she lived, they said they didn't know."

Neighbors later told her that several youths were outside her house when the brick was thrown. But no arrests were made.

★

NO ARRESTS—even though a police squad car had been present throughout the entire hoodlum incident! For this was the second anti-Negro incident on her block this year, Mrs. Pennington explained.

Early in Jaunary a young couple by the name of Duncan had opened a radio service store at the corner of Carpenter and W. 64 Sts., a few yards from the Pennington home. Two weeks after the Duncans had moved into the rooms in back of the store with their three little children, rocks smashed the plateglass window.

Since that attack, a police squard car had been assigned to guard them. Police were stationed at the corner on the night of April 14, when the Pennington home was hit!

★

THINKING BACK to the beginning of "the trouble," Mrs. Pennington said, "I'm sure the idea of throwing bricks didn't start with the teen-agers!"

At the time the Duncans were attacked, she recalled, she found a card in her mailbox from a Gerald H. Crane at 100 N. LaSalle St. The card advised that "white buyers" would like to purchase her cottage. She was invited to get in touch with Crane at once.

Who was Mr. Crane? Mrs. Pennington remembered him well. "Crane, and a Mr. Jay Goran, of 100 N. LaSalle St., advertise that they can help Negro buyers locate homes," she said. "Before I bought this house, they showed me places that were for sale to Negroes!"

SOUTH SIDE IN Action

By Raymond Tillman

IT HAS BEEN SAID on many occasions that the pro-fascists would attempt to foist fascism upon the American people by cloaking it in the garb of democracy.



Huey P. Long, assassinated fascist-minded politician of Louisiana often made this boast as he consciously used every form of democratic-sounding demagogy to saddle the people of that State with his vicious dictatorial political machine.

In the recent Chicago Municipal elections we witnessed another form of utilizing progressive slogans to advance the interest of reaction. Here on the Southside the Democratic machine-politicians used the slogan of "Vote for an All-American Team," to take advantage of the honest and healthy desires of the Negro people for full representation.

It is clear that the Democratic machine politicians had not the slightest desire to advance a Negro-white unity through Negro representation, but were concerned solely with guaranteeing the perpetuation of jimcrow government and white supremacy. Their "All-American Team" turned out to be an all-white American team.

★

CERTAINLY one of the most progressive and democratic demands of the workers is that of adequate housing. Yet after weeks of betrayal and double-cross in which the question of building of adequate, low-cost housing has been utilized as a political shell-game. Mayor Kennelly and the City Council have used even this democratic demand of the people to serve their vile and reactionary purposes. They have used it as a means to continue the jimcrow ghetto in which the majority of Chicago's Negro people are forced to live. The refusal of the Chicago City Council to develop an adequate program for the building of low-cost housing units on vacant lands serves to aggravate the housing problems especially for the Negro people.

★

HERE AGAIN, a democratic demand of the people is used to strengthen reaction.

Both in Chicago and New York the politicians of the cold-war forces have attempted to steal from the working people May Day. This day, which originated out of the militant and progressive struggles of the working class for the eight-hour day and for the democratic rights of labor is now being used by the anti-labor pro-fascists to split and divide the ranks of the working class.

Here the Social-Democrats, the Murrays, Careys, Reuthers, Abners, Townsands, play a decisive and infamous role. For it is they, most of all, upon whom the pro-fascists place major reliance in carrying out of this treacherous plan. It is they, who are most glib in the mouthing of progressive-sounding slogans in their attempt to demobilize the working class and their progressive allies in order to better deliver them to the reactionary pro-fascists.

As the reactionaries became more desperate in their drive toward fascism and war we must exercise increasing vigilance to expose their role of demagogic double-talking and double-dealing. The workers and the Negro people must demand more than lip-service and high-sounding phrases. We must fight more determinedly against all attempts to utilize our just demands in the interest of reaction and war.

Negro Wants Full Rights Says Leaders

CHICAGO. — Despite rainy weather and the unavoidable non-appearance of the main speaker, Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, 500 people experienced a stimulating panel discussion on attaining Civil Rights on April 24 at the DuSable High School under the sponsorship of the Forum Committee of the St. Marks Methodist Church.

"Everybody wants to know what the Negro wants," charged Moderator Attorney Theophilus F. Crawley, "Well, I'll tell them. The Negro wants every right, every privilege, every immunity, and every economic opportunity enjoyed by other full-fledged, first-class citizen."

"We want it," he asserted, "not as some special dispensation given in a patronizing manner, but we want it as a natural, God-given, inalienable right as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States of America."

Emphasizing the fact that the National Bar Association is dedicated to the task of removing every trace of second-class citizenship, Mr. Crawley gave unequivocal notice:

"We are going to continue our fight for first-class citizenship, in the Courts, legislative bodies, the churches, schools, through labor relationships, and before the bar of public opinion," he said, "until the battle is won!"

"As long as I am in the City Council," warned Alderman Archibald Carey, "I will see to it that everything within my power is done for adequate housing without segregation."

IN ONE OFF-THE-CUFF speech, Rev. Carey charged that anti-Negro forces in the community were blocking the selection of housing sites.

"Bitter struggles are going on in the City Council," he disclosed, "waged by opponents of the housing program. Add to this certain aldermen who are against it, as well as real estate boards, and you have a picture of what is going on. They are the chief obstacles in the selection of housing sites," he declared.



South Side relief clients wait patiently to be served at the Surplus Commodities Station at 3158 S. State St.

All Those Potatoes And No Meat

By Sylvia Alexander

CHICAGO.—What does a person think about as he stands in line at the relief surplus station waiting for surplus foods now being distributed by the federal government? The DuSable Worker decided to find out.

"Why can't the government see that we get jobs?" "How can I raise my baby on such little money?" "What's happened to the low cost housing projects promised us by the city?" These are some of the questions relief clients ask themselves as they await their turn.

Talking to the people at one of the South Side's busiest distribution centers, 3185 S. State, the DuSable Worker was told over and over again that "Sure the potatoes and dried milk and eggs help, but . . ."

". . . But we still don't have enough from the relief money to get meat or lard to go with the potatoes," one woman said, "and my baby should get fresh milk."

★

ALL DAY the people come, carrying shopping bags or baskets. Quietly they take their places in the line that often spills over into the streets outside and around the corner of the building.

As they get to the counter they hold out their bags and baskets. A couple of pounds of potatoes and small quantities of powdered milk and eggs are dumped in them they move on quickly to make room for the next ones. All day long the line keeps growing.

"Seems as like the government'd try to get us jobs for them that want them," a man declared. "I go every day to the employment office, but always it's the same. Seems like every time it's the colored people who don't get the jobs and the colored people who gets laid off the jobs first," he added.

AND AS THE CROWD around the Worker reporter grew, a small thin woman spoke up.

"It don't make sense sometimes," she said. "How come they burn all them oranges in Florida? Then my babies drink skim milk and never see no oranges. And my husband he can't get any job to work."

Score Against ABC

By Harriet Tully

CHICAGO.—Illinois bowlers scored a strike against jimcrow this week when Superior Judge John A. Sbararo ruled the American Bowling Congress guilty of racial discrimination. He levied a $2,500 fine against the organization.

In a test case handled by Assistant State's Attorney Eward E. Plusdrak, the nation-wide ABC, boasting over a million members, was charged with limiting its membership to white males, inflicting penalties against bowling alleys which allow Negroes to participate in tournaments, and otherwise violating state and federal laws.

"The by-laws of the American Bowling Congress violate the Bill of Rights of the State of Illinois, the Illinois Civil Rights Act, and the general public policy of this state," Plusdrak told the DuSable Worker shortly after the decision had been handed down. "The American Bowling Congress violates its state charter as well as Section 1 of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution," he declared.

But Floyd Thompson, ABC attorney, gained delay of the revocation order on the plea that similar suits pending in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio would take similar action, making it impossible to amend the by-laws at the ABC convention May 8.

It was learned by the DuSable Worker this week that the American Bowling Congress has appealed the decision.

★

STRIKING DIRECTLY at the racist dictatorship of the ABC, State's Attorney Plusdrak asserted, "They contend that they are a fraternal organization and therefore can discriminate. That reasoning is not correct because of the power granted them by the State of Illinois."

Attorney Plusdrak pointed out further that the ABC's charter states that they "shall have supreme power over all bowling interests in the U. S. A. including general care and supervision

The WORKER DuSable edition

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Editor: GRACE TILLMAN

The Town I live in

by VICKY STEELE

CHICAGO.

FARM EQUIPMENT LOCAL 139, jubilantly says "there sure were sad UAW boys at Tractor and Ingersoll Gates, Thursday morning." That was the morning-after union election returns at both shops proved that FE had overwhelmingly scored a double-header against UAW raids. And did they celebrate!

They tell the story about one of the loudest supporters for UAW at Ingersoll Gates during the campaign; one of those guys who know-it-all and says UAW every other word: When he was asked if he knew Walter Reuther (UAW president) said: "Who's he? You think I know everybody working in this plant?" . . . Honest! It actually happened.

★

PTA CHICAGO REGION: Parents and teachers of Chicago are witnessing a hot battle in their organization over the main issue of Negro representation. With only one Negro woman on the Board of PTA, Mrs. Alice Johnson, two others have already been nominated to fill important chairmanship vacancies. The rub is that with all the confusion that has been engendered, victory is not certain.

Negro and white progressive mothers are busily working to ensure proper representation in the leadership.

★

"NOBODY WANTS WAR," said Johannes Steel (Radio Commentator and Journalist) who has just returned from a Moscow Peace Mission; at the thronged informal reception held in his honor by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, at the home of Odell and Lee Umble, last week, on the Southside.

Mr. Steel spoke of the Peace Conference in Moscow and about his European trip afterwards. He said everybody is united for peace, even in the so-called "neutral" places including American-controlled zones. Though individually they may differ on the specific methods for achieving peace, he said, they were willing to lay aside differences, and are working together. The least we can do, it seems to us, is follow their example.

★

HAT'S OFF TO Betty Millard, secretary of the WIDF (Women's International Democratic Federation) for the recent series which appeared in the Daily Worker on the Dec. 10 Conference of the Women of Asia held in Peking. Reporting as one of the American delegation at the Conference (which included Mrs. Eslande Robeson and Mrs. Ada Jackson) Miss Millard recounts a "moving moment" when a lovely, tall African delegate, with tribal caste-marks on her temple, dressed in a native antelope-print costume, came forward to speak. "I come from my distant forest on the Ivory Coast, to salute the Chinese victory in the name of the millions of Negro women, who, back in my country are dreaming of liberty!" she said.

One of the Chinese women in the typical padded-cotton blue suit, ran forward and threw her arms around the African delegate. As they hugged one another, Betty Millard said all the delegates saw not two women, but two continents of millions of struggling people, reaching out to each other, embracing in a common love for freedom which knows no boundary of country or color.

SOS—Whut huppened to those contributions to the fund drive??? You're not forgetting us, are you? How's about a little gesture to prove it. Any amount—anything at all.

New Trial Asked For Frame-Up Victim

CHICAGO.—A 30-day extension for the filing of a Bill of Exceptions, which is an account of the errors committed in a trial, gave a faint glimmer of hope to Joe Cunningham, a young Negro sentenced to 35 years in prison for a crime which circumstances prove he could not have committed.

Cunningham was found guilty of being an accomplice to Joe Jones in the shooting of John Barr, milkman for the Bowman Dairies. Barr was robbed and shot in an alley south of 51 St. between Prairie and Indiana Ave., on Feb. 9, 1949, at 10 a.m. Cunningham worked at a coalyard on the North Side, having gone to work on that day at 6 p.m. and worked for six hours. This fact was substantiated by his Social Security record but ignored in the trial.

The case of Cunningham is another flagrant denial of justice to a Negro accused of a crime which he maintains he did not commit. He was convicted on the evidence of an alleged confession made to Assistant State Attorney John M. Long. Despite the absence of a written confession, the denial of the confession by the accused, and the overwhelming evidence to prove his innocence, Cunningham was found guilty.

★

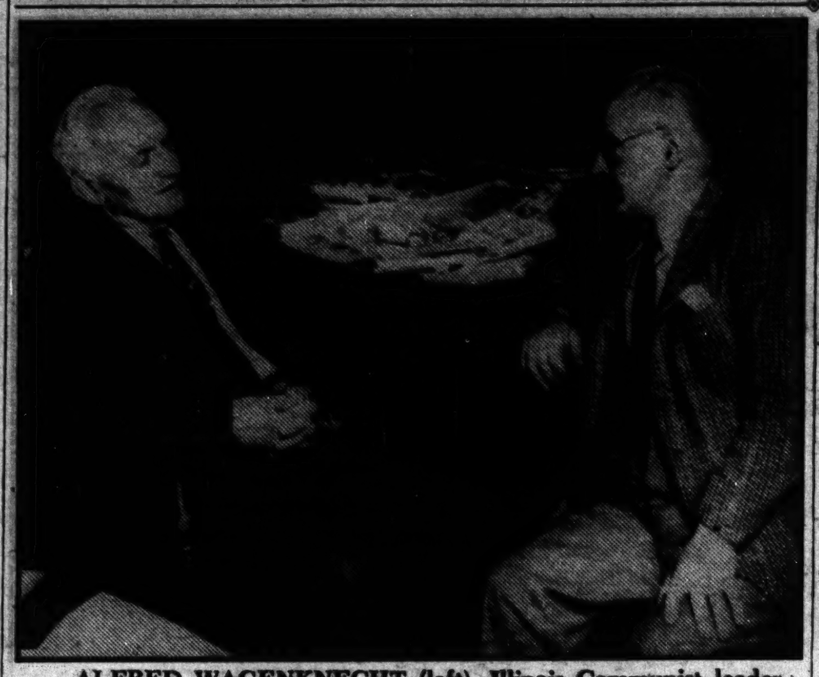
THE INCONSISTENCY in this case is appalling. For example, the conviction of Joe Jones had many questionable features. Joe was a narcotic addict and confessed while being denied the drug.

He is alleged to have stated that two men, Buddy and Johnny, were with him when he committed the crime. Yet, the proof that he, himself, was in Berwyn, Ill., at the time that the crime was committed was not taken into account. The testimony of the secertary of a business concern that he answered a long distance call at the time of the crime, and the record of the call was not even considered.

Another discrepancy in the relationship of the three men existed but was ignored. In the trial of Jones it was asserted that there were only two men—Jones and Cunningham. However, in the trial of Cunningham it was maintained that there were three men—Cunningham, Jones and one McCormick. The latter was arrested in Detroit but acquitted due to lack of evidence. And all tried for the same crime!

Joe Cunningham, a 24-year-old father, is being railroaded to prison. A special fund is being raised to fight his case. Contributions may be mailed to the Cunningham Defense Fund, 113 W. Elm St. Negro voters of Chicago have made up their minds that such gross injustices to their people must cease or those responsible will be held accountable in the coming elections.

Jimcrow Nipped In Bud by Packers



ALFRED WAGENKNECHT (left), Illinois Communist leader, shown here with the British Communist former M.P., Willie Gallacher, will be honored here at a banquet on May 28 at Viking Temple for a lifetime of service to the struggles of labor and the Negro people.

CHICAGO. — Unlike certain high-powered politicians, leaders of Swift Local 28, United Packinghouse Workers-CIO, aren't reserving Fair Employment Practice for an issue to win votes and influence elections. In department after department, day-in-, day-out, president John Lewis, other local union officers, grievers and stewards, who comprise Local 28's in-fighters, battle discrimination where it's most vicious: right on the job.

The Swift Packing Co., meanwhile, which has never abandoned hope that Negro and white labor can be maneuvered into scabbing against each other, misses few opportunities to give exponents of equal rights their chance to prove it. The attempt made by pork cut foreman Bill Cummings to bypass seniority in that department is typical.

Despite the fact that more than seventy percent of the pork cut's five hundred works are Negro, Fred Yates, griever for that department, noted that more than half of the people recalled immediately after the coal strike were white. Names and numbers, which show each worker's length of service, were significantly left unposted, a violation of contract.

★

YATES, A WHITE worker, learned long ago that job security is something everybody has—or nobody. Calling president Lewis from a nearby department, Yates demanded to be shown the service records of all pork cut employees. Backed by personnel superintendent Holstein, Cummings refused to make the records available. Instead, they evaded by charging the union representatives with "threats."

Intimidation, however, means no more to these seasoned union men than Taft-Hartley does to the coal miners. They persisted in their right to examine the seniority files.

Pork cut employees, whose seniority rated it, were restored to their jobs without further delay. Among those hastily recalled after the vigorous protest from Lewis and Yates were a number of veterans, both colored and white, of the '48 strike.

★

DISCIPLINARY LETTERS, preliminary to firing John Lewis and Fred Yates, were forwarded to the International Office. Rejected, the letters are awaiting possible further action.

Neither president Lewis, nor grievance committeeman Yates, who is also financial secretary of the local, are worried about it. The growing unity of Negro and white members of Local 28 guarantee these leaders' security along with their own.

Negro Voters, Let's Face Facts!

An Editorial

IT IS NOW four weeks since the primary elections, and many Negro voters are still trying to figure out what happened to the Negro candidates running for office in both the Democratic and Republican parties. They want to know why the Negro candidates did not win their nomination within these parties.

Let us face facts: the primaries showed clearly that Negro Americans cannot secure equal representation or civil rights through either of the old parties.

★

THE DAWSON MACHINE preached the theory of the "All-American Team" while their white bosses took the major offices for their white candidates. They even had the audacity to reach right into the back yards of the heavily Negro populated areas, the first and fifth senatorial districts, and prevented their parties from nominating Negroes for the post of state Senator. Their open contempt and disregard for the Negro people is nauseating.

However, this is typical of the Democratic Party. Unceremonious burial of the FEPC by President Truman and Sen. Scott Lucas in the Senate showed the intention of that party with reference to civil rights.

It is equally obvious that the Republican Party offers no solution to the problems of our people. Even though they nominated a few more Negroes in the primary than the Democrats, their record on the question of civil rights is so shameful that it does not bear inspection.

★

FOR THE PAST 16 years they have joined hands with southern Democrats to knife every piece of legislation that would have guaranteed our people some measure of civil rights. In Illinois, under Gov. Dwight Green and now in a Republican-controlled state Senate, the Republicans have united with reactionary Democrats to prevent a state FEPC from being passed. And we could go down the line on non-segregated housing, mob violence, etc.

★

NEGRO VOTERS, looking forward to the November elections, must move in the direction of supporting independent candidates. They must support candidates free from the machinery of the two old parties. When, in special instances they do back a candidate in one of the old parties, it must be done in the light of his consistent and determined fight for the rights of the Negro people. However, even in these instances they must not lose sight of the parties whom they represent and whose interest these parties advance. Negro voters should support the Progressive Party, whose program gives full recognition to the problems facing the Negro people. Although the problems of Negroes will not be solved within the framework of capitalism, the Progressive Party program represents a step forward in the direction of equality for the Negro people within that framework.

Negro voters must not be diverted from their course as they were in the elections of 1948. They listened to those who said "Wallace can't win—Truman can." The fact is Truman and the Democrats won, and we are still losing.

The fallacy of this approach is the conception that a political campaign is like a horse race, and the thing to do is to bet on the "sure winner." Most often this means the surrender of basic principles for small, insignificant, immediate gains. In the long run it means a real setback and a hard fight to recover the ground lost.

★

THE ALTERNATIVE is hard, consistent work in building the People's Party. The building of such a party, as in the case of all pioneering, will require a high capacity of sacrifice, toil and sweat. We must accept this responsibility and work to build new political machinery for the party.

The Negro people can meet this challenge. Work is not something new to us. Our labor helped build America. Sacrifice will not deter us—we have sacrificed for years for lesser gains. The vision of an America free from prejudice, discrimination and exploitation will give us new courage, new determination and new strength if we take a realistic view.

Frederick Douglass once said: "He who would be free must strike the first blow." This is doubly true today.

UPW Backs Ban on Lily-White Show

E. ST. LOUIS.—Local 42 of the United Packinghouse Workers of America demonstrated their determination to support the anti-discrimination program of the International by passing a resolution to boycott the lily-white Majestic Theater and to fine any member $10 if found violating the boycott.

Said Tony Stephens, International vice-president of the union, who was present at the meeting, "This is entirely consistent with the policy of the International to fight against discrimination, not only in the shops, but in the community."

Vets Head Fur Union in New York May Day Parade



"Outlaw the H-Bomb" say placards carried in May Day march.

75,000 Marched for Peace

But the Pro-War Parade Relied on Children, Gov't Workers

New York workers marched by the tens of thousands into Union Square last Monday on the workers' traditional parade day—May First. Negroes and whites marched together. Tens of thousands of other workers cheered the May Day paraders.

A cold drizzle that lasted until noon and a still colder "cold war terror" didn't chill the workers' May Day ardor.

Dozens of unions officially took part in the great procession against war and fascism that streamed down Eighth Ave. and West 17 St. for more than five hours. And the Communist Party's big contingent marched under its own banners with the pictures of its 11 framed leaders and its determined slogans for peace.

Thousands of immigrant workers in colorful costumes; hundreds of artists and actors, garbed like the workers who marched in the May Day of 1886, and a host of men and women in the service uniforms of the last war took part in the magnificent demonstration against war and fascism.

★

THE UNITED MAY DAY COMMITTEE estimates that more than 75,000 workers had passed the reviewing stand on Union Square when the parade ended at 7:30 p.m.

Five thousand joyous, singing members of the Labor Youth League were among the last to pass by.

In contrast the so-called "Loyalty Day" parade on Fifth Ave. on Saturday, April 29, was a sorry bust with less than 16,000 in line.

This "Loyalty" parade was a demonstration of hate against the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. It was a demonstration for war, that was promoted by William Randolph Hearst, whose birthday was being celebrated, and Cardinal Spellman of the Roman Catholic Church and Mayor O'Dwyer.

Nearly half the marchers came from Parochial schools and other Catholic Church groups. And most of the rest were drafted New York City department workers and postal employes.

★

THIS PRO-WAR PARADE was endorsed by CIO President Philip Murray and AFL President William Green and David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Not a single labor leader took part in the parade, however, or ascended the reviewing stand at Fifth Ave. and 67 St.

And only 16 trade unionists—one-tenth of one percent of the paraders—marched under an official trade union banner.

The sorry 16 were members of the AFL's Hotel Front Service Workers Union, Local 144. The rightwing CIO utilities union, and some other rightwing unions that marched last year were deaf to the appeal of Murray and Green in 1950.

War and hate didn't make the required appeal.

★

THE WARMAKERS managed to mobilize some AFL auto[illegible] as members of an American Legion Post, but not as representatives of their union. A Danbury, Conn., hatters' band was also used to make music. And a group of telephone girls called themselves members of a mysterious "Telephone Traffic" union. But their signs carried no local union number and bore no AFL or CIO designation.

The real May Day parade last Monday started at 89 St. and Eighth Ave. at 2 p.m., with a Negro and a white veteran leading the procession.

Tony Scimica, co-ordinator of the CIO's United Shoe Workers came next with the other grand marshals of the United May Day Committee — Louis Weinstock of the AFL Painters; John Stuben, hotel worker, and Shirley Graham, Negro writer.

Then came Abraham Lincoln Brigade veterans from Spain; thousands of CIO furriers, with president Ben Gold and Joint Council. Manager Irving Potash and secretary Pietro Lucchi in the lead; many hundreds of AFL Ladies Garment members. And Morris Cinamon, veteran garment parader, who marched in 1890's May Day came in an open car.

★

THOUSANDS OF MEMBERS of Warehouse Union, Local 65; thousands of union office workers, and many thousands from many other unions filled up the bulk of the marching line.

Scores of colorful floats dramatized the people's struggle against jimcrow, the fascist Mundt Bill, the Taft-Hartley slave act and Truman's plans for war.

Unemployed workers — Negro and white—proclaimed their demands to the spectators on the side lines.

And the crowds cheered except for a couple of small heckling contingents and one organized group of youthful egg-throwers, who had been incited by press photographers.

One egg hit a cop at 17 St and Eighth Ave. by mistake. The cop meekly went away with the egg dripping down his neck, while 50 other cops looked on. They finally broke up the knot of hoodlums when a Daily Worker reporter took the matter up with a police inspector.

Peace Pledge of May Day March

"We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression and mass extermination of people, and the establishment of strict international control over the fulfilment of this decision.

"We will regard as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country.

"We call upon all people of good will all over the world to sign this call."

• • •

New York's May Day marchers carried these words from the resolution of the World Peace Committee meeting recently held in Stockholm. A huge sign with these words was placed at Union Square, rallying point of the marchers at the end of the parade, and the resolution was endorsed by the paraders.

it's the Bunk

What Really Happened

DR. FRANK KINGDON: "The sound of the singing of 'Deutschland Uber Alles' in our zone of Berlin was heard in the Russian Zone and we may be sure it was welcome there," the New York Post columnist writes. **BUNK**, because the day before Kingdon wrote, a N. Y. Times dispatch from Berlin noted: "The Soviet-controlled Berlin radio today discharged orchestra leader Arthur Rother, who conducted the playing of 'Deutschland-Uber Alles' during the recent visit to the capital of Dr. Adenauer, West German Chancellor." And Kingdon's column is called "To Be Frank!"

• • •

The 'Point' of Point Four

GEORGE C. McGHEE: The "problems of illiteracy and low standards of living have made Africa a vital area now in American foreign policy," the U. S. Assistant Secretary of State pretends. **BUNK**, because the real basis of Truman's "Point Four" program for "developing" Africa is indicated in a New York Times report from London: "A financial source said today the Bank of England was negotiating a stock deal giving the U. S. an interest in the Belgian Congo uranium mines." Profits from colonial slave labor. That's the "point" of Point Four.

• • •

$650 Million: 'Just a Few Pennies'

WARNER & SWASEY: "Profits," the big Cleveland machine-tool company explains in a full-page advertisement, is "the few pennies in each sales dollar needed to keep a company in business." This, the company says, is one of its "American definitions" of words which have "been twisted by special groups for greedy or evil reasons." **BUNK**, General Motors, for instance, made over $650,000,000 profit last year, the highest in its history, and, with each worker turning out more cars than ever before. GM's president raked in $586,000 salary. Is that the "few pennies . . . needed to keep GM in business?

• • •

Winchell's Usual Bunk

WALTER WINCHELL: "ABC's commentator, Henry J. Taylor, sponsored by General Motors, visited the editorial offices of the Daily Worker. It started the biggest Run-Around-You-Ever-Saw. Nobody knew nuttin'. . . When Taylor gave his name there was considerable behind-the-hand buzzing. He never met the editor . . . **SAW A LOT OF GREASY PEOPLE WHO HAD THE SAME WORRIED LOOK. . . . SCARED THE DICKENS OUT OF THEM."** But Winchell peddles **BUNK**, as usual, because Taylor himself told his radio audience: **"THE COMMUNISTS ABOUND THE PLACE LOOKED VERY CHEERFUL."** How that Winchell lies!

• • •

As Peddled by the State Dep't

TIME: The State Department's so-called Voice of Freedom broadcasts have their "biggest impact in Iron Curtain countries," Henry Luce's weekly informs. **BUNK**, because Time describes a typical broadcast to Hungary which sobbed, when the democratic Hungarian government abolished the old feudal Hapsburg coat-of-arms: "These emblems speak not only of Old Glory, but of defeats of knights, heroes, tales of adventure and fairies—everything that makes a Hungarian a Hungarian." If Time thinks the Hungarian workers will trade socialism for a Hapsburg coat-of-arms, there's more than a screw-Luce in Henry.—R. F.

(Thanks for your "BUNK, because items, and keep sending them in).

Pentagon Jittery Over German Youth

War Gang Here Grows Hysterical as Youth Prepare Anti-War Demonstration

By Joseph Clark

Never has an action of young people occasioned so much and such lurid publicity as the forthcoming German Youth Rally to be held in Berlin at Whitsuntide, May 27-29. Senator Millard Tydings is only one of a flock of politicians who have warned that the "revolution" may come off on that weekend. Hardly a day passes without at least one sensational story about how western Berlin and Germany are going to be invaded the end of May.

Last October, soon after the German Democratic Republic was set up in Berlin, the leadership of the anti-fascist Free German Youth organization decided to hold an all Germany youth rally in Berlin. The purpose was made very plain and very public.

★

AT THE END OF JANUARY, Erick Honecker, chairman of the Free German Youth announced that the festival and demonstration would be held Whitsuntide weekend. There would be athletic events, dances, cultural affairs, a youth peace congress — all culminating in a peace march of 500,000.

You would think Honecker had announced that an atom bomb was going to be dropped—from all the storm and fury that was aroused in the capitalist press. General John McCloy, U. S. high commissioner in Germany, and the brass hats around him said they'd use machine guns against the young people.

Even before that, Kurt Schumacher, the leader of the German Social Democratic Party appealed to the Americans to use tanks against the youth. Schumacher came out with a story to end all stories about the youth rally. He came out with it after British authorities had turned down the Free German Youth request for use of the Olympic Stadium, which is in their part of Berlin. Schumacher said the youth would seek to capture west Berlin and it "was a signal for a national insurrection."

★

THE EXPLANATION for this hysterical reaction of the western authorities can be explained on two grounds. First they are troubled and scared by the progress made by the young people under the Free German Youth. This organization now has more than 1,100,000 members. It has done more to eradicate racialism, anti-Semitism, chauvinism, militarism and fascist ideas among youth than any thing else that's happened since the defeat of Hitler.

It has become a big obstacle standing in the way of the revival of a German Reichswehr in the U.S. and British zones of Germany. Hitler's Generals Halder and Guderian are working on that project in the American zone. They have conferred with the Bonn puppet Chancellor Adenauer who openly favors the formation of a new German army. And Gen. Bradley, chief of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff has supported the idea of a new German army allied with us in the anti-Communist Atlantic pact.

A second and more dangerous aspect of this hysteria surrounding the youth rally is that the brass hats are deliberately trying to provoke shooting incidents.

★

THE PUPPETS of the U.S. military authorities in Berlin have barred the streets of their sectors to the young people. They have elicited a fitting reply to that ban from Honnecker who asked: "Is Berlin an American provincial town or the capital of Germany?"

Meanwhile in west Germany as well as in the east young people are preparing to come to Berlin. Many members of the Social Democratic Falcon organization are participating. More than 80 local committees have been set up in communities to prepare for the gigantic events. Special trains and even boats have been chartered in the U. S. and British zones.

While U. S. military authorities threaten those young people with machine guns, the youth will be bringing something very dangerous for the brass hats to Berlin. Each participant in the rally will bring with him—no not a machine gun, knife or club—but ten signatures calling for peace and the banning of the atomic bomb.

City Tenant Leaders Ask 2-Year Controls

CHICAGO.—Two tenants leaders from Chicago took the stand in Washington last week to blast moves aimed at abolishing rent controls after June 30, and to demand passage of a strengthened two-year measure, with a moratorium on evictions "for the duration of the present crisis." Victor Ludwig, chairman of the Chicago Tenants Action Council, spoke for the National Tenants Council Organizing Committee, and Earl Abel, Negro trade unionist, represented the local tenants' organization at hearings before the Senate Banking Committee on April 26.

With evidence culled from official government reports and from life experiences of Chicago's harassed tenant population, the two spokesmen nailed as "false" the anti-rent control propaganda of real estate interests.

★

IN A 10-PAGE REPORT read to the Senators, Abel, who is vice-chairman of the Chicago tenants organization and chairman of the Housing and Tenant Committee of Local 459 of the CIO United Auto Workers, described Chicago's housing shortage as "the worst in the nation." He warned that without continued rent controls and immediate new building the situation "may prove disastrous."

From files of the Chicago Tenants Action Council, which Abel said "has serviced 30,000 tenants in the past 10 months," he drew statistics of rent increases in low-income areas of the city ranging from 100 to 300 percent, with the rent law in operation.

At 2358 S. Indiana Ave., he pointed out, a 65-apartment building was converted into 300 kitchenette apartments housing 2,000 people. Rents rose by 800 percent.

★

AT 3100 S. Ellis Ave., the landlord won official approval from the Rent Office for a 130 percent rent raise "for making improvements in the building necessitated by the landlord's own neglect."

Citing a number of similar examples, Abel declared: "This is a clear indication of what the unbridled greed of landlords will result in if controls are lifted."

An eight-point program presented by Abel called for criminal prosecution of landlords violating the rent regulations; rollback of rents to June 30, 1947, levels, an enlarged staff at the Office of the Housing Expediter to administer rent control effectively, and provision for tenant and labor representation on all administrative levels of the Office of the Housing Expediter.

★

A STATEMENT released by Sidney L. Ordower, Progressive Party candidate for Senator from Illinois, assailed earlier testimony before the Senate Committee by Gov. Adlai Stevenson.

"Gov. Stevenson went into the committee like a lamb," said Ordower, "and came out like a mouse. Instead of waging a real fight for strengthened rent controls," he continued, "Stevenson agreed to all the 'compromises' which would end rent controls in six months and wreak havoc on tenants."

Ordower challenged the Governor to call a special session of the state legislature to enact a standby state law which would guarantee protection for Illinois renters "regardless of what the Democratic Party's sellout artists do in Washington."

★

THE Progressive Party leader also attacked the "half-hearted" support to rent control offered by Sen. Scott W. Lucas, and the silence of Everett Dirksen, Republican senatorial candidate.

Reports from Washington indicated that both Lucas and the administration generally were in favor of a compromise rent measure which would further weaken controls.

HOLD 'SAVE RENT CONTROL!' CONFERENCE HERE MAY 13

CHICAGO.—As congressional moves to block rent controls became more apparent in the Washington hearings, local interest mounted in the "Save Rent Control" conference called by the Chicago Tenants Action Council for Saturday afternoon, May 13, at the Midland Hotel.

"Tenants will have the opportunity," said one Council spokesman, "to demonstrate their desire for continued controls at the very time when President Truman visits this city. We intend to present him with our program, as as a reminder of his neglected election promises on keeping controls!"

what's on ?

CHICAGO

HOP FOR PEACE on May 6. From 8 p.m. until. In blue jeans and gingham, with Sylvia Woods and Rose Harris to a 3-piece orchestra with Peggy calling the dances. Slovak Hall, 2147 W. Chicago Ave. Donation $1.00 to Peace Fund.

YPA gala peace salute—cultural tribute to youth of all lands. Dance groups, drama, choruses, songs, followed by dance to Charlie Collins Combo. Sat., May 13, 8 p.m., 72 E. 11th St. 75 cents and $1.00.

ALL NATIONS PEACE SALUTE. People's songs and People's dances. Saturday, May 13. At 11th Street Theater, 72 E. 11th St. Tickets 75c in advance; $1.00 at the door. Ilee DuBois Theater Guild. Hear Yugoslav Chorus Matija Gubec. Many others. Arranged by Young Progressives of America.

OVER THE TOP in the Challenge subdrive. Illinois Labor Youth League square dance fest to build the new LYL paper. 35th Street preamentory. Saturday, May 13. Professional caller. Dances of all nations.

FIVE CENT BEER AND GOOD MOVIES every Friday night. Also dancing, ping-pong, singing. Illinois Labor Youth League, 1233 S. Wabash. Go steady with LYL every Friday night.

SWING 'EM HIGH and swing 'em low every Tuesday night at Young Progressives' weekly folk and square dance. 8 p.m. 178 W. Washington. Donation 50c.

EVERYBODY is coming to the testimonial dance for Sid Ordower. Music for ... Band will play all evening. Waltz, Polka, Lindy, Rhumba, Samba, Fox Trot. Even the Charleston. Also entertainment. One-act play "Waiting for Sidney." Saturday, May 20. At 1110 S. Oakley. 8:30 p.m. Sponsored by 23 and 24th Wards, Progressive Party. Donation $1.00.

STUDY DISTRIBUTE

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

May Issue

This special enlarged issue contains all the reports of the recent meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party

Including

Message to Plenum
William Z. Foster

For Communist Vigilance
Gil Green

United Front to Win Peace
Gus Hall

Against White Chauvinism
Pettis Perry

MODERN BOOK STORE

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Legislative theme has

Show How Poverty Makes 'Delinquents'

CHICAGO.—Insisting that his court dispenses "individualized justice," Judge Joseph Drucker of Chicago's Boys' Court disclosed that, "6,300 Chicago boys between 16-21 had been arrested or turned in last year, for misdemeanors or violations or simple city ordinances," and had appeared before his bench.

A breakdown on this figure (which does not include murder and felony cases) reveals that the highest percentage came from lower-income families, with 48 percent coming from broken homes due to deaths, separations and divorces, Judge Drucker said.

The Boys' Court Judge spoke at the panel discussion on "Emotional Disturbances and Juvenile Delinquency," sponsored by the Sonia Shankman Foundation on April 25 at the Congress Hotel. This Organization is devoted to the early treatment and cure of emotionally disturbed children housed in the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School of the University of Chicago.

★

"IN THE BOYS' COURT" asserted Judge Drucker, "social workers obtain information on family background on every boy brought in. After cases are heard and if found guilty, boys are often sent to psychiatrists to determine disposition."

Charging that the House of Correction is an 80-year-old institution with a polyglot of hardened inmates, Judge Drucker confided that Boys Court maximum penalty of one year in the House of Correction or County Jail has never been used in his time. He said that this was no place to send boys.

"We have sent boys there recently, however," Drucker added, "because of newly-instituted psychiatric treatment. But its effectiveness has been overbalanced by the surroundings in which they have to live."

★

"IF I GET a youngster," the judge continued, "who acts smart-alecky, I may say one year in jail. But by one or two o'clock in the afternoon, when I have him brought back to me, I usually find that the shock has acted as an adequate punishment. And, often, that is enough."

Individualized justice, as applied by Judge Drucker, is not for criminals, he said, but for boys.

(Continued on Page 10)

Money Talks

FUND DRIVE FACTS

CHL. GREEN Award-of-the-Week goes without question or quibble to the PACKING SECTION. Among 18 cooperating contenders for the honor of first arriving at 100 percent completion of the Fund Drive goal, the Communist packinghouse workers, with a burst of enthusiasm bearing out Stalin's contention that "for Communists obstacles exist to be overcome," went over the top on April 26.

Having registered 100 percent of their target, they are now proceeding to drive toward a new mark of 125 percent by June 1. The Fund Drive Committee and the other 17 sections are proud to shake the PACKING SECTION'S collective hand.

SECTION STANDINGS

Section	Goal	Turned in	%
SHOCK BRIGADERS:			
1. Packing	$ 1,200	$1,225	100
2. Loop	10,000	9,190	92
3. Johnstone	3,300	2,555	77
4. 9 South	1,000	729	73
GOOD WORKERS:			
1. Steel	2,500	1,444	58
2. Cacchione	6,500	3,683	57
3. Lieber	1,500	785	52
4. West Side	6,500	3,300	51
5. Crafts	3,600	1,794	50
SUB-PAR PRODUCERS:			
1. Hyde Park	2,200	1,033	47
2. 12th C.D.	5,400	2,136	40
3. 9 North	2,300	799	35
4. Southeast	3,800	1,266	33
5. Southwest	3,000	1,040	35
LAGGARDS:			
1. Central	1,100	350	32
2. Parsons	3,500	841	24
3. South Side	3,500	777	22
4. Southern	1,000	221	22

★

THE SOUTHSIDE SECTION gets our award for imagination, originality and resourcefulness in the fund drive. The section is selling cheesecakes — the finest you ever tasted — with all proceeds being donated to the section by the comrade baker who turns them out.

The section is also doing a thriving business in silk stockings at bargain prices. It can refer you to an excellent photographer. It has a painting for auction donated by an outstanding artist. And if your home needs decorating, call the South Side office, LI 8-3441. Satisfaction guaranteed — not to speak of the fund drive being guaranteed.

The section is also launching one of its biggest money-raising projects — a baby contest — 10 cents per vote.

To Central Illinois we offer our apologies for (until today) incorrectly listing their target. The official figure is $1,100. We hope the confusion produced by the erroneous tabulations is not the reason for their present 32 percent! C'mon, Central!

★

ALSO DUE for considerable attention is the HALF-CENTURY BANQUET now scheduled to take place Sunday, May 28. The occasion will honor the 50 years of contributions made to the American working class by ALFRED WAGENKNECHT (WAG to you and you and you), leading member of the Illinois Communist Party. All charter members of the Communist Party will be invited to attend, as well as all members of the Century and Fifty-for-Fifty Clubs. In addition, clubs which have fulfilled their fund drive goals will be eligible to be represented at the HALF-CENTURY BANQUET. A special feature of the affair will be a message of greetings from William Z. Foster, especially recorded for the occasion. WILL YOU BE THERE ON MAY 28?

MINERS AGAIN JOBLESS

PITTSBURGH.—During April many coal mining companies in Western Pennsylvania cut down the work week to five days or less. A number of small mines went out of business.

The Tylordale Mine in Washington, which in March operated three shifts employing a total of some 400 men stopped operations. Company officials "expected" work would be resumed in October.

The Harwick mine of Duquesne Light & Power Co., and the Springdale mine of the West Penn Power & Light Co. cut back to a five-day week. Both had operated for years on six days a week.

The problems of creeping unemployment on a growing scale is fast becoming a serious problem in the mining fields, even though in this short time since the ending of their prolonged struggles, the miners have not yet been able to recoup the losses sustained them.

READ Young America's Voice for Peace, Jobs and Freedom!

CHALLENGE

it's new, it's SPECIAL—it's for You, whose sights are set on a decent future

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Sponsored by the Labor Youth League, an organization that meets the interests and fights for the needs of young men and women, Negro and white . . . that stands with the working class at the side of peace, security and progress . . . that looks to a happy future in a land of free and equal people, an American of socialism.

ILLINOIS LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE, 178 W. Washington, Chicago 2, Ill.

'Choose Vacant Land Sites,' Council Told

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—"Build on Vacant Land!" was the angry answer from Chicagoans this week to the City Hall "compromise" which would bottleneck new public housing with a fraudulent "slum clearance" plan designed to rout thousands of Negroes from their South Side homes.

Their patience worn thin with the six-month-long City Council wrangle over choice housing sites, public housing supporters planned to ring last Wednesday's Council session with picketlines demanding an end to the jimcrow maneuvering of its members.

Scheduled to converge in picket action at City Hall were ward organizations of the Progressive Party, a number of women's groups spearheaded by the South Side Conference for Child Welfare and the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women's clubs, as well as labor and tenants' organizations.

★

AS PREDICTED earlier by this paper, the housing site "compromise" worked out in Mayor Kennelly's office threatened an open sell-out of Chicago's non-discriminatory public housing program.

It would cripple new construction by confining 10,500 units to heavily occupied Negro areas of the South Side, resulting in eviction of more than 12,000 families, with no relocation housing in sight for the great majority. It would whittle down to 2,000 the number of units to be built on vacant land.

"A gigantic public housing ghetto!" was the way Dr. Henry T. Heald, South Side Planning Board chairman, described the plan.

★

"IT'S A SELL-OUT," declared Mrs. Alva Delaney, Negro women's leader and president of CNDA.

Sidney L. Ordower, Progressive Party candidate for Senator from Illinois, charged that the emphasis on slum sites versus vacant land sites was "a continuation of the anti-Negro housing drive launched by the Mayor himself with the infamous 'Project 1' New York Life Insurance Company deal."

Earlier in the week Claude Lightfoot, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois branded the Mayor's plan as "a cheap fraud—which will not fool the Negro people, nor their white fellow citizens in Chicago, all of whom would be robbed of a chance for new homes by this tricky proposal."

DuSABLE



JAMES W. FORD (left) and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist leaders, shown in Chicago last week where they addressed the May Day for Peace Rally at Ashland Auditorium.

'Jamais!' Vows Anti-War Rally

CHICAGO.—The French word, "Jamais!" became a fighting slogan for Chicagoans who packed the Ashland Auditorium last Sunday night to celebrate May Day for Peace. For the word, which means "Never!" was the symbol of people's resistance to a war against the Soviet Union, described in the stirring speech of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

The Communist leader, reporting on her recent visit to France and to the Congress of the French Communist Party, declared:

"The French people say, 'Jamais, Jamais!' and that word is understood by all to symbolize the words of the French Communist Maurice Thorez when he said that 'Never, never will the French people take up arms against the Soviet Union."

★

SHE ISSUED a plea that Americans take up the fight for peace as "the highest form of patriotism." She recounted telling French women about the war maneuvers of the U. S. government.

"They were horrified," said Miss Flynn, "and asked the question: 'Is this what we bore sons for? Is this the future we are going to give our children'?"

She shared the platform with James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader, who declared, "Our central task is the defense of peace."

★

"NEGROES will not fight a war against the Soviet Union, any more than they will fight to enslave the people of Asia or their brothers in Africa," he said.

Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois, acted as chairman of the spirited rally. He drew the balance sheet of the Marshall Plan and showed its utter failure to halt the forward march of the people.

"They saved little Greece for imperialism," he said, "and lost gigantic China where the people are marching under the Communist banner."

★

LIGHTFOOT called the attention of the gathering sharply to the case of Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party, who faces imprisonment under a contempt citation of the House Un-American Committee. The rally pledged to unloose a powerful campaign for Dennis' defense.

The plea for signatures to the peace petitions by the Illinois Communist leader was underscored in the fighting words of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

"In France, there are 3,000 peace committees, in Italy, 30,000," she said. "How many are there in America?"

★

"THE PEOPLE of Europe expect from us a struggle, a crusade for peace. We have the greatest responsibility of all the peoples in the entire world to make that fight and to win it."

The mood of working class internationalism was established at the meeting with the showing of a stirring technicolor film of the May Day celebration in Moscow last year.

The songs and shouts and applause that rang through Ashland Auditorium were in sharp contrast to the dreary anti-May Day parade which was held in Chicago the previous day.

There, sume veterans groups, pro-fascist DP's and other contingents had marched in a so-called "loyalty" parade which was supposed to destroy the tradition of international working class May Day which was born in Chicago.

But at Ashland Auditorium the people celebrated, strengthened in the knowledge that this was part of the great May Day celebrations that were encircling the globe, with one-third of the people of the world already celebrating May Day under a socialist order.

Strike Deadline Set at Harvester

CHICAGO.—A strike in 10 International Harvester plants will be in effect midnight Tuesday, May 9, unless a "satisfactory agreement" is reached, it was announced this week by the UE-FE.

The strike move was taken by the UE National Harvester Conference Board in a special meeting last Tuesday, shortly after the corporation walked out on contract negotiations.

Gerald Fields, head of the Conference, also announced that the union appealed to the UAW for unity in securing a satisfactorly agreement covering all the workers in the Harvester chain.

The FE-UE strike would cover 40,000 workers in 10 plants of the Harvester chain.

★

"THE HARVESTER company is using the technique of agitating local stoppages and then using them as an excuse not to negotiate," Fields declared.

This was in answer to the company's use of stoppages at the Louisville, Ky., and the Richmond, Ind., plants as an alibi for cutting off contract talks.

Among the main issues in the negotiations are:

- A pension.
- A health-welfare plan financed by the company.
- Safeguards for the contract.
- A 12-cent an hour wage boost.
- Wage adjustments for skilled and day-rate workers.

★

BEST OFFERS of the company on pension thus far have been either a non-contributory pension of $100 per month or a contributory pension. The union is demanding major improvements in these offers.

The FE-UE is also trying to improve grievance procedure to overcome the constant chipping-away of contract conditions by the company through compulsory arbitration.

These demands are also aimed at cutting down the huge backlog of grievances which have resulted in numerous stoppages.

★

ANOTHER important change sought by the union is the ending of punitive penalties against the stewards in departments where stoppages and other militant actions take place.

VETERAN ILLINOIS COAL MINER THROWN UNDER CAR WHEELS, CRUSHED TO DEATH

COELLO, Ill.—The coroner's report said "accidental death" in the case of 55-year-old Fred Murray who was killed in Old Ben No. 11 mine here last week.

However, fellow-miners who brought his mangled body to the surface had a gruesome story to tell on how the veteran motorman fell under the motor he was operating.

Murray, they reported, was jarred from his seat by the impact when the coal cars he was pulling jolted the 15-ton motor.

The cars rolling over his prostrate body amputated both his legs and crushed his head and chest.

Show How Poverty Makes 'Delinquents'

(Continued from Page 9)

Their emphasis is to ascertain the way in which they can be helped in society today.

"The State of Illinois," charged Parole Board Chairman Joseph Lohman, "has a punitive system of justice. The single concern is with keeping them locked up, without referring to what is happening to them in the institutions.

"Ninety-five percent of those entering Illinois institutions," asserted Lohman, "if they come out, are worse than before."

★

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that society has moved into the "era of reclaiming individuals," Lohman commented, a hostile spirit of reprisal, for keeping him away from society, is maintained in our penal institutions. Tendency is to dramatize this individual as "evil" in the public's eye.

"What is needed," declared Mr. Lohman sharply, "is a program in the institutions for affecting the nature and personality of the individual in the society."

Observers pointed out that almost none of the learned speakers exposed the vicious factors in society today which causes hostility in the individual: inadequate housing and exorbitant rents; poverty, mounting unemployment, segregation and the throttling of democratic liberties under the smokescreen of red-hysteria and Washington's cold-war program. Merely light suggestions were touched upon here and there in the discussion.

★

PROF. ROBERT J. HAVIGHURST, of the U. of C. Committee on Human Development, discussed his investigations of juvenile delinquency in some of the small towns in Illinois, which project is partly financed by the Sonia Shankman Foundation.

"Two or three of every 100 youngsters in the numerous county seats we have studied, if living in the city, would have a police record by the age of 21-22," Havighurst charged.

"The difference, I take it," he added, "is that there is more room to run around in out in the country, more room to release surplus energies. In open country, what they do doesn't bother other people quite so much." It doesn't result, so often, in sending one to jail, he said.

★

THE SECOND stage of Prof. Havighurst's studies, he disclosed, will be working with Illinois communities to prevent juvenile delinquency and emotional disturbances.

The present ratio of emotional disturbances in youngsters, in places like Quincy and other communities, he estimated, is about five percent of the population. A large proportion of the youngsters, he said, were "vulnerable to the malady of juvenile delinquency." It would be much better, he said, if preventive work could be done in the early years of a child's life.

"Most public school systems in Chicago," declared Dean Ralph W. Tyler, U. of C. Social Science head, "and Chicago school teachers unwittingly contribute to maladaptation rather than the adjustment of their pupils to society."

★

PUPILS striving for "recognition," Prof. Tyler said, get a "reward" for misbehavior, for fighting, name-calling and sticking out their tongues, getting teacher reactions and special attention. The children doing well in arithmetic, spelling and other subjects do not receive propor recognition from their teachers, in the main. Children want some sort or reaction.

"Delinquent behavior is learned in school," Tyler insisted. "Pupils copy aggressive expressions they find in their homes, depending on the economic bracket, and carry these to school. Youngsters from six on up to 10 get more and more that way, simply because of non-recognition."

Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, principal of the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School of the U. C., explained that the students between 4-14 at the school are selected on the seriousness of the emotional disturbance, and come from social agencies, child guidance clinics, the courts and are brought by individual parents.

"WE SELECT THEM," he said, "in order that we can learn from them. They are not guinea-pigs," he insisted. "All our efforts are geared to help and learn."

In an informal exchange with Judge Drucker about his comments on low-income groups, Dr. Bettelheim cited French-author Anatole France's bitter conclusion that a rich man and a poor man both had a right to sleep under a bridge.

"A boy in a poverty-stricken family who stole $5 from mama's purse might likely wind up in your court," Bettelheim said to Drucker, "but if he did this in a rich family, the act would mean nothing. You'd probably never hear about it."

UE Victory at Lester Held Blow at Company Unionism

PHILADELPHIA.—In a leaflet distributed to thousan' of General Electric workers last week, leaders of District United Electrical Workers, hailed the overwhelming five-one UE victory at the Westinghouse plant in nearby Lester.

The leaflet, issued the day after Westinghouse workers vot in an NLRB election, greeted the UE vote as a victory over compa unionism. It said that the UE's main opponent, the CIO's Imitatic UE, had been swept out of the Lester plant.

GE workers, who themselves will vote in an NLRB election b tween the UE and IUE May 25, were reported to have greeted t leaflet warmly.

★

THE UE'S LEAFLET helped clear-up much confusion as to th actual results of the nationwide Westinghouse vote, brought about by distorted newspaper accounts and claims by CIO-IUE leaders, headed by James Carey.

The vote at the Lester plant among production workers was 3,895 for UE and 792 for the IUE. Among salaried employes, 663 voted UE and 310 voted IUE.

Nationally the UE announced it won representation rights at 19 Westinghouse plants. In the general area around Philadelphia, the UE won the Westinghouse plants at Baltimore, Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, N. J., Trenton, Newark and Jersey City.

In Western Pennsylvania, despite the recent terror campaign against progressives, trade unionists and Communists, 5,653 workers at Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh voted for UE against 5,736 for the IUE. One hundred and seventy voted no union.

Since neither side gained a majority, a run-off election will be held in the near future, UE leaders declared.

The IUE won a small warehouse local in Philadelphia, also a plant in Sharon by the vote of 2,734 to 2,190 for the UE.



MAY DAY WAS PEACE DAY—May Day brought the peace message to this outdoor May Day rally at 23rd and Ridge Sts., Philadelphia, where hundreds of peace petitions were signed and speakers sharpened the fight against the Cold War and for jobs and civil rights.

Other outdoor May Day rallies were held in Philadelphia communities at Broad and South Sts.; 41st and Lancaster; and Woodland and Markoe Sts.

Ten thousand copies of the May Day edition of the Pennsylvania Worker were distributed over the weekend in Philadelphia and the Bethlehem, Lancaster and Chester areas.

Open Drive For Freedom Of Dennis

— See Page 3 —

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

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ON EVE OF CONFERENCE:

Demand Duff Halt Jimcrow At York Hotels

By Catherine Frost

PHILADELPHIA.—On the eve of the Pennsylvania Conference on Jobs, Peace and Civil Rights, to be held in York, Pa., next weekend, Governor Duff has been called upon to enforce Pennsylvania's Equal Rights Statute in York.

York "hotels and restaurants are evading or directly refusing to provide accommodations and services to several hundred Negro delegates," the conference charged.

"We call upon you," said the letter to Governor Duff, signed by the co-chairmen of the Conference Planning Committee, Rev. J. Quinton Jackson and Francis P. Jennings, "to oblige the hotel and restaurant managements to make their facilities available without discrimination and segregation because of race, creed or color, to the 1,000 delegates who will be in York on the 13th and 14th of May."

OF THE 1,000 DELEGATES at the historic York gathering, roughly half are expected to come from Philadelphia, including about 100 shop delegates from Westinghouse, GE, Budd, RCA, fur and leather shops, along the waterfront, and from other industrial centers.

Three Conference panels, on Peace, and on Civil Rights, have been meeting regularly here, hammering out concrete proposals for action by Conference delegates.

With the deepening crisis in jobs and housing in Pennsylvania, the Jobs panel has added to its emergency program for immediate enaction by a special session of the State Legislature, the passage of a State Rent Control law.

Students Hit War Drive

PHILADELPHIA. — America's cold war foreign policy was subjected to scathing criticsim by a group of outspoken Philadelphia high school students at a forum on American-Soviet relations held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The forum, sponsored Saturday, April 22 by the World Affairs Council, dealt with the topic, "Is Armed Conflict Between the United States and the Soviet Union Inevitable?" Present were more than 120 students from 40 high schools in Philadelphia and vicinity.

★

IT BEGAN WITH A tirade by Porter McKeever, press relations director for the U. S. delegation to the United Nations, in defense of the cold war.

It wound up, however, with McKeever on the defensive, time and again evading pointed questions from the floor on the Mundt Bill, the menace of fascism in America.

As a result, many of the students who had come believing a U.S.-Soviet war is inevitable decided that such was not necessarily the case. In a vote taken after the proceedings, 52 students voted that such a war is not inevitable and 63 voted it is.

More interesting is the fact that 65 of the students signed peace ballots distributed in front of the hotel by Philadelphia's Youth for Peace group.

★

THE ANTI-COLD WAR fight was led by a Negro student from Simon Gratz High School, Roosevelt Hobbs. He asked McKeever about the rise of fascism in America, as exemplified by the Mundt Bill.

McKeever said he couldn't answer that because he is on the Government payroll.

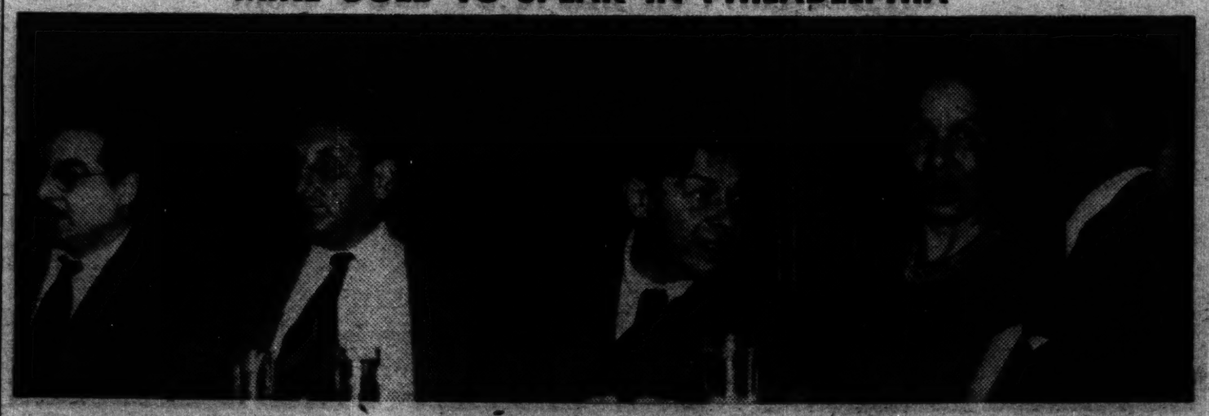
★

OTHER STUDENTS asked why President Truman had not accepted the Soviets' offer to meet with him and iron out problems between the two countries.

A formal debate between two student groups followed McKeever's talk.

In this it was brought out that it would be the young people present at the forum who would suffer most if war broke out.

MIKE GOLD TO SPEAK IN PHILADELPHIA



MIKE GOLD, beloved working class writer, recently returned from a three-year stay in Europe, will be heard here May 20 in a reception for him and lecture at the Academy of Music Foyer. Gold will speak of the role of a people's culture in present day revolutionary struggles and of some of the world's greatest artists who are in the forefront of those struggles today. Accompanying Gold on the program will be Samuel Sillen, editor of Masses & Mainstream.

In the photo above with Gold are some of the writers who greeted him on his return to New York (left to right): Milton Howard, editor of the Daily Worker, John Howard Lawson, of the Hollywood Ten, Gold, Shirley Graham, author, and Theodore Ward, playwright.

Dr. White Heads Phila. Mundt Fight

PHILADELPHIA.—Dr. Phillip R. White has been named chairman of the Philadelphia Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, it was announced last Wednesday at a conference called at the Adelphia Hotel to step up organized resistance to the Mundt Bill throughout Philadelphia.

Dr. White is a noted physiologist at the Cancer Research Clinic of the Lankenau Hospital.

Present at the conference were delegates and observers from scores of Philadelphia organizations.

In addition to Dr. White, officers of the Philadelphia Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill include: Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes, Edith Hurley, S. Beryl Lush and Dr. Richard M. Sutton, all vice-chairmen; Juliette E. Casey, secretary-treasurer; Adalo Margolis, executive secretary. More than a score of prominent Philadelphians are serving as sponsors.

• • •

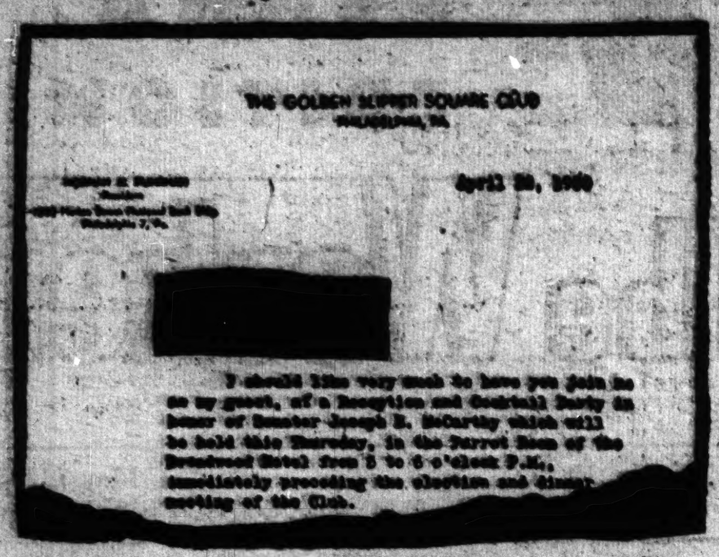
NO ONE IS SAFE from fascist laws such as the Mundt Bill, it was emphasized in the call to the conference. Should the Mundt Bill become law, "subversives" will be "determined by a board of political appointees created by the party in power," the call stated.

"Opposition becomes 'subversion,' Ostracism, blacklisting, imprisonment result."

Concrete plans were developed at Wednesday night's conference to hold a series of neighborhood rallies, under broad united sponsorship of community leaders.

Pity the Poor Senator, He Had to Stay at Home





THE GOLDEN SLIPPER SQUARE CLUB
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 28, 1950

[redacted]

I should like very much to have you join me as my guest, at a Reception and Cocktail Party in honor of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy which will be held this Thursday, in the Parrot Room of the Broadwood Hotel from 5 to 6 o'clock P.M., immediately preceding the election and dinner meeting of the Club.

PHILADELPHIA.—Poor Sen. Joseph McCarthy was forced to stay at home last Thursday night and brush up on his readings of Hitler's Mein Kampf. It happened this way:

Norman H. Fuhrman, president of the Golden Slipper Square Club, conservative Masonic organization with a large Jewish membership, quietly invited 1,500 Philadelphians to hear McCarthy at a reception and cocktail party in the Broadwood Hotel (see photostat above).

A number of invitees were shocked at having the fascist-minded McCarthy invited to mouth his war-inciting poison by a Jewish group.

SEVERAL PROGRESSIVE GROUPS, including leaders of the Civil Rights Congress, Progressive Party and Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, organized a committee to protest McCarthy's appearance.

They drew up a leaflet exposing McCarthy's connection with American fascists and anti-Semites, which they planned to distribute to those attending the affair.

They also planned a picket line in front of the Broadwood.

Other organizations and individuals, including a number of leading Democrats, Jewish clergymen and conservative civic leaders, joined in quiet protests.

The pressure grew until Fuhrman was forced to call off McCarthy's appearance.

500 Rally Against Ouster Of Two AJC Officials

By Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.—More than 500 members of the American Jewish Congress jammed the ballroom of the Sylvania Hotel, April 26, at a mass rally which launched a campaign against the summary firing of two officials of the AJC's Philadelphia council.

The two are John Bernheimer, executive director, and Jerome Toobin, executive secretary of the local AJC's Women's Division.

They were fired on the orders of Dr. David Petegorsky, national executive director of the AJC.

The meeting was called by local AJC leaders Albert Bershad, financial secretary and chairman of the budget commission; Maury Kolsky, president of the Germantown chapter; Joseph E. Frankle, treasurer; and Samuel H. Landy, membership director.

★

THE OVERWHELMING majority of those in attendance endorsed the fight against the firings and accepted petitions directed to the AJC's board of directors, condemning the methods used in dismissing Bernheimer and Toobin, and demanding they be given an impartial and democratic hearing.

The four who issued the call, apologized to the assemblage for their previous attempts to conduct back-door, quiet negotiations to have Bernheimer and Toobin re-instated.

They declared that only a campaign to build the AJC into a mass organization, fighting in the interests of the overwhelming majority of the Jewish people, is the answer to the firings.

Local AJC members say that the root of the situation lies in the insistence of the two officials that the local AJC carry out the decisions of the last AJC convention. These include an all out fight against anti-Semitism, re-nazification of Germany and for an FEPC law.

This clashes with the attempts of the national office to sidetrack and hush-hush activities against Washington's cold war program. It has tried to prevent action against the H-Bomb, discouraged anti-Mundt Bill campaigns and the growing movement against re-nazification of Germany.

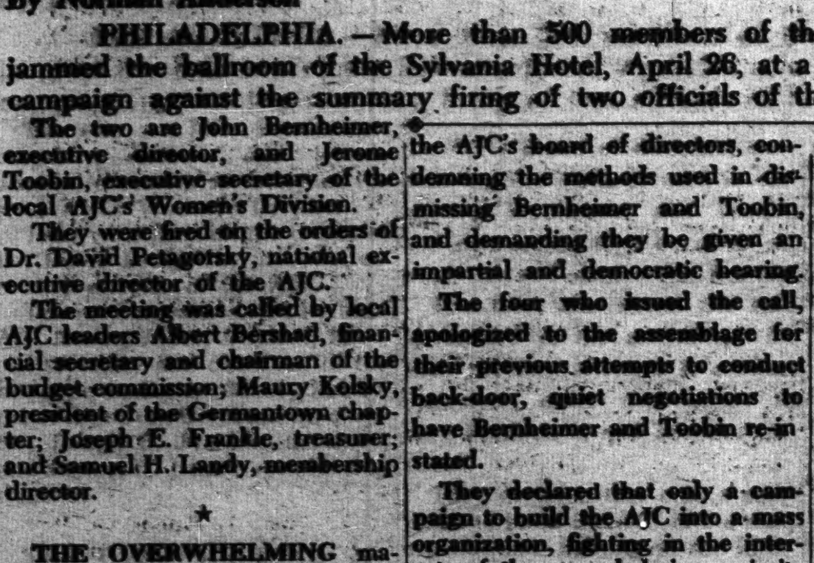
It insists local AJC groups get "clearance" from the national office before cooperating with any organization.

★

THE LOCAL AJC has been active in the fight against renazification and it has cooperated with many Pennsylvania organizations in the struggle for civil rights for Lincoln University students at Oxford, Pa.

This is the reason, it is believed, why Isaac Toubin, AJC assistant national director, held a rump hearing here March 23 with three local officers and then told Bernheimer and Toobin they were suspended.

While the local board of directors succumbed to national pressure and voted to support the undemocratic firings, a sizable minority of 20 members of the Board vigorously opposed this action. The vote was 41 to 20.



UNITED IN THE STRUGGLE against rising Nazism in Western Germany are these four leaders who spoke at a rally at Fitzsimmons Junior High School last week. Left to right, they are: Jerome Slott, executive director of the Committee Against Renazification and Remilitarization in Western Germany; Rev. Arthur Rankin, Louis Merklin, Commander Schwartz, Post, Jewish War Veterans; Rabbi Meyer Fakelstein.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ Will Help Kill M-Bill

THE WATERFRONT SECTION has fulfilled all its national and state obligations. Congratulations. This makes them the second to do so. Lehigh Valley came in first a few days ago. Kensington and Southwest are guaranteed by the time you read this column.

— More Money From More People —

ALL CLUBS and sections are asked to designate their two representatives to our Banquet, Friday, May 19, which officially ends our National Fund Campaign. Get them in now if you wanna eat!

Guest speakers are Mike Gold and Samuel Sillen — should be a memorable and enjoyable evening.

— More Money From More People —

SECTION STANDINGS
(As of April 30)

Section	Goal	$ In	Percent	Place
Shock Brideders				
Kensington	$4,000	$3,391	85	1
Waterfront	3,000	2,300	76	2
Lehigh Valley	2,500	1,900	76	2
Southwest Phila.	4,000	2,644	66	3
3 CD	1,000	638	64	4
DelCo.	2,000	1,233	61	5
Good Workers				
West Park	4,500	2,690	59	6
Sec. 11	6,000	3,431	57	7
Germantown	4,500	2,443	54	8
S. E. Pa.	2,500	1,331	53	9
Routine Producers				
4th C. D.	5,000	2,426	48	10
24th Ward	2,000	947	47	11
Wilm.-Arden	5,000	235	47	11
Broad	3,000	1,301	43	12
Sec. 12	2,000	798	40	13
Crisis Sections				
Anthracite	1,000	360	36	14
Bldg. Trades	1,500	402	27	15
Williamsport	750	92	12	16
Misc.	—	925	—	—

— More Money From More People —

DID YOU NOTICE? The professionals (Sec. 11) and Sec. 12 took a jump since last week. A good start we say. We know they'll come in for a photo-finish.

What's happened to the campaign in Broad? Should we send out scouts to find the campaign manager?

Bldg. Trades — No dough again this week. We expect a neat little pile in next week, huh?

— More Money From More People —

WE ARE TOLD that 30 to 40 percent of our club members are yet to be pledged and fighting dollars collected. Now — this week — is the time.

Come in Williamsport — We're eager.

Anthracite — Your goal is only $1,000. How about it?

— More Money From More People —

ONLY 12 DAYS TO COMPLETE YOUR PERSONAL PLEDGE, MAKE YOUR CLUB MAKE YOUR GOAL!

Massacre That Scoreboard Now!

WHAT'S ON

CLIFFORD ODETS' "Awake and Sing," Jefferson Theatre Workshop, one performance only. YMHA, Broad & Pine, May 6, 8:45 p.m. Auspices, Progressive Forum. $1.20 and 85c.

DANCE, SAT. EVE., MAY 6. Chris J. Perry Elks Hall, United May Day Committee, 4th C.D. Technicolor film — Soviet Paesent.

MIKE GOLD, accompanied by Samuel Sillen, Editor of Masses and Mainstream, public reception and lecture. Admission [illegible] Academy of Music Foyer, May 20. Tickets from Friends of The Pennsylvania Worker, Room 710, 250 S. Broad St., Phila.

PAUL ROBESON sings June 4th and Rockwell Kent speaks at a concert and rally against Renazification of Western Germany. Town Hall. Auspices, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order.

HEAR HOWARD FAST, ADRIAN SCOTT. Rally, Academy of Music Foyer, Thurs., May 18, 8 p.m. For Civil Rights Congress. [illegible]

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

To Appeal Verdict in Swimming Pool Case

PITTSBURGH.—The anti-Communist hysteria provoked by the daily papers—particularly the Pittsburgh Press and Sun Telegraph—on the basis of the unsupported assertions of the stool pigion and labor spy, Matt Cvetic, has claimed another victim.

Nate Albert, who together with other Young Progressives participated in the effort to secure for Negroes the opportunity of swimming in the municipally-owned pool in Highland Park, was convicted by a jury in Judge Harry M. Montgomery's court of inciting to riot in August, 1948, in connection with trouble provoked in the Park by anti-Negro gangsters.

Albert was allowed to remain out on the small bail pending action on a motion for a new trial, which was filed April 27. The motion charged the trial had been conducted in an atmosphere of "public hysteria," incited by certain newspaper stories which had "inflamed the minds of the jury and the community."

Judge Montgomery was accused in his comment on testimony to the jury, of having "distorted the same in favor of the prosecution" and thus to have "influenced the minds of the jury against the defendant."

A number of technical errors seriously prejudicial to the defense were also assigned. The defense attorneys were granted more time for further objections.

Testimony against Albert consisted of assertions by half a dozen police officers detailed to preserve order at the pool that they had seen him "wave his arms" two or three times and that each time a crowd surged forward to follow him towards the pool. Albert denied making such motions and his denial was corroborated by witnesses.

★

A NUMBER of other young men arrested during the disturbances that day were freed of charges by a police magistrate. This included members of the "Larimer gang," a local group of hoodlums who kept Negroes out of the pool for years by threats of physical violence and who were involved in the attack on a Negro policeman stationed at the pool. The officer had to be taken to the hospital.

Albert, however, was held over for grand jury action and later indicted. His friends charge that top officials in the administration of Democratic Mayor David Lawrence vowed to "get" him.

The Young Progressive was fingered by stool pigeon Cvetic as a "Communist leader." Albert also had the enmity of bosses in the East Pittsburgh Westinghouse plant for his activity in the union there.

★

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of West Pennsylvania termed the conviction a "vicious frameup," pointing to Albert's record in the last World War where he was in 44 combat flights, in one of which he was shot down, receiving an honor decoration for his valor. The statement calls for letters of protest against the conviction and of support for a new trial.

The "real crime," the Party charges, is the Lawrence city administration's unwillingness to use its authority to ensure the use of the pool by the Negro people, thus segregating them, "just as the Jewish people were in Nazi Germany."

Alexander Wright, regional director of the Progressive Party, sharply condemned the conviction, which he declared, was due to Albert having dared to oppose Jimcrow at pool. He called on Mayor Lawrence for "more action and less lip service" to the enforcement of the rights of Negro citizens in Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Civil Rights Committee urges that protests against the conviction and for the dismissal of the charges be directed to District Attorney William Rahauser, Courthouse, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Eberharter Condemns Mundt-Nixon Bill

Representative Herman P. Eberharter, of the 32nd Congressional District of Pittsburgh, has condemned the Mundt-Nixon Bill as an attempt at "thought control" and an "un-American denial of freedom." He pledged himself to vote against it.

He is the only Congressman so far from Western Pennsylvania to put himself on record.

W. Pa. Backing York Meeting

The Pennsylvania Conference of Progressives for Jobs, Peace and Civil Rights, to be held in York next Saturday and Sunday, will be participated in by some two hundred delegates from Western Pennsylvania, according to the estimate of Alex Wright, one of its Pittsburgh sponsors.

Wright, who has spent much of his time lately arousing support for the meeting, declared that there is wide recognition of the need for such a movement among progressive workers in basic industry — coal miners, steel and electrical workers—and among young people and the Negro people.

At a Progressive Party open-air meeting in the Hill district in Pittsburgh last Saturday night, Wright declared that a big delegation to the Conference from Pittsburgh would help to bring statewide support to the struggle against the anti-Red hysteria in this area.

He announced that a series of Saturday night open-air meetings would be held under Progressive Party sponsorship at the corner of Junilla St. and Wiley Ave., Pittsburgh.

Mellon Squeeze Is On Again in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH.—The big Mellon squeeze is on again in the Pittsburgh area. This time it involves the application of the Mellon-controlled Duquesne Light Co. to the State Public Utility Commission for permission to gouge an estimated $7,697,000 more a year out of the people of this area for electric current.

The PUC has announced that public hearings on the application will take place May 10-12 in the City-County Building, Pittsburgh.

The cities of Pittsburgh, McKeesport, Clairton and Oakmont borough have joined in declaring the proposed increases "unfair, unreasonable and discriminatory."

★

THE INCREASES asked will add from 30 cents to $1.82 monthly to the light bills of its 354,000 residential users. The average increase is about 16 percent.

The percentage increase as usual hits the poorest people much the hardest. Thus the minimum charge is raised a hundred percent—from fifty cents to a dollar a month. Small commercial users would have to pay 28 percent more monthly. Big firms get off with an 18 percent increase.

Last July the company, with permission of the PUC, raised rates on 22,514 residential users to net it $546,000 more on a yearly basis by a clever trick. They checked and found that this many families were in residences with only one meter but with two or more families getting electricity.

All such users were lumped together into a higher-rate classification, though the cost of service to them had not increased a penny to the company. This extra rate is being collected despite protests filed against it by the city of Pittsburgh.

★

THE DEMAND for higher rates is being pressed although the Duquesne Light Co. had an increase of about half a million dollars in its 1949 income over that for 1948. After payment of dividends on preferred stock, about $9,000,000 was still left over.

As in other cases of this kind it is only the most energetic action of those victimized by such increases that will prevent them being put into effect by the PUC, which has a long record of subserviency to the big public utility interests of Pennsylvania.

A hearing room crowded with residents of this area who object to the long hands of the Mellons reaching into their pocket books for more plunder would have its effect upon the Commission.

SCHOOL BOARD TO DECIDE TEACHER "LOYALTY" CASE

PITTSBURGH—The Board of Public Education at its meeting May 17 will announce its decision on the case of Miss Dorothy Albert, the teacher who was suspended from her job in the Taylor-Allderdice High School after stoolpigeon Cvetic had fingered her as a Communist and a member of the Civil Rights Congress.

Miss Albert was given the formality of a "trial" at the April 12 meeting of the Board. Cvetic and his fellow spy—George Dietze—tried to identify her as an active Communist. President J. Roy Dickie, of the Board, did his constant best to assist them.

A disgraceful part of the effort to kick Miss Albert out of her job and thus establish censorship by school boards over the political, economic and social views of their teachers and other employes is the fact that the two trade union leaders on the Board — William Hart and John Feigel—are ringleaders in the move.

The Pittsburgh Civil Rights Committee urges citizens to attend the May 17 meeting and meanwhile to telephone Superintendent of Schools Earl A. Dimmick, urging the charges be dropped and that Miss Albert be reinstated as a teacher.

The Board meets at 341 Bellefield Ave. (near the Oakland Carnegie Library) at 4 p.m. Mr. Dimmick's phone number is Schenley 1-2504.

Frankly Speaking

A significant admission regarding the Westinghouse elections in E. Pittsburgh

By Dave Grant

PITTSBURGH.

ON APRIL 27, 55,000 electrical workers at Westinghouse plants all over the country voted in an NLRB election between the UE and Carey's IUE-CIO. The biggest and most decisive plant in the Westinghouse chain is the one located in East Pittsburgh, employing some 13,000 workers.

On the day of the election, the Pittsburgh Press, a Scripps-Howard paper, published an editorial stating that the issue facing Westinghouse workers was "whether the union shall be operated for the benefit of the employes, as workmen, or in the interests of a political outfit which follows a so-called ideology hostile to American traditions and methods and foreign in origin."



DAVE GRANT

This was the "Aesopian" language employed by the Press to urge Westinghouse workers to vote for the IUE-CIO.

On April 30, three days after the elections, the Pittsburgh Press ran another editorial dealing with the results in the East Pittsburgh plant. This editorial sang an entirely different tune and in part stated the following:

"In East Pittsburgh the result was practically a standoff.

"The CIO union has an edge of 100 votes, out of 11,426 cast. But the old United Electrical union has challenged some of the ballots. And another election is probable.

"There is a good deal to show that the voting at East Pittsburgh lacked nothing so much as a clear-cut issue—in the minds of the employes who voted.

"Extraneous issues were abundant. Even religious differences played a part in muddling the situation.

"While CIO leaders tried to make it an issue of Communism vs. anti-Communism, it is by no means clear that this was the issue which appealed to a majority of the voters."

★

WHAT HAPPENED ON APRIL 27 to cause the Pittsburgh Press to reverse its position in one of the quickest flip-flops on record in Western Pennsylvania?

The main facts are as follows: On a national scale the UE and IUE-CIO each won 20 production units, with the IUE receiving a majority of 5,000 votes out of 50,000 cast.

In East Pittsburgh, the IUE received 5,763 votes, the UE 5,663. One hundred and seventy votes were cast for No Union. One hundred and forty-seven votes were challenged.

With the UE winning the second largest Westinghouse plant in South Philadelphia (7,000 workers), and the vote in the key East Pittsburgh plant being evenly split, it is clear that the election results did not determine the outcome of the fight.

From these facts two main conclusions emerge. First, Big Business and the Westinghouse Co. were successful in utilizing Carey's IUE to split the ranks of the workers right down the middle—both on a national scale as well as in East Pittsburgh. Secondly, Big Business and Westinghouse failed in their PRIMARY objective of destroying the UE, above all at the crucial East Pittsburgh plant.

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IT IS THIS LATTER FACT which is so alarming to the Pittsburgh Press and to the Big Business interests for which it speaks. And no wonder. For the giant monopoly steel, electrical and coal corporations (controlled by a combination of Morgan and Mellon financial interests) threw every force they could possibly muster into the most vicious redbaiting drive ever witnessed against the UE. Here is a brief picture of the redbaiting barrage that was thrown against Westinghouse workers in East Pittsburgh:

1. The Truman Administration publicly allied itself with the IUE and attempted to make the issue loyalty to America or loyalty to a "foreign power." Prominent Democratic politicians such as Congressmen Harry Davenport and Kelley, Judge Michael Musmanno, Democratic candidate for Lt.-Governor and many others all entered the campaign on behalf of the IUE.

2. The Catholic Church openly proclaimed its support of the IUE on the basis that it is the moral duty of Catholic workers to reject "Communism." On the Sunday preceding the elections, Catholic priests stated that workers who voted for the UE would be ex-communicated.

3. Two stoolpigeons for the House Un-American Committee, Matt Cvetic and George Dietze, were brought into East Pittsburgh by the IUE. Cvetic was used by the House Un-American Committee and IUE to put the finger on outstanding leaders of the UE as "Reds."

4. The Taft-Hartley newspapers, especially the Pittsburgh Press, used every occasion to redbait the UE and develop a mass hysteria in East Pittsburgh over the "Communist" issue.

5. Most important of all, the rightwing leadership of the CIO threw its national leaders and apparatus behind the IUE.

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EVERY RIGHTWING SPEAKER from Murray to Carey to Mike Quill all repeated the same monotonous theme: The issue in this election is Communism vs. anti-Communism.

The next day Westinghouse workers went to vote and repudiated this redbaiting onslaught. In doing so, they gave clear proof that they want unity and a fighting program against the company. They want Westinghouse to come across with some of its tremendous profits so that Westinghouse workers can have job security, a higher standard of living and decent working conditions.

There can be no doubt that the vast majority of Westinghouse workers, no matter how they voted, share these common objectives. Despite all the difficulties Westinghouse workers will find their way to re-unite their ranks in the fight against the company to win new and greater benefits as they have done consistently for the last 15 years.

Vets Head Fur Union in New York May Day Parade



"Outlaw the H-Bomb" say placards carried in May Day march.

75,000 Marched for Peace

But the Pro-War Parade Relied on Children, Gov't Workers

New York workers marched by the tens of thousands into Union Square last Monday on the workers' traditional parade day—May First. Negroes and whites marched together. Tens of thousands of other workers cheered the May Day paraders.

A cold drizzle that lasted until noon and a still colder "cold war terror" didn't chill the workers' May Day ardor.

Dozens of unions officially took part in the great procession against war and fascism that streamed down Eighth Ave. and West 17 St. for more than five hours. And the Communist Party's big contingent marched under its own banners with the pictures of its 11 framed leaders and its determined slogans for peace.

Thousands of immigrant workers in colorful costumes; hundreds of artists and actors, garbed like the workers who marched in the May Day of 1886, and a host of men and women in the service uniforms of the last war took part in the magnificent demonstration against war and fascism.

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THE UNITED MAY DAY COMMITTEE estimates that more than 75,000 workers had passed the reviewing stand on Union Square when the parade ended at 7:30 p.m.

Five thousand joyous, singing members of the Labor Youth League were among the last to pass by.

In contrast the so-called "Loyalty Day" parade on Fifth Ave. on Saturday, April 29, was a sorry bust with less than 16,000 in line.

This "Loyalty" parade was a demonstration of hate against the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. It was a demonstration for war, that was promoted by William Randolph Hearst, whose birthday was being celebrated, and Cardinal Spellman of the Roman Catholic Church and Mayor O'Dwyer.

Nearly half the marchers came from Parochial schools and other Catholic Church groups. And most of the rest were drafted New York City department workers and postal employes.

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THIS PRO-WAR PARADE was endorsed by CIO President Philip Murray and AFL President William Green and David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Not a single labor leader took part in the parade, however, or ascended the reviewing stand at Fifth Ave. and 67 St.

And only 16 trade unionists—one-tenth of one percent of the paraders—marched under an official trade union banner.

The sorry 16 were members of the AFL's Hotel Front Service Workers Union, Local 144. The rightwing CIO utilities union, and some other rightwing unions that marched last year were deaf to the appeal of Murray and Green in 1950.

War and hate didn't make the required appeal.

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THE WARMAKERS managed to mobilize some AFL marching [illegible]

Peace Pledge of May Day March

"We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression and mass extermination of people, and the establishment of strict international control over the fulfilment of this decision.

"We will regard as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country.

"We call upon all people of good will all over the world to sign this call."

• • •

New York's May Day marchers carried these words from the resolution of the World Peace Committee meeting recently held in Stockholm. A huge sign with these words was placed at Union Square, rallying point of the marchers at the end of the parade, and the resolution was endorsed by the paraders.

as members of an American Legion Post, but not as representatives of their union. A Danbury, Conn., hatters' band was also used to make music. And a group of telephone girls called themselves members of a mysterious "Telephone Traffic" union. But their signs carried no local union number and bore no AFL or CIO designation.

The real May Day parade last Monday started at 39 St. and Eighth Ave. at 2 p.m., with a Negro and a white veteran leading the procession.

Tony Scimica, co-ordinator of the CIO's United Shoe Workers came next with the other grand marshals of the United May Day Committee — Louis Weinstock of the AFL Painters; John Stuben, hotel worker, and Shirley Graham, Negro writer.

Then came Abraham Lincoln Brigade veterans from Spain; thousands of CIO furriers, with president Ben Gold and Joint Council Manager Irving Potash and secretary Pietro Lucchi in the lead; many hundreds of AFL Ladies Garment members. And Morris Cinamon, veteran garment parader, who marched in 1890's May Day came in an open car.

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THOUSANDS OF MEMBERS of Warehouse Union, Local 65; thousands of union office workers, and many thousands from many other unions filled up the bulk of the marching line.

Scores of colorful floats dramatized the people's struggle against jimcrow, the fascist Mundt Bill, the Taft-Hartley slave act and Truman's plans for war.

Unemployed workers — Negro and white—proclaimed their demands to the spectators on the side lines.

And the crowds cheered except for a couple of small heckling contingents and one organized group of youthful egg-throwers, who had been incited by press photographers.

One egg hit a cop at 17 St and Eighth Ave. by mistake. The cop meekly went away with the egg dripping down his neck, while 50 other cops looked on. They finally broke up the knot of hoodlums when a Daily Worker reporter took the matter up with a police inspector.

it's the Bunk

What Really Happened

DR. FRANK KINGDON: "The sound of the singing of 'Deutschland Uber Alles' in our zone of Berlin was heard in the Russian Zone and we may be sure it was welcome there," the New York Post columnist writes. **BUNK,** because the day before Kingdon wrote, a N. Y. Times dispatch from Berlin noted: "The Soviet-controlled Berlin radio today discharged orchestra leader Arthur Rother, who conducted the playing of 'Deutschland Uber Alles' during the recent visit to the capital of Dr. Adenauer, West German Chancellor." And Kingdon's column is called "To Be Frank!"

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The 'Point' of Point Four

GEORGE G. McGHEE: The "problems of illiteracy and low standards of living have made Africa a vital area now in American foreign policy," the U. S. Assistant Secretary of State pretends. **BUNK,** because the real basis of Truman's "Point Four" program for "developing" Africa is indicated in a New York Times report from London: "A financial source said today the Bank of England was negotiating a stock deal giving the U. S. an interest in the Belgian Congo uranium mines." Profits from colonial slave labor. That's the "point" of Point Four.

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$650 Million: 'Just a Few Pennies'

WARNER & SWASEY: "Profits," the big Cleveland machine-tool company explains in a full-page advertisement, is "the few pennies in each sales dollar needed to keep a company in business." This, the company says, is one of its "American definitions" of words which have "been twisted by special groups for greedy or evil reasons." **BUNK,** General Motors, for instance, made over $650,000,000 profit last year, the highest in its history, and, with each worker turning out more cars than ever before. GM's president raised in $586,000 salary. Is that the "few pennies . . . needed to keep GM in business?

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Winchell's Usual Bunk

WALTER WINCHELL: "ABC's commentator, Henry J. Taylor, sponsored by General Motors, visited the editorial offices of the Daily Worker. It started the biggest Run-Around-You-Ever-Saw. Nobody knew nuttin'. . . When Taylor gave his name there was considerable behind-the-hand buzzing. He never met the editor? . . . **SAW A LOT OF GREASY PEOPLE WHO HAD THE SAME WORRIED LOOK. . . . SCARED THE DICKENS OUT OF THEM."** But Winchell peddles **BUNK,** as usual, because Taylor himself told his radio audience: **"THE COMMUNISTS AROUND THE PLACE LOOKED VERY CHEERFUL."** How that Winchell lies!

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As Peddled by the State Dep't

TIME: The State Department's so-called Voice of Freedom broadcasts have their "biggest impact in Iron Curtain countries," Henry Luce's weekly informs. **BUNK,** because Time describes a typical broadcast to Hungary which sobbed, when the democratic Hungarian government abolished the old feudal Hapsburg coat-of-arms: "These emblems speak not only of Old Glory, but of defeats of knights, heroes, tales of adventure and fairies—everything that makes a Hungarian a Hungarian." If Time thinks the Hungarian workers will trade socialism for a Hapsburg coat-of-arms, there's more than a screw-Luce in Henry.—R. F.

(Thanks for your "BUNK, because items, and keep sending them in).

Pentagon Jittery Over German Youth

War Gang Here Grows Hysterical as Youth Prepare Anti-War Demonstration

By Joseph Clark

Never has an action of young people occasioned so much and such lurid publicity as the forthcoming German Youth Rally to be held in Berlin at Whitsuntide, May 27-29. Senator Millard Tydings is only one of a flock of politicians who have warned that the "revolution" may come off on that weekend. Hardly a day passes without at least one sensational story about how western Berlin and Germany are going to be invaded the end of May.

Last October, soon after the German Democratic Republic was set up in Berlin, the leadership of the anti-fascist Free German Youth organization decided to hold an all Germany youth rally in Berlin. The purpose was made very plain and very public.

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AT THE END OF JANUARY, Erich Honecker, chairman of the Free German Youth announced that the festival and demonstration would be held Whitsuntide weekend. There would be athletic events, singing, cultural affairs, a youth peace congress — all culminating in a peace march of 500,000

You would think Honecker had announced that an atom bomb was going to be dropped—from all the storm and fury that was aroused in the capitialist press. General John McCloy, U. S. high commissioner in Germany, and the brass hats around him said they'd use machine guns against the young people.

Even before that, Kurt Schumacher, the leader of the German Social Democratic Party appealed to the Americans to use tanks against the youth. Schumacher came out with a story to end all stories about the youth rally. He came out with it after British authorities had turned down the Free German Youth request for use of the Olympic Stadium, which is in their part of Berlin. Schumacher said the youth would seek to capture west Berlin and it "was a signal for a national insurrection."

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THE EXPLANATION for the hysterical outcry of the warlords [illegible] youth rally is [illegible] authorities can be explained on two grounds. First they are troubled and scared by the progress made by the young people under the Free German Youth. This organization now has more than 1,100,000 members. It has done more to eradicate racialism, anti-Semitism, chauvinism, militarism and fascist ideas among youth than any thing else that's happened since the defeat of Hitler.

It has become a big obstacle standing in the way of the revival of a German Reichswehr in the U.S. and British zones of Germany. Hitler's Generals Halder and Guderian are working on that project in the American zone. They have conferred with the Bonn puppet Chancellor Adenauer who openly favors the formation of a new German army. And Gen. Bradley, chief of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff has supported the idea of a new German army allied with us in the anti-Communist Atlantic pact.

A second and more dangerous aspect of this hysteria surrounding the youth rally is [illegible] of the atomic bomb.

hats are deliberately trying to provoke shooting incidents.

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THE PUPPETS of the U.S. military authorities in Berlin have barred the streets of their sectors to the young people. They have elicited a fitting reply to that ban from Honnecker who asked: "Is Berlin an American provincial town or the capital of Germany?"

Meanwhile in west Germany as well as in the east young people are preparing to come to Berlin. Many members of the Social Democratic Falcon organization are participating. More than 80 local committees have been set up in communities to prepare for the gigantic events. Special trains and even boats have been chartered in the U. S. and British zones.

While U. S. military authorities threaten those young people with machine guns, the youth will be bringing something very dangerous for the brass hats to Berlin. Each participant in the rally will bring with him—no not a machine gun, knife or club—but ten signatures calling for peace and the banning

The Town I Live in

by VICKY STEELE

CHICAGO.

FARM EQUIPMENT LOCAL 139, jubilantly says "there sure was sad UAW boys at Tractor and Ingersoll Gates, Thursday morning." That was the morning-after union election returns at both shops proved that FE had overwhelmingly scored a double-header against UAW raids. And did they celebrate!

They tell the story about one of the loudest supporters for UAW at Ingersoll Gates during the campaign; one of those guys who know-it-all and says UAW every other word: When he was asked if he knew Walter Reuther (UAW president) said: "Who's he? You think I know everybody working in this plant?" . . . Honest! It actually happened.

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PTA CHICAGO REGION: Parents and teachers of Chicago are witnessing a hot battle in their organization over the main issue of Negro representation. With only one Negro woman on the Board of PTA, Mrs. Alice Johnson, two others have already been nominated to fill important chairmanship vacancies. The rub is that with all the confusion that has been engendered, victory is not certain.

Negro and white progressive mothers are busily working to ensure proper representation in the leadership.

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"NOBODY WANTS WAR," said Johannes Steel (Radio Commentator and Journalist) who has just returned from a Moscow Peace Mission; at the thronged informal reception held in his honor by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, at the home of Odell and Lee Umble, last week, on the Southside.

Mr. Steel spoke of the Peace Conference in Moscow and about his European trip afterwards. He said everybody is united for peace, even in the so-called "neutral" places including American-controlled zones. Though individually they may differ on the specific methods for achieving peace, he said, they were willing to lay aside differences, and are working together. The least we can do, it seems to us, is follow their example.

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HATS OFF TO Betty Millard, secretary of the WIDF (Women's International Democratic Federation) for the recent series which appeared in the Daily Worker on the Dec. 10 Conference of the Women of Asia held in Peking. Reporting as one of the American delegation at the Conference (which included Mrs. Eslanda Robeson and Mrs. Ada Jackson) Miss Millard recounts a "moving moment" when a lovely, tall African delegate, with tribal cuts-marks on her temple, dressed in a native antelope-print costume, came forward to speak. "I come from my distant forest on the Ivory Coast, to salute the Chinese victory in the name of the millions of Negro women, who, back in my country are dreaming of liberty!" she said.

One of the Chinese women in the typical padded-cotton blue suit, ran forward and threw her arms around the African delegate. As they hugged one another, Betty Millard said all the delegates saw not two women, but two continents of millions of struggling people, reaching out to each other, embracing in a common love for freedom which knows no boundary of country or color.

SOS—What happened to those contributions to the fund drive??? You're not forgetting us, are you? How's about a little gesture to prove it. Any amount—anything at all.

Jimcrow Nipped In Bud by Packers

CHICAGO. — Unlike certain high-powered politicians, leaders of Swift Local 28, United Packinghouse Workers-CIO, aren't reserving Fair Employment Practice for an issue to win votes and influence elections. In department after department, day-in-, day-out, president John Lewis, other local union officers, grievers and stewards, who comprise Local 28's in-fighters, battle discrimination where it's most vicious: right on the job.

The Swift Packing Co., meanwhile, which has never abandoned hope that Negro and white labor can be maneuvered into scabbing against each other, misses few opportunities to give exponents of equal rights their chance to prove it. The attempt made by pork cut foreman Bill Cummings to bypass seniority in that department is typical.

Despite the fact that more than seventy percent of the pork cut's five hundred works are Negro, Fred Yates, griever for that department, noted that more than half of the people recalled immediately after the coal strike were white. Names and numbers, which show each worker's length of service, were significantly left unposted, a violation of contract.

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YATES, A WHITE worker, learned long ago that job security is something everybody has—or nobody. Calling president Lewis from a nearby department, Yates demanded to be shown the service records of all pork cut employees. Backed by personnel superintendent Holstein, Cummings refused to make the records available. Instead, they evaded by charging the union representatives with "threats."

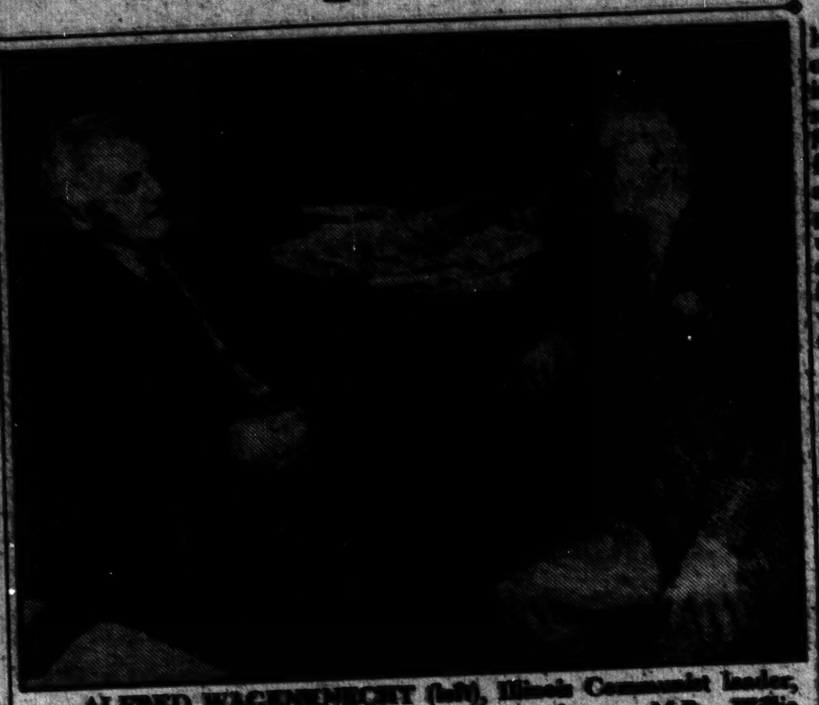
Intimidation, however, means no more to these seasoned union men than Taft-Hartley does to the coal miners. They persisted in their right to examine the seniority files.

Pork cut employees, whose seniority rated it, were restored to their jobs without further delay. Among those hastily recalled after the vigorous protest from Lewis and Yates were a number of veterans, both colored and white, of the '48 strike.

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DISCIPLINARY LETTERS, preliminary to firing John Lewis and Fred Yates, were forwarded to the International Office. Rejected, the letters are awaiting possible further action.

Neither president Lewis, nor grievance committeeman Yates, who is also financial secretary of the local, are worried about it. The growing unity of Negro and white members of Local 28 guarantee these leaders' security along with their own.



ALFRED WAGENKNECHT (left), Illinois Communist leader, shown here with the British Communist former M.P., Willie Gallacher, will be honored here at a banquet on May 20 at Viking Temple for a lifetime of service to the struggles of labor and the Negro people.

Negro Voters, Let's Face Facts!

An Editorial

IT IS NOW four weeks since the primary elections, and many Negro voters are still trying to figure out what happened to the Negro candidates running for office in both the Democratic and Republican parties. They want to know why the Negro candidates did not win their nomination within these parties.

Let us face facts: the primaries showed clearly that Negro Americans cannot secure equal representation or civil rights through either of the old parties.

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THE DAWSON MACHINE preached the theory of the "All-American Team" while their white bosses took the major offices for their white candidates. They even had the audacity to reach right into the back yards of the heavily Negro populated areas, the first and fifth senatorial districts, and prevented their parties from nominating Negroes for the post of state Senator. Their open contempt and disregard for the Negro people is nauseating.

However, this is typical of the Democratic Party. Unceremonious burial of the FEPC by President Truman and Sen. Scott Lucas in the Senate showed the intention of that party with reference to civil rights.

It is equally obvious that the Republican Party offers no solution to the problems of our people. Even though they nominated a few more Negroes in the primary than the Democrats, their record on the question of civil rights is so shameful that it does not bear inspection.

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FOR THE PAST 16 years they have joined hands with southern Democrats to knife every piece of legislation that would have guaranteed our people some measure of civil rights. In Illinois, under Gov. Dwight Green and now in a Republican-controlled state Senate, the Republicans have united with reactionary Democrats to prevent a state FEPC from being passed. And we could go down the line on non-segregated housing, mob violence, etc.

★

NEGRO VOTERS, looking forward to the November elections, must move in the direction of supporting independent candidates. They must support candidates free from the machinery of the two old parties. When, in special instances they do back a candidate in one of the old parties, it must be done in the light of his consistent and determined fight for the rights of the Negro people. However, even in these instances they must not lose sight of the parties whom they represent and whose interest these parties advance. Negro voters should support the Progressive Party, whose program gives full recognition to the problems facing the Negro people. Although the problems of Negroes will not be solved within the framework of capitalism, the Progressive Party program represents a step forward in the direction of equality for the Negro people within that framework.

Negro voters must not be diverted from their course as they were in the elections of 1948. They listened to those who said "Wallace can't win—Truman can." The fact is Truman and the Democrats won, and we are still losing.

The fallacy of this approach is the conception that a political campaign is like a horse race, and the thing to do is to bet on the "sure winner." Most often this means the surrender of basic principles for small, insignificant, immediate gains. In the long run it means a real setback and a hard fight to recover the ground lost.

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THE ALTERNATIVE is hard, consistent work in building the People's Party. The building of such a party, as in the case of all pioneering, will require a high capacity of sacrifice, toil and sweat. We must accept this responsibility and work to build new political machinery for the party.

The Negro people can meet this challenge. Work is not something new to us. Our labor helped build America. Sacrifice will not deter us—we have sacrificed for years for lesser gains. The vision of an America free from prejudice, discrimination and exploitation will give us new courage, new determination and new strength if we take a realistic view.

Frederick Douglass once said, "He who would be free must [illegible] the first [illegible]." That is doubly true today.

New Trial Asked For Frame-Up Victim

CHICAGO.—A 30-day extension for the filing of a Bill of Exceptions, which is an account of the errors committed in a trial, gave a faint glimmer of hope to Joe Cunningham, a young Negro sentenced to 35 years in prison for a crime which circumstances prove he could not have committed.

Cunningham was found guilty of being an accomplice to Joe Jones in the shooting of John Barr, milkman for the Bowman Dairies. Barr was robbed and shot in an alley south of 51 St. between Prairie and Indiana Ave., on Feb. 9, 1949, at 10 a.m. Cunningham worked at a coalyard on the North Side, having gone to work on that day at 6 p.m. and worked for six hours. This fact was substantiated by his Social Security record but ignored in the trial.

The case of Cunningham is another flagrant denial of justice to a Negro accused of a crime which he maintains he did not commit. He was convicted on the evidence of an alleged confession made to Assistant State Attorney John M. Long. Despite the absence of a written confession, the denial of the confession by the accused, and the overwhelming evidence to prove his innocence, Cunningham was found guilty.

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THE INCONSISTENCY in this case is appalling. For example, the conviction of Joe Jones had many questionable features. Joe was [illegible] addict, and confessed while being denied the drug.

He is alleged to have stated that two men, Buddy and Johnny, were with him when he committed the crime. Yet, the proof that he, himself, was in Berwyn, Ill., at the time that the crime was committed was not taken into account. The testimony of the secretary of a business concern that he answered a long distance call at the time of the crime, and the record of the call was not even considered.

Another discrepancy in the relationship of the three men existed but was ignored. In the trial of Jones it was asserted that there were only two men—Jones and Cunningham. However, in the trial of Cunningham it was maintained that there were three men—Cunningham, Jones and one McCormick. The latter was arrested in Detroit but acquitted due to lack of evidence. And all tried for the same crime!

Joe Cunningham, a 24-year-old father, is being railroaded to prison. A special fund is being raised to fight his case. Contributions may be mailed to the Cunningham Defense Fund, 113 W. Elm St. Negro voters of Chicago have made up their minds that such gross injustices to their people must cease, or those responsible will be held accountable on the coming [illegible] elections.

UPW Backs Ban on Lily-White Show

E. ST. LOUIS.—Local 42 of the United Packinghouse Workers of America demonstrated their determination to support the anti-discrimination program of the International by passing a resolution to boycott the lily-white Majestic Theater and to fine any member $10 if found violating the boycott.

Said Tony Stephens, International vice-president of the union, who was present at the meeting, "This is entirely consistent with the policy of the International to fight against discrimination, not only in the shops, but in the community.

Political Answers to New Crisis in Coal

By Ralph Shaw

WILKES-BARRE.—After eight months of long and bitter struggle to win a new contract, and only two months since the signing of this new contract, the miners are again faced with renewed attacks, both by the government and the coal operators. These attacks coming so fast on the heels of the recently signed new agreement is having a deep going impact on the miners. There is open discussion and declarations in meetings "that something is radically wrong with a country where they say that there is too much coal and yet demand more production each day."

The recent national scandal on potato production was bitterly condemned in a recent meeting of the miners in Hazelton where one of the rank and file miners said:

"They pay the farmer to produce potatoes, then they pay the men to burn them. Hell, maybe, it's about time we ask to be paid by the government to produce coal. At least we can stock it up and not pay anyone to burn it."

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A NUMBER of economic and legislative "remedies" for the current coal crisis are being pushed both by governmental leaders and operators. Miners, on the other hand, are discussing further economic demands to meet the growing attacks designed to make them bear the full burden of "overproduction."

These various economic proposals and demands will be considered in future articles in this series. Meanwhile, certain conclusions from the recurrent coal crisis appear to this writer necessary to state at the outset, namely:

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THE COAL INDUSTRY in the U. S. A. has already reached a situation where ordinary economic demands can no longer answer any of the problems.

Only broad political action directed against the destructive and parasitic Wall Street monopolists who own and control not only coal, but also gas and oil, can do this.

Only the nationalization of the coal industry, under democratic safeguards can overcome the present disastrous trend. But these things cannot be obtained through the two old parties or their agents.

They cannot be won by tying the hands of the miners and labor to the so-called political "unity" of Mr. Murray which in actuality is aimed to shackle labor to the coattails of the Truman administration.

The need of the miners today is to combine their local struggles against these many-sided speedup attacks, with broad independent political action and the building of a progressive labor and people's front.

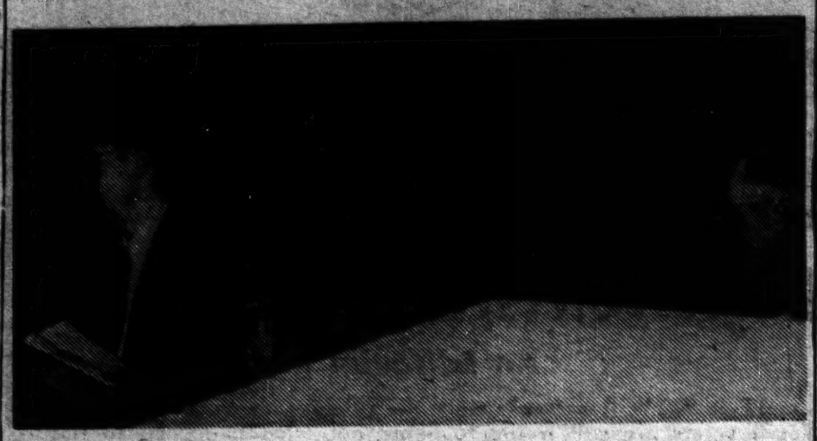
The time has come when Mr. Truman's admission that coal is a "sick industry and needs to be investigated" must be answered clearly and unquivocally so that every miner will understand it—namely:

That "production in coal is no longer compatible with the present system and mode of production and distribution."

Economically, socialism is knocking at the entrance to every mine—but more political light is necessary to enlighten the underground passageways for its realization.

(To Be Continued)

COLD WAR BLASTED AT TEACHERS UNION PARLEY



PHILADELPHIA: At one of the most spirited and successful affairs in its history, the Teachers Union of Philadelphia last Saturday held its 5th annual conference at the Sylvania Hotel.

Some 400 teachers and their friends participated in the all-day session, centered around the theme "To Live in Peace."

The effect of the Cold War in denying citizens the right to think was stressed both by the speakers from the platform and also in discussion from the floor.

"Teachers are not exempt from this process," president of the union Francis P. Jennings said, as he urged action to save teacher tenure in Pennsylvania by fighting the suspension of the Pittsburgh school teacher, Miss Dorothy Albert.

Miss Albert was suspended when she affirmed her membership in the Civil Rights Congress. She had been named "subversive" by FBI stool-pigeon Matt Cvetic.

In the witch-hunting atmosphere of the Cold War, the conference was told by Clifford Durr, president of the National Lawyers Guild, "guilt on the basis of evidence has given way to guilt by association and that has given way to guilt by accusation, and that in turn has become guilt by denial."

In his keynote speech, Stefan Heym, author of "The Crusaders," gave a ringing challenge to the teachers to stand up and fight for their beliefs and their right to support a policy of peace for a peaceful world for their students.

THE TEACHERS UNION annual award for outstanding service to education was presented to Mrs. Adeline Mahaney, legislative representative of the Union, for her research work in the Union's campaign for increased state aid to the Philadelphia school system.

Other speakers included Dr. Otto Nathan, professor of economics, NYU; Arthur H. Fauset, writer and former Philadelphia public school principal; Sidney Fox, music lecturer in the Philadelphia Junto and a public school music teacher.

at shop gates & door steps

IN SOUTHWEST Philadelphia last week we came across the following story:

Mrs. D has been buying the paper from a door-to-door canvasser for many weeks. Our canvasser found out that when Mrs. D finished with the Worker she passed it on to her next door neighbor.

He went next door and sold the neighbor a Worker and established him as a regular reader.

Mrs. D then began giving her Worker to another neighbor across the street. Our canvasser wasn't daunted. He crossed the street and established another regular reader.

We find out now that Mrs. D. has begun giving her Worker to still another neighbor, a beautician up the street!

Send your experiences to this column.

ED STRONG The Fight for A Negro Congressman

By Ed Strong

Chairman Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware

(Third of a Series)



STRONG

A MAJOR ASPECT of the 1950 elections is the struggle of the Negro people for representation in the United States Congress and the various State legislative bodies.

No clearer example of the oppression of the Negro people by American capitalism can be found than in the fact that 15,000,000 Negro people have only two of their own in Congress.

Although more than half the population of Mississippi and South Carolina is Negro, there is not one Representative or Senator who is Negro from these two states.

Although more than half a million Negro people live in Pennsylvania, not one has ever been elected to Congress, the governor or lieutenant governor of the state, or the mayor of a single city.

★

THE FACT THAT the Republican and Democratic parties do not even consider Negro candidates for such high posts reveals the white chauvinistic and pro-slave like mentality which continues to dominate the policy of the industrial magnates who run these two paries.

It is precisely this reactionary anti-Negro, anti-democratic line which Truman, Dewey, Duff and Dilworth are dedicated to imposing upon the world in the name of saving Western civilization."

This barbaric policy of the Morgans, Mellons, Grundys, and Pews which deny in life high electoral posts to the Negro people must rapidly be challenged in a most decisive manner by the Communist Party in Pennsylvania, by left-progressive labor, by the militant leaders of the Jewish people, by all peace and democratic-minded citizens sincerely concerned with checkmating the grandiose schemes of American imperialism for world domination.

The Negro people's struggle for representation at all levels of government is objectively an anti-imperialist struggle, a struggle possessing the greatest revolutionary potentiality, and constituting a danger at the heart of this imperialist system.

★

A MAJOR FRONT of struggle for Negro representation in the 1950 elections is the Fourth Congressional District in Philadelphia where the Negro people are the largest single group. But the reactionary bourgeois politicians who run the Republican and Democratic parties in this District, following the age old policy of divide and rule, have thus far succeeded in denying the just demand for the election of a Negro Congressman.

They skillfully work towards promoting division between the Negro and Jewish people who together constitute an absolute majority in the District.

The successful nomination in the May 16 primaries of Negro Congressional candidates is the first step towards the election of Pennsylvania's first Negro Congressman.

★

WHETHER OR NOT this progressive political aim which coincides with the basic interests of the Jewish and Catholic masses will be realized depends upon several factors:

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FIRST, A MORE rapid unfolding of a united Negro people's movement, anchored among the thousands of Negro longshoremen, building trades, transport, auto, railroad, electrical, laundry and domestic workers who constitute the main force in the Fourth District.

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SECOND, THE speedy development of the Jewish movement, sharply orientated towards the workers and working class leadership, around such issues the the bi-partisan rearmament of Germany, the Truman policy of undermining the independence of Israel in behalf of his Wall Street masters, the dangerous growth in anti-Semitism. Also around local issues ranging from the absence of satisfactory medical and hospital facilities for the Strawberry Mansion community, the growing economic crisis confronting the Jewish workers.

★

THIRD, AN ALL OUT struggle by the Communist Party and left progressives for Negro-white unity, coupled with the most relentless fight against the bourgeois ideology of white chauvinism which poisons the thinking of the overwhelming majority of white Americans.

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FOURTH, THE CONCRETE organization of an all-inclusive electoral alliance between the Negro and Jewish people with an agreed upon legislative program.

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FIFTH, A SET of fighting candidates, including the Negro Congressional candidate, who can be won by this movement to such a people's legislative program.

★

SIXTH, THE BUILDING of the people's electoral machinery in the wards and divisions, especially the Progressive Party.

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SEVENTH, THE successful fulfillment of the vanguard role in this struggle by the Communist Party in the Fourth Congressional District on a section and club level.

There can be no doubt if these seven conditions are realized, a Negro can be elected to Congress from the Fourth in the November elections.

LAUNCH HOUSING FIGHT

A South Philadelphia Tenants' and Jobs Committee was formed here last week.

IN ADDITION to fighting for more low-cost housing, the committee will work for guarantees that Negroes will not be discriminated against in securing project homes, and will work for the continuance of rent controls, locally and nationally.

Mrs. Mattie Austin, chairman of the committee, stated that work would begin at once on a petition, signed by tenants in the 3rd and Christian St. area, for repairs. Residents, among other problems, are plagued with huge rats. Mrs. Austin's child was one of several severely bitten by sewer rats.

The committee meets every Wednesday night at 312 Christian St. to consider jobs and housing problems of community residents.

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